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SIXTEENTH REPORT

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,

TOGETHER WITH

103180

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Ck-d-8

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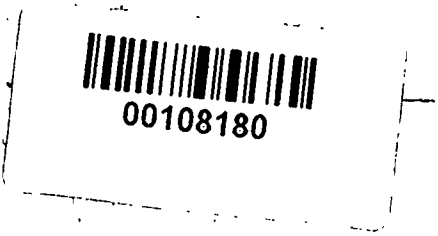

SIXTEENTH REPORT.

WE, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, humbly offer to Your Majesty this our Sixteenth Annual Report.

In our Fifteenth Report, which we had the honour of submitting to Your Majesty in July 1870, we stated that important alterations in the method of appointing to the Civil Service of the United Kingdom had been introduced by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, dated the 4th of the previous month, but we forbore to enter into any details respecting those alterations because the time had not yet come at which the most material of them were to take effect.

Another year has now passed, during which the changes to which we then referred have been embodied in Regulations framed in pursuance of the Order above mentioned. Various causes, however, have delayed the full development of the new system thus inaugurated, and we are not yet in a position to furnish any adequate statement respecting its operation. We think it better, therefore, again to defer the giving of details on the subject, and to reserve them for a further Report, which we hope to submit to Your Majesty early in the coming year; to which Report will be appended copies of correspondence that has passed between ourselves and the chief authorities of various departments respecting the Home Civil Service.

We have thought it desirable also to reserve for the same occasion the remarks which we have to offer on the subject of the Entrance Examinations for the Army and of the Examinations for admission to the Civil Service of India; confining ourselves at present to a brief statistical account of the more prominent facts concerning them.

Two examinations for appointments in the Military Service have been held since the date of our last Report, viz., one for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the other for the Household Brigade. At the former of these examinations 177 candidates competed for 40 appointments; at the latter, 37 candidates competed for 16 appointments.

The Open Competition for the Civil Service of India was attended by 229 candidates, the number of appointments being 35.

The Final Examination of the candidates selected in 1869 was held in May last, when 47 candidates were passed by us as qualified for immediate service in India.

Two examinations have been held by us for appointments in the Forest Service of India. In one of these, held in November 1870, 32 candidates were examined, and six selected for training in Germany. In the other, which was held in March 1871, 24 candidates were examined, and three were selected for training in France.

An Open Competition for entrance into the Indian Civil Engineering College was conducted under our directions in June last. At this examination 220 candidates presented themselves, of whom 50 were selected.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this Eighteenth day of August One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)
GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. (L.S.)

APPENDIX I.

REGULATIONS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FRAMED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870.

APPENDIX I.

REGULATIONS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FRAMED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870.

I.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th day of June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS, &c. in the DEPARTMENTS mentioned in the SCHEDULE hereto annexed.

REGULATIONS. SCHEME I. 6 Dec. 1870.

N.B.—*These Regulations apply only to the Competitive Examination to be held on the* [*]. *For any subsequent Examination fresh Regulations will be issued, which may be different from these.*

1. On * the * day of * , and following days, an examination will be held in London, of candidates for permanent clerkships and similar situations in some or all of the Departments named in the schedule hereto annexed. [*] such clerkships, &c. will be filled up by means of this competition, if so many candidates shall be found qualified according to the rules herein-after prescribed.

2. This competition will, subject to the payment of the fees herein-after mentioned, be open to all persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who, on or before the day of , shall have produced evidence *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, showing,—

(*a.*) That their age, on the first day of the examination, will not be less than 18 nor more than 24;

(*b.*) That their health and character are such as to qualify them for admission to the Civil Service in the departments referred to;

(*c.*) That they have passed the preliminary examination prescribed in Regulation 3.

3. Preliminary examinations, for the purpose of deciding who shall be admitted to the subsequent competition will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin,† on the following days, viz., January 3, 10, 17, and 24, and such other days as the Commissioners may appoint, in the following subjects:

1. Handwriting;
2. Orthography;
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions);
4. English composition;

and no candidate who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in each of these subjects will be admitted to the next competitive examination, or to any similar preliminary test examination which may be held within a period of three months.

* The date of this examination, and the number and nature of the appointments to be competed for, will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made. In the meantime it should be understood that a considerable time may elapse before this date can be fixed, and that no one will be eligible whose age, on the first day of the competitive examination, shall exceed 24.

† On future occasions arrangements may be made, if it prove desirable, for holding the preliminary examinations in other places also.

REGULATIONS. SCHEME I. 6 Dec. 1870.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners by letter, in the writing of the candidate, a fortnight at least before the day on which he wishes to attend.†

A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending this examination.

4. The competitive examination will take place in the following branches of knowledge :—

	Marks.
English Composition (including Précis-writing) - - -	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution -	500
English Language and Literature - - - - -	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece - - -	750
" " " Rome - - -	750
" " " France - - -	375
" " " Germany - - -	375
" " " Italy - - -	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed) - - - -	1,250
Natural Science; that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany - - - - - - -	1,000
*** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy -	500
Jurisprudence - - - - - - - -	375
Political Economy - - - - - - -	375

Candidates are at liberty to name, before , any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

A fee of 5*l.* will be required from every candidate attending this examination.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the [*] candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of such marks than any of the remaining candidates will be deemed to be selected candidates, and will be entitled to be employed on probation each in one of the [*] clerkships or other situations, specified in the annexed schedule, which are now vacant or which may next become vacant; provided that he be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June 1870, for the particular situation to which he may be appropriated, as arranged in the following Regulation (9).

9. Subject to the last-mentioned condition, the particular departments and situations to which the selected candidates may be respectively appointed will be determined by their own choice, exercised, while an alternative remains, by each in the order of his position on the list. Vacancies, as they occur, will be announced by the chiefs of the

† On receipt of this application, instructions will be given as to the time and place of examination, mode of paying the fee, &c.

* See note (*) *ante*, p. 3.

various Departments to the Civil Service Commissioners, who will communicate with the qualified candidates next in order of choice, and report the result to the Departments concerned. In case of a vacancy occurring in a Department, for which no one on the list of selected candidates is in all respects qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may either hold a special open competition for the appointment, or may offer it to the candidate highest at the time on the list of selected candidates, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine. REGULATIONS. SCHEME I. 6 Dec. 1870.

10. Every selected candidate, after being assigned to a Department, will enter on a period of probation, and he will not remain in the Public Service after six months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such Department and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners.

SCHEDULE of DEPARTMENTS and SITUATIONS referred to in the preceding Regulations (I.)

*** The number and nature of the appointments to be competed for will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

[*The Competition to which the preceding Regulations applied had not been held at the date to which this Report is made up.*]

II.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th day of June 1870), for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for CLERKSHIPS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, and other SITUATIONS in various DEPARTMENTS, as specified in the SCHEDULE hereto annexed. REGULATIONS. SCHEME II. 6 Dec. 1870.

N.B.—*The regulations apply only to the Competitive Examination to be held on the* [*]. *For any subsequent Examination fresh Regulations will be issued, which may be different from these.*

1. On * the * day of * , and following days, an examination will be held, in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin,† of candidates for employment as Clerks, and Supplementary Clerks, and in other capacities in various Departments as specified in the schedule hereto annexed. [*] such situations will be filled up by means of this competition, if so many candidates shall be found qualified according to the rules herein-after prescribed.

2. This competition will, subject to the payment of the fees herein-after mentioned, be open to all persons, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, who, on or before the day of , shall have produced evidence *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, showing—

(*a.*) That their age, on the first day of the examination, will not be less than 16 nor more than 20;

(*b.*) That their health and character are such as to qualify them in these respects for the employment which they seek;

(*c.*) That they have passed the preliminary examination prescribed in Regulation 3.

* The date of this examination, and the number and nature of the appointments to be competed for, will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made. In the meantime it should be understood that some time may elapse before this date can be fixed, and that no one will be eligible whose age, on the first day of the competitive examination, shall exceed 20.

† On future occasions arrangements may be made, if it prove desirable, for holding these examinations in other places also.

REGULATIONS.
SCHEME II.
6 Dec. 1870.

3. Preliminary examinations for the purpose of deciding who shall be admitted to the subsequent competition, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin,* on the following days, viz., on January 3, 10, 17, and 24, and such other days as the Commissioners may appoint, in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting;
2. Orthography;
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions);

and no candidate who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in each of these subjects will be admitted to the next competitive examination, or to any similar preliminary test examination which may be held within a period of three months.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners by letter, in the writing of the candidate, a fortnight at least before the day on which he wishes to attend.†

A fee of 10*s.* will be required from each candidate attending this examination.

4. At the competitive examination exercises will be set in the following subjects, and the candidates' performances will be valued in marks according to their relative merit; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows, viz.:—

Handwriting	400
Orthography	400
Arithmetic	400
Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	200
Indexing or Docketing	200
Digesting Returns into Summaries	200
English Composition	200
Geography	200
English History	200
Book-keeping	200

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending this examination.

5. The marks obtained by each candidate will be added up, and the [‡] candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of such marks than any of the remaining candidates will be deemed to be selected candidates, and will be entitled to be employed on probation, each in one of the [‡] situations, specified in the annexed schedule,‡ which are now vacant or which may next become vacant; provided that he be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under Clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June 1870, for the particular situation to which he may be appropriated, as arranged in the following Regulation (6).

6. Subject to the last-mentioned condition, the particular departments and situations to which the selected candidates may be respectively appointed will be determined by their own choice, exercised, while an alternative remains, by each in the order of his position on the list. Vacancies, as they occur, will be announced by the chiefs of the various Departments to the Civil Service Commissioners, who

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* On future occasions arrangements may be made, if it prove desirable, for holding these examinations in other places also.

† On receipt of this application instructions will be given as to the time and place of examination, mode of paying the fee, &c.

‡ See note (*) *ante*, p. 5.

will communicate with the qualified candidates next in order of choice, and report the result to the Departments concerned. In case of a vacancy occurring in a Department for which no one on the list of selected candidates is in all respects qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may either hold a special open competition for the appointment or may offer it to the candidate highest at the time on the list of selected candidates, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine.

REGULATIONS. — SCHEME II. — 6 Dec. 1870.

7. Every selected candidate, after being assigned to a Department, will enter on a period of probation, and he will not remain in the Public Service after six months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such Department, and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners.

SCHEDULE of DEPARTMENTS and SITUATIONS referred to in the preceding Regulations (II.).

*** The number and nature of the appointments to be competed for will be announced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

[*The above Regulations applied to the Examination held on 28th February* 1871.]

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th day of June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the SITUATIONS of SECOND CLASS ASSISTANTS of EXCISE in the DEPARTMENT of INLAND REVENUE.

REGULATIONS. — Excise. — 5 Jan. 1871.

N.B.—*These Regulations apply only to the Competitive Examination to be held on the* 1871. *For any subsequent Examination fresh Regulations will be issued, which may be different from these.*

1. On the 1871, an examination will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin of candidates for the situations of Second Class Assistants of Excise in the Department of Inland Revenue. [ ] such situations will be filled up by means of this competition, if so many candidates shall be found qualified according to the rules herein-after prescribed.

2. This competition will, subject to the payment of the fee hereinafter mentioned, be open to all persons being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and between the ages of 19 and 22 on the day of examination, who shall have produced evidence *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, showing that they are unmarried and without family.

Application for permission to attend this examination must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners by letter, in the writing of the candidate, a fortnight at least before the day appointed.*

3. The examination will take place in the following subjects, viz.—

	Marks.
1. Handwriting	200
2. Orthography	200
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions)	300
4. English composition	200

A fee of 1*l.* will be required from every candidate attending this examination.

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* Forms of application, with instructions as to the necessary evidence of age, payment of fees, &c., may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners.

REGULATIONS. Excise. 5 Jan. 1871.

4. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each subject in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

5. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of the subjects in which he shall have been examined will be added up, and the [ ] candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of such marks than any of the remaining candidates will be deemed to be selected candidates, and will be entitled to be employed on probation each in one of the [ ] situations above referred to, which are now vacant or which may next become vacant; provided that he be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under Clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June 1870, for the situation referred to.*

6. Every selected candidate, after being appointed, will enter on a period of probation, and he will not remain in the Public Service after six months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of the Department, and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners.

[*The above Regulations applied to the Examination held on 22nd February* 1871.]

REGULATIONS. Excise. 19 May 1871.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the SITUATION of ASSISTANT of EXCISE in the DEPARTMENT of INLAND REVENUE.

1. Candidates will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they are natural-born subjects of Her Majesty; between the ages of 19 and 22 on the day of the examination; that they are unmarried, and without family, and of good health and character.

2. Candidates who have served as pupil-teachers or schoolmasters in schools under inspection by the Committee of Council on Education, England, or by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, will be reported specially to those Departments, and such of them as have been trained in normal schools at the public expense will not be qualified to receive appointments until the consent of those Departments and the concurrence of the Treasury therein has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

3. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

	Marks.
1. Handwriting	200
2. Orthography	200
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions)	300
4. English composition	200

4. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

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* The rules at present prescribed under this clause are, that the candidate must be between the ages of 19 and 22, of good health and character, unmarried, and without family, and duly qualified in each of the subjects mentioned in rule 3. The Commissioners, before reporting any candidate as qualified, will make such enquiries respecting his age, health, and character as they may consider expedient.

Second class assistants of Excise receive a salary of 60*l.* per annum, with an additional allowance of 2*s.* per diem when actively employed. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

5. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination. REGULATIONS.

Civil Service Commission,
19th May 1871.

Excise.

19 May 1871.

An open competition will be held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cork, Galway, and Belfast, under the above regulations on Friday, 23rd June 1871. Sixty persons will be selected, if so many should be found qualified, with the view of filling the 60 vacancies which are expected to occur before the 31st October next.

NOTE.—Second class assistants of Excise receive a salary of 60*l.* per annum, with an additional allowance of 2*s.* per diem when actively employed. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for a TECHNICAL CLERKSHIP in the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c. REGULATIONS.

Technical Clerkship, Office of Works.

1. The examination will consist of two parts, and will be in the following subjects, viz.:— 14 Jan. 1871.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition.

*** No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.

PART II.—COMPETITIVE.

1. Architectural and Engineering Drawing.
2. Rudiments of Chemistry and Physics.
3. Principles of Construction and Architecture.
4. Calculation of the strength of girders, roofs (iron and wood), stability of walls, and pressure and flow of water.

2. A fee of 10*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the preliminary part of the examination, and a further fee of 1*l.* from each candidate who may be admitted to the competitive part.

3. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the competitive examination is less than 18 or more than 30.

Civil Service Commission,
14th January 1871.

An open competition for one technical clerkship will be held forthwith in London, under the above regulations, the preliminary examination on Tuesday, January 31st, and the competitive examination on Friday, February 3rd, and following days. The salary is 150*l.* a year, rising by 10*l.* yearly to 300*l.* Persons wishing to compete should apply before the 21st instant, *by letter*, to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W."

REGULATIONS. Clerk to Assistant Surveyor, Office of Works. 18 Jan. 1871.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the SITUATION of CLERK to one of the ASSISTANT SURVEYORS in the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c.

1. The examination will consist of two parts, and will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition.

*** No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.

PART II.—COMPETITIVE.

1. Theory of Construction.
2. Knowledge of Materials.
3. Designs and Specifications.
4. Estimating and Valuing.
5. Drawing.

2. A fee of 10*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the preliminary part of the examination, and a further fee of 1*l.* from each candidate who may be admitted to the competitive part.

3. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 18 or more than 30.

Civil Service Commission,
18th January 1871.

An open competition for one situation of clerk to an assistant surveyor of works will be held forthwith in London, under the above regulations. The salary is 100*l.* a year, rising by 10*l.* yearly to 200*l.* Persons wishing to compete should apply before the 28th instant, *by letter*, to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W."

REGULATIONS. Assistant to Clerk of the Furniture. 9 Feb. 1871.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the situation of ASSISTANT to the CLERK of the FURNITURE in the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c.

I. The examination will consist of two parts, and will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition.

*** No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination. REGULATIONS.

Assistant to Clerk of the Furniture.

PART II.—COMPETITIVE.

9 Feb. 1871.

1. Knowledge of furniture, fittings, &c.
   (Candidates must be competent practically to superintend the supply and repairs of all articles of furniture and fittings, &c. which may possibly be required in public buildings and royal palaces.)
2. Estimating.
   (They must be able to frame estimates of the probable cost of such supply and repairs.)
3. Drawing.
   (They must be competent to prepare working drawings and sketches, showing the design and construction of all articles of furniture, of bookcases, presses, cupboards, and other fittings.)

The competition will be decided partly by the number of marks given for answers, written or oral, to questions on the above-mentioned subjects, and partly by such testimony as the Commissioners may obtain from persons of practical experience as to the relative fitness of the candidates.

II. A fee of 10*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the preliminary part of the examination, and a further fee of 1*l.* from each candidate who may be admitted to the competitive part.

III. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the competitive examination is less than 25 or more than 35.

Civil Service Commission,
9th February 1871.

An open competition for three situations of assistant to the clerk of the furniture will be held forthwith in London under the above regulations; the preliminary examination on the 3rd proximo, and the competitive examination on the 7th and following days. The salary is 130*l.* a year, rising by 5*l.* yearly to 160*l.*, together with an allowance of 1*l.* 1*s.* a week in lieu of apartments.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the situation of JUNIOR EXAMINER in the OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c. REGULATIONS.

Junior Examiner, Office of Works.

11 May 1871.

I. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the examination.

II. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and process of building, such as to enable the candidate to prepare and examine building accounts.

III. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

IV. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending this examination.

REGULATIONS.

Junior Examiner, Office of Works.

11 May 1871.

V. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 22 or more than 30.

Civil Service Commission,
11th May 1871.

An open competition for two situations of junior examiner in the Office of Works will be held in London, under the above regulations, on the 30th May 1871 and following days.

REGULATIONS.

Assistant Dispenser in H.M. Naval Establishments.

29 March 1871.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the SITUATION OF ASSISTANT DISPENSER in HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—
   1. Handwriting.
   2. Orthography.
   3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
   4. English Composition.

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show that they possess the minor qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition.

2. A fee of 7*s.* 6*d.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

3. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the competitive examination is less than 20 or more than 25.

Civil Service Commission,
29th March 1871.

An open competition will be held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday, April 25th. Five persons will be selected, if so many should be found qualified; two to fill vacancies now existing at Jamaica and Ascension naval hospitals, and three to fill, in order of merit, the next vacancies that may occur while they are eligible in respect of age.

The daily pay is as follows :—

Under 5 years' service.	Under 8 years' service.	Under 11 years' service.	Under 14 years' service.	Under 17 years' service.	Under 20 years service.
5*s.*	5*s.* 6*d.*	6*s.*	6*s.* 6*d.*	7*s.* 6*d.*	8*s.* 6*d.*

and for every additional year an addition of 6*d.* per diem till 10*s.* a day is reached. When in charge of stores on additional allowance will be granted, viz., 1*s.* per day. An allowance of 6*d.* a day in lieu of fuel and light and quarters will be provided.

Superannuation will be allowed in accordance with the Superannuation Act of 1859. Assistant dispensers will not be eligible for promotion to the rank of dispenser, or to be placed in charge of stores, until they have obtained the major qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Persons wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before April 15th. An order for examination will then be sent to them in due course.

Temporary Writers in Public Departments.

Temporary Writers.

1. A Register of writers will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners. Such writers will be employed in the public departments when wanted. When not wanted, they will have no claim to employment; refusing to serve when called upon, they will be removed from the Register.

2. Writers will be subject to the orders of the Departments in which they are serving during the time of their actual employment; but they will be under the Civil Service Commissioners, and paid by them, from week to week, or day to day, as circumstances may require.*

3. Writers must satisfy the Civil Service Comwissioners that they are of good health and character, and that they are duly qualified under the following regulations (4 and 5).

4. The limits of age will be:—

(*a.*) For men writers,—over 18.

(*b.*) For boy writers,—14 to 18.

5. The subjects in which candidates will be tested are:—

Men Writers:

Obligatory.†

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying manuscript.
4. Copying figures and tabular statements.

Optional.

5. Arithmetic.

Boy Writers:

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Elementary arithmetic.

6. Examinations, for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates in the above-mentioned subjects, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time as may be necessary, and a certain number regulated by the probable demand from the public departments, of those who display the requisite amount of proficiency, will be placed upon the register kept by the Commissioners.

7. The fee payable by persons attending these examinations will be 5*s.* for each person in class (*a*), and 2*s.* 6*d.* for each person in class (*b*).

8. Writers placed upon the register will be eligible for employment in any department. They will be summoned for employment when and for such time as their services may be needed; the order in which they may be employed, and the departments to which they may be assigned being determined on each occasion by the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. The engagement of all writers, not engaged for a shorter period, will be by the week. Writers may also be engaged by the day or the hour, as may be found advisable. Boy writers will not be retained as such after they shall have reached the age of 19.

10. The pay of men writers engaged by time, will be at the rate of 10*d.* per hour. No greater number of hours than those constituting an

* For the present, writers engaged for more than a week at a time in one department will be paid by that department, and not by the Civil Service Commissioners.

† Persons proposing to present themselves as candidates should fully understand that only those who reach a high standard of proficiency in the obligatory subjects can be placed upon the register.

Temporary Writers.

official day in each department may be charged for without previous authority from the chiefs of the department. Those engaged by the piece will be paid at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for every 100 words well and correctly copied, or at such other rates for special kinds of work as may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

11. No service, however much it may happen to be prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance.

12. The remuneration of boy writers engaged by time will be at the rate of $4d.$ per hour; an addition of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour being allowable by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any boy writers be engaged by the piece they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

13. When a writer has a week's pay to receive he shall lose no part of it for days on which the office is shut for public holidays. With this exception, writers will only receive pay for the hours, or parts of hours, during which they actually attend.

14. No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense, for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connexion with the Committee of Council for Education, or the Board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a writer, unless he shall have first obtained the consent of the Treasury.

Notice.

Applicants under the above regulations may present themselves at this office, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, on any Thursday in the month of ———. They will then receive an Order for Examination, which will, generally, be held the same day.

Persons desirous of being examined in Edinburgh or Dublin, or at any large provincial town in England, Scotland, or Ireland, should apply by letter to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. If a sufficient number of candidates apply, arrangements will be made for their examination and "Orders for Examination" will be sent to them.

The fees are to be paid by means of special stamps, respecting which the candidate will receive full instructions with his "Order for Examination."

Each candidate will be informed by letter of the result of his examination. If successful, he will be required to furnish evidence of his age and health, and to give satisfactory references as to his character.

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICAL TABLES, &c.

RELATING TO THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

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TABLE A.—LIMITS of AGE and SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION prescribed for the various DEPARTMENTS.

[These, under the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, are to be settled, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the Civil Service Commissioners and the chief authorities of each department.

They will be published in a separate form as soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed.]

Table B.—Showing for each Department the Number of Cases dealt with in the year from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

Department and Class of Situation.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons														
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose Health was not satisfactory.	Whose Character was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons, or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were Rejected on Examination.	Who Failed in Preliminary Examinations.	Who Passed the Preliminary Examination.	Who were Unsuccessful in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were Granted under the VIIth Clause of the O. in C.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Nomination.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme I.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme II.	Who were Reported Qualified. Under Special Regulations.	Yet to appear or still under Consideration.
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.	18,022	3,940	1,366	10,424	2,292	1,712	314	275	107	540	2,027	340	156*	5,696	996	22	2,800	–	17	1,696	1,324
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR OPEN COMPETITIONS:—																					
Under Scheme i.	165	–	–	165	–	22	1	–	–	–	–	81	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Under Scheme ii.	269	–	–	269	–	34	6	–	–	–	–	157	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OPEN COMPETITIONS UNDER SCHEME II.:—																					
Candidates not Selected	72	–	–	72	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Selected						1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17†	–	24†
WRITERS:—																					
Men:—																					
Not selected for Register	1,926	–	–	–	1,926	151	2	–	26	–	1,223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Selected for Register						37					–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	423	21
Boys:—																					
Not selected for Register	366	–	–	–	366	25	–	–	–	–	263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Selected for Register						2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	2
Writers employed before the 4th June 1870, specially registered.	423	423	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	423	–	–	–	–
ADMIRALTY:—																					
Clerks in Dockyards, &c. abroad	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Temporary Writers	18	18	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Assistant Dispensers	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistants in the Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Messengers	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Attendants, &c. in Naval Hospitals	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Warders in Naval Prisons.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–

* Including 23 nominated candidates for the preliminary *test* examination under arrangements sanctioned previously to the date of the Order in Council of 4 June 1870.
† These candidates are accounted for also under the titles of the Offices to which they were assigned, but they are only once added into the general total.

TABLE B. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons										Who were reported Qualified.				
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated simply.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons, or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIIth Clause of the O. in C.	After Nomination.	After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme I.	After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme II.	After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Special Regulations.	Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*																					
Leading Men of Labourers	1	1															1				
Engineer Students	165			165		4		5						54	38						64
Dockyard Apprentices	128			128																	128
Artificers and Labourers	59	59					4	5									50				
Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, for Promotion.	36			36											32						4
ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND):—																					
Clerks	1	1															1				
BRITISH MUSEUM:—																					
Assistants	5	5									1						5				
Junior Assistants	4	4															3				
Attendants	3	3															3				
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																					
Subordinate Officers and Attendants.	29	29				4			2								19				4
CENSUS OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																					
Temporary Clerks	161	161				19	17		4	1	44						61				15
CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND):—																					
Temporary Clerks	183	183				26	4		2	2	85						62				2
Office Keepers	2	2															2				
Packers and Messengers	4	4															4				
Boy Messengers	2	2															2				
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—																					
Superintendents	2	2														2					
Temporary Clerks	78		78			22	4							28			18				6

| | | |

TABLE B. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons														
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIIth Clause of the O. in C.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Nomination.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme I.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme II.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Special Regulations.	Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
CONVICT SERVICE:—																				
Deputy Governors	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clerk and Draughtsmen in Office of Surveyor General of Prisons.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Compounders	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.	11	2	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Farm Bailiffs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers and Foremen of Works	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Assistant Matrons	93	93	-	-	-	13	2	2	1	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	4
Subordinate Officers (Division I.) / Ditto. (Division II.)	546	546	-	-	-	84	8	23	14	12	53	-	-	-	-	-	327	-	-	-	25
Assistant Messengers in Prisons	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
COUNTY SURVEYORS IN IRELAND	14	-	-	14	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY:—																					
Clerks	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION:—																					
Clerks	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

CUSTOMS:—																							
Clerks	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Writers	9	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	
Out-door Officers	115	115	–	–	–	3	4	1	4	1	24	–	–	–	–	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	
Boatmen, Watermen, Watchmen	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	4	
Messengers	9	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—																							
Clerks	12	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF:—																							
Messengers	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS:—																							
Subordinate Officers	45	45	–	–	–	7	3	–	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	4	
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—																							
Clerks in Divisional Offices	19	–	18	1	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	
DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM:—																							
Clerks	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Storekeepers	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Attendants, &c.	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	
EDUCATION OFFICE:—																							
Assistant Secretaries, Inspectors, and Examiners.	30	30	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Inspectors' Assistants	49	49	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	
EMIGRATION OFFICE:—																							
Surveyor of Shipping	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Temporary Writers	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	
Office Servants	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—																							
Clerks	24	–	24	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	13	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	
Messengers	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	
EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTERS' OFFICE):—																							
Clerks	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT:—																							
Sub-Inspectors	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	

TABLE B. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons														
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIIth Clause of the O. in C.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Nomination.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme I.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme II.	Who were Reported Qualified. After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Special Regulations.	Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
FISHERIES BOARD (SCOTLAND):—																				
Porters	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
FOREIGN OFFICE:—																				
Clerks	13	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	-
Attachés	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Student Interpreters in Japan and Siam.	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	5	-	-	-
Shipping Clerk at Shanghae	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN:—																				
Clerks	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, DUBLIN:—																				
Hospital Nurses	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
HABITUAL CRIMINALS REGISTRY (IRELAND):—																				
Clerks	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
HOME OFFICE:—																				
Inspectors of Mines	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Extra Clerks	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Assistant Porters	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

INDIA OFFICE:—																					
Messengers	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Labourers in Store Department	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Officers of the Forest Department	56	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–
Candidates for the Civil Service of India (Open Competition).	239	–	–	239	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	192	–	–	–	–	35	–
Candidates for entrance into the India Civil Engineering College (Open Competition).	237	–	–	237	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	–	–	–	50	–
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Three Periodical Examinations).	132	–	–	132	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129	–	–	–	–	–
Selected Candidates, Civil Service of India (Final Examination).	50	–	–	50	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–
INLAND REVENUE:—																				
Clerks	21	–	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	11	–	–	3	–	1	–	–
Assistants of Excise	276	276	–	–	–	2	9	1	4	2	99	–	–	–	–	–	159	–	–	–	–
Assistants of Excise:— Not Selected, and Selected at Open Competition	1,324	–	–	1,324	–	184 2	6 1	– 2	–	–	–	–	–	625	–	–	–	–	–	–	425 9
Stampers, Messengers, Porters, &c.	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND):—																					
Clerks and Assistants	6	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
LONDON UNIVERSITY:—																					
Messengers	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
LUNACY COMMISSION:—																					
Under Housemaids	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF PRIVY COUNCIL:—																					
Clerks	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES:—																					
Local Marine Board Officers	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Temporary Clerks	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE:—																					
Supplementary Clerks	12	2	10	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
CONSTABLES, &C. FOR PROMOTION	233	–	233	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	228	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS:—																					
Messengers	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–

TABLE B. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons														
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIIth Clause of the O. in C.	Who were Reported Qualified.				Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																	After Nomination.	After Open Competition or Open Selection.			
																		Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	
MINT:—																					
Temporary Employment	1	1														1					
Assistant Assayers	2	2														2					
Artificers	5	5									1						4				
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE:—																					
Clerks	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—																					
Inspectors of Schools	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF THE):—																					
Senior Clerks	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Messengers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
PATENT OFFICE:—																					
Messengers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND):—																					
Junior Messengers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

| | | |

TABLE B. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons													
	General Total.	Of Candidates nominated singly.	Of Candidates nominated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competition.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers.	Who were absent, declined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preliminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preliminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESSFUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIIth Clause of the O. in C.	Who were Reported Qualified.				
																	After Nomination.	After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme I.	After Open Competition or Open Selection. Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																					
Clerks	4	2	4										1	2			1				
Workmen	2	2									1						1				
REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF:—																					
Writers	1	1									1										
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND):—																					
Clerks	2		2									1	1				2				
Messengers and Porters	3	3									1						1				
Assistant Porters	1	1																			
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (IRELAND):—																					
Clerks	1			1										1						1	
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH:—																					
Second Assistant Astronomer	2	2									1						1				
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—																					
Clerks	2	2															2				
Supplementary Clerks	5	1	4								1			2			2				
Geologist	1	1																		1	
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—																					
Clerks	6	1	5											4	1		2				
Temporary Clerks examined for promotion to Clerkships.	5		5											4							
Temporary Clerks	10	10					2		1		1						6				
Sorters	2	2									1						1				
Boy Messengers	3	3									1						2				

STATIONERY OFFICE:—																					
Warehousemen	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOTLAND):—																					
Clerks	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
TRADE, BOARD OF:—																					
Clerks	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Temporary Clerks	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Extra Messengers	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Supernumerary Light Keepers	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
STANDARDS DEPARTMENT—																					
Extra Messenger	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Assistant Mechanic	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
TREASURY:—																					
Clerks	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	
WAR OFFICE:—																					
Temporary Assistant in Chemical Department.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Office Keeper, Royal Engineer Department.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Warders, &c. in Military Prisons	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	
Matrons, &c. in Hospitals	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DIVISION—																					
Supplemental Clerks	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	
MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—																					
Candidates for Direct Commissions.	623	16	607	–	–	58	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	148	409	–	–	–	–	–	
Ditto in Household Brigade	39	–	39	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	16	–	–	–	–	–	
Candidates for entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	613	–	–	613	–	16	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	283	60	–	–	–	–	244	
WOODS, OFFICE OF:—																					
Clerk of Works, Windsor Great Park.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Foreman of Works, ditto	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Messengers	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	

TABLE B. (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

| DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION. | Number of Cases dealt with. | | | | Number of Persons | | | |

TABLE C.—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in the Year July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871.

‡ Competitions marked thus were open competitions.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Competitors					
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	Result reported to Department.
						Not competent.	Competent.		
‡OPEN COMPETITION UNDER SCHEME II.	1	20	72	5	67	48		19	-
ADMIRALTY:—									
‡Assistant Dispenser	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
‡Engineer Students	2	38	101	9	92	38	16	38	-
‡Candidates for Promotion in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	3	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND):—									
Temporary Clerks	2	34	78	26	52	27	1	24*	-
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:—									
‡Clerks	1	3	108	55	53	39	11	3	-
‡Supplementary Clerks	1	2	276	143	133	116	15	2	-
‡Labourers	1	1	16	2	14	13		1	-
COLONIAL OFFICE:—									
Ceylon Writers	3	8	41	7	34	11	15	8	-
Straits Settlements Cadets	1	2	8	-	8	6	-	2	-
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—									
Cadets	5	10	50	4	46	19	17	10	-
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	11	1	10	1	7	2	-
CONVICT SERVICE:—									
Schoolmasters	1	2	5	4	1	-	-	1	-
Assistant Messengers	2	2	8	1	7	1	4	2	-
‡COUNTY SURVEYORS IN IRELAND:—	1	1	14	4	10	3	6	1	-
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND):—									
Clerks	1	1	6	1	5	-	4	1	-
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—									
Clerks in a Divisional Office	2	3	18	8	10	7	2	1†	-
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE:—									
Clerks	3	5	21	3	18	-	13	5	-

* For six of these certificates had not been issued on June 30.
† For this candidate a certificate had not been issued on June 30.

TABLE C.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Competitors					
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	Result reported to Department.
						Not competent.	Competent.		
FOREIGN OFFICE:—									
Clerks	2	2	12	4	12	3	7	2	–
Student Interpreters in Japan and Siam.	1	5	16	–	16	10	1	5	–
HOME OFFICE:—									
Extra Clerks	1	1	4	1	3	–	2	1	–
INDIA CIVIL SERVICE:—									
‡Open Competition for entrance	1	35	229	2	–	–	–	35	–
Selected Candidates, Periodical Examinations.	3	–	132	3	132	–	–	132	–
Selected Candidates, Final Examination.	1	–	50	1	49	1	–	48	–
INDIA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.	1	50	237	19	218	168		50	–
INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT	2	–	56	–	–	30	–	9	–
INLAND REVENUE:—									
Clerks	1	3	14	–	14	3	3	3	–
‡Assistants of Excise	1	80	899	195	704	471	154	79*	–
METROPOLITAN POLICE:—									
Constables, Sergeants, &c. for Promotion.	18	–	233	5	228	91	–	–	137
METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE):—									
Supplementary Clerks	2	3	10	2	8	6	–	2	–
MILITARY EXAMINATIONS:—									
Candidates for Direct Commissions.	1	–	553	–	–	–	–	405	–
Candidates for Direct Commissions in the Household Brigade.	1	–	37	–	–	21	–	16	–
‡Candidates for entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	2	60	369	26	343	283		60	–
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—									
Inspectors of Schools	1	1	4	–	4	1	2	1	–
POST OFFICE:—									
Clerks in Secretary's Office	1	2	5	–	5	2	1	2	–
Clerks in Metropolitan Offices—Class 3	3	6	18	–	18	–	12	6	–
Boy Clerks in Savings Bank	1	3	5	–	5	4	–	1	–
‡Boy Clerks in Savings Bank and Circulation Department.	–	66	1,968	523	1,445	1,379		66	–
‡Boy Sorters and Telegraph Messengers.	–	933	4,285	1,022	3,263	2,330		933	–

* For nine of these certificates had not been issued on June 30.

TABLE C.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Competitors					
				Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.				
					Total.	Unsuccessful.		Successful.	Result reported to Department.
						Not competent.	Competent.		
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND):—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—									
Supplementary Clerks	1	2	4	–	4	2	–	2	–
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:—									
Clerks	1	1	5	–	5	4	–	1	–
Temporary Clerks competing for Promotion to a Clerkship.	1	1	5	–	5	4		1	–
TREASURY:—									
Clerks	1	1	3	–	3	–	2	1	–
WORKS, OFFICE OF:—									
‡Junior Examiners	1	2	36	14	22	12	8	2	–
‡Assistant Surveyors of Works	1	1	37	9	28	9	18	1	–
‡Technical Clerks	1	1	47	12	35	20	14	1	–
‡Clerks to Assistant Surveyors of Works.	1	1	8	1	7	2	4	1	–
‡Assistants to Clerk of the Furniture.	1	2	37	17	20	12	6	2	–

Note.—The following competitions were before the Commissioners on June 30th, 1871, but had not been dealt with.

DEPARTMENT, &c.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Competitors.
ADMIRALTY:—			
‡Engineer Students	1	—	64
‡Dockyard Apprentices	1	—	128
Candidates for Promotion in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	1	—	4
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND):—			
Cadets	2	4	17
CONVICT SERVICE:—			
Schoolmasters	1	2	4
INLAND REVENUE:—			
‡Assistants of Excise	1	60	425
MILITARY EXAMINATIONS:—			
‡Candidates for entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	1	44	244
POST OFFICE:—			
‡Boy Sorters and Telegraph Messengers	—	—	161

TABLE D.—(CAUSES OF REJECTION.)

Showing the PARTICULAR DEFICIENCIES on account of which CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been REFUSED by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS during the period 1st July 1870 to 30th June 1871.

CAUSES OF REJECTION.	Rejections.				Failures in Preliminary Test Examinations of nominated Candidates.	Failures in Preliminary Examinations.	
	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks, and others.	Temporary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Assistants of Excise, &c.	Outdoor Officers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.		Class I.	Class II.
DEFICIENCIES IN							
Spelling alone	15	79	22	116	3	2	8
Arithmetic alone	4	36	102	142	3	17	7
Reading alone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Handwriting alone	–	4	4	8	–	12	38
Reading MSS. alone	–	–	36	36	–	–	–
Spelling and Arithmetic	10	85	15	110	–	4	5
Spelling and Handwriting	3	23	2	28	–	9	17
Arithmetic and Handwriting	2	4	2	8	2	15	27
Spelling and Reading	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Arithmetic and Reading MSS.	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Arithmetic and Reading	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Handwriting and Reading MSS.	–	–	5	5	–	–	–
Handwriting and Reading	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Other failures, involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading	*33	21	10	64	18	20	55
Residue	8	1	–	9	4	2	–
Total	77	253	204	534	30	81	157
Failures not involving Spelling, Arithmetic, Handwriting, or Reading:							
Viz.: Latin	2	–	–	2	1	–	–
French	1	–	–	1	3	–	–
Latin, and Précis					–	–	–
French, Précis, Constitutional History, and Political History	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
German, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
English Composition	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Précis	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Copying and Comparison of Copies	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Geography	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	8	1	–	9	4	2	–

TABLE E. (1.)—SHOWING *in detail* the MARKS obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful COMPETITORS in Open Competitions held between 1st September 1870 and 30th June 1871, under REGULATIONS framed in accordance with the Provisions of Clause V. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date on which reported qualified.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
OPEN COMPETITION FOR 20 CLERKSHIPS UNDER REGULATIONS No. II. (*see* p. 5).			**Maximum -**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
February 28, 1870.														
Alexander; T. J. -	Constabulary (Ireland).	Clerkship in Inspector Genl's. Office.	1871, May 13	363	400	380	110	170	158	130	189	155	69	2124
Bailey; R. - -	Office of Works -	Clerkship - -	„ „ 16	334	400	400	196	140	194	130	115	145	—	2054
Downer; W. J. - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	„ „ 16	266	350	340	140	180	188	136	173	145	98	2016
Paull; H. M. - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	„ „ 18	284	390	280	150	190	160	180	157	155	14	1960
Colgan; N. - -	Dublin Metropolitan Police Courts.	Ditto - -	„ Oct. 25	362	340	370	40	170	158	116	173	120	109	1958
Wordley; H. - -	Office of Works -	Ditto - -	„ May 17	329	340	340	70	185	150	120	156	120	115	1925
Kerr; W. R. - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	„ „ 16	280	340	380	70	185	169	120	136	120	114	1914
Rudolf; E. de M. -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	„ „ 16	262	390	350	150	160	164	140	124	110	19	1869
Blakey; J. - -	National Debt Office	Ditto - -	„ „ 22	325	380	280	120	175	148	120	152	90	48	1838
Wilson; C. J. - -	Recr. Genl's. Office, Inland Revenue.	Ditto - -	„ „ 26	319	370	350	90	155	153	106	143	90	45	1821
Bradford; J. R. - -	Office of Works -	Clerk - -	„ „ 18	245	370	350	170	170	179	66	91	55	107	1803
Dawson; H. C. - -	Adjutant General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk.	„ „ 23	279	255	280	130	175	145	150	155	135	48	1752
Hunt; J. - - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	„ „ 17	192	380	300	170	180	156	120	128	120	0	1746
Russell; F. G. - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	„ „ 19	232	365	280	160	180	160	100	114	65	80	1736
McCleland; J. P. -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	„ „ 25	255	400	340	120	100	130	120	119	105	15	1704

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date on which reported qualified.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
February 28, 1870.			**Maximum** -	**400**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**2600**
Riley; R. T. - -	Adjutant General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk.	1871, May 19	228	330	340	180	150	154	110	80	95	32	1699
No. 17 - - -	[*Declined the situation offered to him.*]		——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moody; R. Q. - -	Adjutant General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk.	„ June 9	274	390	360	20	40	177	100	147	115	62	1685
Hooke; H. - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	„ May 27	248	355	350	160	175	167	90	107	—	15	1667
Morphy; R. A. - -	Registrar General's Office (Ireland).	Clerk - -	„ July 17	290	340	300	70	170	94	120	109	115	50	1658
No. 21 - - -	Unsuccessful candidates.	- - -	- - -	125	370	300	170	165	168	140	107	80	20	1645
No. 22 - - -		- - -	- - -	256	380	300	150	120	150	66	107	70	39	1638
No. 23 - - -		- - -	- - -	184	365	330	130	140	132	126	93	70	62	1632
No. 24 - - -		- - -	- - -	318	310	270	20	180	144	80	135	90	71	1618
No. 25 - - -		- - -	- - -	351	340	270	50	175	145	40	104	30	110	1615
No. 26 - - -		- - -	- - -	242	365	280	60	170	146	76	131	120	20	1610
No. 27 - - -		- - -	- - -	282	310	280	110	140	144	120	112	95	15	1608
No. 28 - - -		- - -	- - -	316	200	290	110	100	125	100	167	135	59	1602
No. 29 - - -		- - -	- - -	157	360	290	130	170	137	96	128	120	6	1594
No. 30 - - -		- - -	- - -	187	400	330	110	180	117	120	63	35	45	1587
No. 31 - - -		- - -	- - -	295	260	260	30	175	121	86	153	110	87	1577
No. 32 - - -		- - -	- - -	289	340	280	0	160	121	140	133	60	47	1570
No. 33 - - -		- - -	- - -	207	320	330	140	40	140	106	128	115	42	1568
No. 34 - - -		- - -	- - -	314	280	160	150	170	136	80	87	80	105	1562
No. 35 - - -		- - -	- - -	298	280	360	20	160	136	40	101	70	87	1552
No. 36 - - -		- - -	- - -	237	260	350	60	80	128	80	145	140	58	1538

Unsuccessful candidates.

| | | |

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date on which reported qualified.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition or Correspondence.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE.								
OPEN COMPETITION FOR SITUATIONS OF EXCISE ASSISTANT, UNDER THE REGULATIONS OF 5TH JAN. 1871 (*see* p. 7).								
		Maximum -	**350**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**200**	**1250**
February 22, 1871.								
Connolly; R. E. - -	Excise - - - Second Class Assistant	1871, May 15 -	262	280	260	93	180	1075
Sullivan; W. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ April 21 -	307	240	240	90	180	1057
Smith; R. T. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ „ 21 -	271	235	210	100	180	1046
O'Reilly; T. P. J. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ May 15 -	275	250	260	100	160	1045
Gale; B. - - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ April 21 -	278	300	195	95	170	1038
Hurst; R. W. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ „ 21 -	303	285	170	100	180	1038
Barrett; G. B. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ „ 21 -	306	270	190	93	170	1029
Garvan; J. J. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ July 29 -	256	285	240	95	145	1021
Cussen; M. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ June 26 -	307	260	220	90	140	1017
Cole; G. S. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ April 21 -	286	260	220	100	150	1016
Fitzpatrick; J. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ „ 21 -	218	290	250	95	160	1013
Hogan; D. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ June 15 -	267	300	205	95	140	1007
O'Sullivan; D. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ „ 26 -	295	280	190	100	140	1005
Westacott; J. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ April 21 -	235	300	200	100	170	1005
Ferguson; J. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ „ 21 -	257	300	205	100	140	1002
Smith; W. A. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ „ 21 -	234	285	200	100	180	999
Ryan; J. J. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ May 15 -	210	270	250	95	170	995
O'Loughlin; M. J. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ June 30 -	249	260	260	85	140	994
Howley; J. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ April 22 -	243	300	210	100	140	993
Kenny; G. A. - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - -	„ May 15 -	293	220	240	100	140	993

Clark; Herbert	Ditto	Ditto	„	April 21	197	280	250	95	170	992
Griffiths; G. S.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 21	222	300	220	100	150	992
Byrne; Mathew	Ditto	Ditto	„	May 1	178	300	245	97	170	990
Haire; A. C.	Ditto	Ditto	„	July 14	250	240	240	100	160	990
James; J. B.	Ditto	Ditto	„	April 27	226	300	260	100	100	986
O'Hara; F.	Ditto	Ditto	„	July 11	294	240	210	97	145	986
Clements; J. H.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 27	225	255	270	95	140	985
Hallaghan; P.	Ditto	Ditto	„	June 26	269	265	190	100	160	984
Steele; R.	Ditto	Ditto	„	May 11	247	280	200	95	160	982
Hill; J.	Ditto	Ditto	„	April 27	203	265	235	98	180	981
Hyde; T.	Ditto	Ditto	„	July 11	251	280	200	80	170	981
Cosh; S. H.	Ditto	Ditto	„	May 3	254	260	230	95	140	979
Bandinel; R. B.	Ditto	Ditto	„	April 27	226	295	195	100	160	976
Clifford; H. E.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 27	230	300	225	95	125	975
Arnold; E.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 27	203	270	230	90	180	973
Scully; J. M.	Ditto	Ditto	„	May 26	187	300	250	92	140	969
McDermott; P.	Ditto	Ditto	„	June 26	227	300	225	100	115	967
No. 38	*[Not within the limits of age.]*				—	—	—	—	—	—
Haslett; F.	Excise	Second Class Assistant	„	April 27	171	300	210	100	180	961
Wray; J.	Ditto	Ditto	„	July 14	185	300	235	95	145	960
McCarthy; J.	Ditto	Ditto	„	May 15	224	195	280	90	170	959
Henry; J. J.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 15	229	260	230	100	140	959
Macdonnell; W.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 3	248	240	190	100	180	958
No. 44	*[Rejected on medical examination.]*				183	300	240	90	140	953
Little; S.	Excise	Second Class Assistant	„	May 1	227	235	235	95	160	952
Cunningham; J. G.	Ditto	Ditto	„	July 25	170	290	240	100	150	950
Lewis; R. M.	Ditto	Ditto	„	April 27	184	270	220	100	170	944
Mitchell; J. F.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 27	269	250	180	95	150	944
Thomson; H.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 27	204	290	210	100	140	944
White; J. D.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 27	258	250	210	90	135	943
No. 51	*[Declined.]*				—	—	—	—	—	—
Hickman; G.	Excise	Ditto	„	„ 27	275	220	180	100	160	935
Maguire; T.	Ditto	Ditto	„	June 26	229	285	200	90	130	934
Uniacke; J.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 26	256	240	180	95	160	931
Smith; E. G.	Ditto	Ditto	„	April 27	175	260	200	95	200	930
Watson; C.	Ditto	Ditto	„	„ 27	186	265	210	88	180	929

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date on which reported qualified.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition or Correspondence.	Total.
	INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*								
February 22, 1871.			**Maximum** -	**350**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**200**	**1250**
Flight; *T. H.* - - -	Excise - -	Second Class Assistant	1871, April 27 -	153	300	215	100	160	928
Passant; J. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ May 1 -	237	240	210	90	150	927
No. 59 - - -	*[Rejected on medical examination.]*			228	210	220	90	175	923
McDonald; W. J. - -	Excise - -	Second Class Assistant	„ April 27 -	192	240	260	90	140	922
Widenham; H. B. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27 -	206	250	220	85	160	921
Phelan; B. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ June 24 -	269	225	180	80	165	919
Burne; J. T. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ April 27 -	203	240	240	95	140	918
Harton; J. W. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 28 -	223	240	220	100	135	918
Cheyne; F. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27 -	226	280	180	90	140	916
Allison; R. St. J. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27 -	192	285	210	88	140	915
O'Brien; T. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ June 26 -	236	250	190	97	140	913
Briggs; J. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ April 27 -	231	270	210	90	110	911
Witten; S. A. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27 -	149	300	205	95	160	909
Carter; J. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27 -	227	260	180	100	140	907
Stevenson; W. J. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ July 12 -	166	265	220	95	160	906
Edwards; E. T. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ April 27 -	264	260	210	70	101	905
Cullovin; T. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 28 -	210	260	190	93	150	903
Parker; J. H. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 27 -	163	280	210	85	165	903
Perry; W. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ Aug. 11 -	201	270	195	85	150	901
Kennedy; J. P. - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ May 8 -	246	255	155	95	150	901
Leghorn; W. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ April 27 -	222	205	230	100	140	897

| | | |

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date on which reported qualified,	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition or Correspondence.	Total.
	INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*							
February 22, 1871.		**Maximum** -	**350**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**200**	**1250**
No. 115	Unsuccessful candidates.		184	260	200	85	110	839
No. 116			192	220	190	85	150	837
No. 118			197	220	210	90	120	837
No. 119			276	280	195	85	0	836
No. 120			205	210	170	90	160	835
No. 122			191	245	170	88	140	834
No. 124			194	240	180	90	130	834
No. 127			211	240	180	60	140	831
No. 129			191	235	165	90	150	831
No. 130			167	240	220	60	140	827
No. 132			222	200	160	95	150	827
			237	250	165	50	125	827
			156	210	240	80	140	826
			206	300	220	100	0	826
			145	260	180	80	160	825
			166	200	210	87	160	823
			176	240	190	97	120	823
			242	215	160	85	120	822

| | Unsuccessful candidates. | | |

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date on which reported qualified.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition or Correspondence.	Total.
	INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*							
February 22, 1871.		**Maximum** -	**350**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**200**	**1250**
No. 170 - - - -	Unsuccessful candidates.	- - -	140	230	235	100	0	705
No. 171 - - - -		- - -	204	240	170	90	0	704
		- - -	154	210	150	80	110	704
No. 173 - - - -		- - -	0	205	210	98	190	703
		- - -	0	260	190	93	160	703
No. 175 - - - -		- - -	222	0	230	90	160	702
No. 176 - - - -		- - -	169	240	200	90	0	699
No. 177 - - - -		- - -	191	225	200	75	0	691
No. 178 - - - -		- - -	228	205	190	65	0	688
No. 179 - - - -		- - -	222	0	180	95	185	682
No. 180 - - - -		- - -	0	300	160	70	150	680
No. 181 - - - -		- - -	193	200	205	80	0	678
No. 182 - - - -		- - -	0	240	170	95	170	675
No. 183 - - - -		- - -	0	240	210	70	150	670
No. 184 - - - -		- - -	207	0	240	70	150	667
No. 185 - - - -		- - -	0	240	180	95	150	665
No. 186 - - - -		- - -	149	250	180	85	0	664
		- - -	183	210	180	85	0	658
No. 187 - - - -		- - -	0	240	190	88	140	658

Unsuccessful candidates.

| | | |

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date on which reported qualified.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition or Correspondence.	Total.
	INLAND REVENUE—*cont.*							
February 22, 1871.		**Maximum** -	**350**	**300**	**300**	**100**	**200**	**1250**
No. 225 - - - -	Unsuccessful candidates.	- - -	179	0	150	80	130	539
No. 226 - - - -		- - -	150	0	180	90	110	530
No. 227 - - - -		- - -	0	0	260	100	160	520
No. 228 - - - -		- - -	193	0	150	65	110	518
No. 229 - - - -		- - -	134	0	150	90	120	494
No. 230 - - - -		- - -	210	0	180	90	0	480
No. 231 - - - -		- - -	176	0	210	75	0	461
No. 232 - - - -		- - -	176	0	180	90	0	446
No. 233 - - - -		- - -	0	0	180	95	160	435
No. 234 - - - -		- - -	0	0	210	100	120	430
No. 235 - - - -		- - -	0	0	195	85	140	420
No. 236 - - - -		- - -	146	0	165	90	0	401
No. 237 - - - -		- - -	162	0	0	95	140	397
No. 238 - - - -		- - -	0	0	180	85	120	385
No. 239 - - - -		- - -	0	0	150	60	120	330
No. 240 - - - -		- - -	0	0	175	90	0	265

[*Four hundred and sixty-nine other candidates presented themselves; but each having fallen considerably below the standard in one or more of the prescribed subjects, the remainder of his work was not examined.*]

*** A second competition took place on June 23rd, 1871, but the result had not been declared on June 30th.

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date on which reported qualified.	Knowledge of Materials.	Theory of Construction.	Designs and Specifications.	Drawing.	Estimating and Valuing.	Total.
WORKS, OFFICE OF.								
OPEN COMPETITION FOR AN ASSISTANT SURVEYORSHIP OF WORKS.								
July 7, 1870.		**Maximum** -	**100**	**100**	**100**	**50**	**100**	**450**
Richardson; R. - - -	Office of Works -	Assistant Surveyor -	1870, Aug. 10 -	84	46	75	43	87	335
No. 2 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60	88	71	25	86	330
No. 3 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	74	82	49	35	81	321
No. 4 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64	54	68	50	83	319
No. 5 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	74	64	60	10	77	285
No. 6 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64	46	67	33	64	274
No. 7 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58	50	66	20	75	269
	- - -	- - -	- - -	80	44	43	25	77	269
No. 9 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	68	48	46	25	73	260
No. 10 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62	50	31	38	77	258
No. 11 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56	58	49	40	51	254
No. 12 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64	46	46	35	62	253
No. 13 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70	36	50	38	56	250
No. 14 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46	56	56	38	51	247
No. 15 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46	56	37	20	69	228

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date on which reported qualified.	Knowledge of Materials.	Theory of Construction.	Designs and Specifications.	Drawing.	Estimating and Valuing.	Total.
OFFICE OF WORKS—*cont.*								
July 7, 1870.		**Maximum**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**50**	**100**	**450**
No. 16			54	38	34	23	58	207
No. 17			46	18	53	28	61	206
No. 18			66	32	32	—	48	178
No. 19			40	24	38	8	51	161
[*Nine other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.*]								
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF CLERK TO AN ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF WORKS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* p. 10).								
February 3, 1871.		**Maximum**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**1500**
Tanner; H.	Office of Works	Clerk to Assistant Surveyor. 1871, Feb. 25	194	160	240	205	250	1,049
No. 2			180	127	200	170	214	891
No. 3			124	139	155	200	127	745
No. 4			142	119	196	120	95	672
No. 5			141	105	96	125	106	573
[*Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.*]								

Table E. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date on which reported qualified.	Chemistry and Physics.	Knowledge of Strength of Materials.	Principles of Construction.	Architectural and Engineering Drawing.	Total.
OFFICE OF WORKS—*cont.*							
OPEN COMPETITION FOR A TECHNICAL CLERKSHIP, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* p. 9).							
February 3, 1871.		**Maximum** -	**400**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**1300**
Robertson; W. W. - -	Office of Works -	Technical Clerkship -	1871, Feb. 23 -	354	216	283	255	1,108
No. 2 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	258	217	216	165	856
No. 3 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	113	194	189	270	766
No. 4 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	199	150	241	170	760
No. 5 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138	203	211	200	752
No. 6 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165	227	215	135	742
No. 7 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211	132	196	165	704
No. 8 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	275	128	171	25	599
No. 9 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	275	150	172	—	597
No. 10 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88	113	143	215	559
No. 11 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	122	98	178	150	548
No. 12 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93	172	152	130	547
No. 13 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86	97	146	175	504
No. 14 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	114	167	150	—	431
No. 15 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0	85	83	160	328
[*Eleven other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.*]							

Table E. (1).—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date on which reported qualified.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Builders' Work, Measuring, and Valuing.	Total.
OFFICE OF WORKS—*cont.*								
OPEN COMPETITION FOR TWO EXAMINERSHIPS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (*see* p. 11).								
May 30, 1871.		**Maximum** -	**200**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**1000**	**1500**
Thompson; R. J. - - -	Office of Works -	Junior Examiner -	1871, June 20 -	187	100	70	95	880	1332
Edwards; A. L. - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	„ „ 14 -	150	90	80	100	843	1263
No. 3 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	184	95	75	90	756	1200
No. 4 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131	100	50	95	766	1142
No. 5 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	196	100	95	100	590	1081
No. 6 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148	95	90	100	646	1079
No. 7 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	152	95	75	95	560	977
No. 8 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	137	70	50	95	583	935
No. 9 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	188	90	75	100	463	916
*No. 10 - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	145	70	60	95	486	856
[*Twelve other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.*]								

TABLE E. (2.)—SHOWING in detail the MARKS obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful CANDIDATES in all Competitions held between 1st July 1869 and 30th June 1870, except those OPEN COMPETITIONS for which Regulations have been settled under the Vth Clause of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, held between 1st July and 31st August 1870.

NOTE.—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When no Candidate passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle him to a certificate of qualification, all the competitors are designated by numbers. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than a successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects. The cipher indicates the subjects in which candidates failed.

* Successful competitors whose names are preceded by this mark have obtained honorary additions to their certificates.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
ADMIRALTY. *See* Table E. (8.) pp. 70–72, for the marks assigned in competitions for the situations of Engineer Student, and Dockyard Apprentices.																
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).																
April 28, 1871.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**450**
Gillum; H. G. -		126	—	92	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	398
No. 2† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sturrock; D. -		132	—	95	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
Hamilton; A. -		143	—	72	63	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378
Mackay; A. -		118	—	72	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	375
Keith; W. -		90	—	100	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365
Fisher; D. -		123	—	86	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	364
Roberts; D. -		119	—	83	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	362
Macleod; E. -		97	—	86	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358
No. 10† - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murdock; H. M. -		86	—	100	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351

† These candidates passed on the examination, but subsequently declined to accept appointments.

Table E. (2.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND)—*cont.*																
April 28, 1871.		**150**		**100**	**100**	**100**										**450**
Balfour; L.		98	—	86	58	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342
Banks; W. B.		105	—	70	60	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335
Mackenzie; J. D. D.		72	—	93	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335
Grant; G.	24 Clerkships.	65	—	85	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Dear; T.		105	—	51	50	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301
No. 17		118	—	0	58	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266
No. 18		72	—	0	70	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	232
No. 19		0	—	65	70	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
No. 20		92	—	0	55	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227
No. 21		96	—	0	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226
No. 22		0	—	69	55	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219
No. 23		75	—	0	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215
No. 24		0	—	51	60	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206
No. 25		0	—	0	68	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
No. 26		80	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
No. 27		0	—	0	65	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
No. 28		0	—	0	60	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
No. 29		57	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127
No. 30		0	—	0	0	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
No. 31		0	—	0	0	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
No. 32		0	—	0	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70

Junē 9, 1871.																
Campbell ; A. -	10 Temporary Clerkships.	140	—	100	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420
Fowler ; T. -		128	—	100	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413
Davidson ; T. -		138	—	93	70	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	401
Nimmo ; G. -		132	—	95	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397
Stronach ; G. -		116	—	100	80	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396
Ingram ; A. -		138	—	75	75	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383
Gunn ; J. - -		80	—	95	75	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
Finlayson ; W. T.		113	—	80	70	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348
Watt ; J. - -		128	—	70	50	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333
Cattanach ; C. -		107	—	72	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319
No. 11 - -		87	—	50	80	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307
No. 12 - -		0	—	86	65	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251
No. 13 - -		99	—	0	50	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
		114	—	0	70	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244
No. 15 - -		96	—	50	0	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
No. 16 - -		0	—	90	50	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
		120	—	0	50	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
No. 18 - -		82	—	0	70	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212
No. 19 - -		0	—	0	80	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
No. 20 - -		0	—	0	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
		0	—	0	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
No. 22 - -		0	—	0	0	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.																
August 16, 1870.	**Maximum -**	**450**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	**300**	**150**	**150**	—	**200**	**300**	—	**2350**
Jennings ; F. W. -		346	—	273	160	100	—	150	215	46	72	—	85	185	—	1632
Daniels ; G. St. L.		185	—	270	150	100	—	160	225	48	75	—	112	185	—	1510
Paul ; S. Cassan -		300	—	275	140	100	—	100	250	35	31	—	71	160	—	1468
No. 4 - - -		238	—	250	146	100	—	140	220	51	22	—	119	145	—	1431
No. 5 - - -		317	—	291	110	100	—	110	85	62	76	—	99	180	—	1430
No. 6 - - -		209	—	300	140	100	—	130	60	42	70	—	85	265	—	1401

Table E. (2.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—*cont.*																
August 16, 1871.	**Maximum** -	**450**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**200**	**300**	**150**	**150**	—	**200**	**300**	—	**2350**
No. 7 - - -	3 Clerkships (open competition).	240	—	282	136	100	—	160	150	42	71	—	62	155	—	1398
No. 8 - - -		273	—	282	120	97	—	140	30	97	63	—	79	210	—	1391
No. 9 - - -		230	—	273	146	100	—	150	105	52	66	—	67	175	—	1364
No. 10 - - -		352	—	273	136	98	—	110	40	78	78	—	85	105	—	1355
No. 11 - - -		223	—	273	126	85	—	150	170	25	76	—	58	160	—	1346
No. 12 - - -		294	—	252	130	98	—	110	100	50	75	—	59	125	—	1293
No. 13 - - -		242	—	260	120	100	—	120	70	20	75	—	113	150	—	1270
No. 14† - - -		272	—	282	100	95	—	100	0	50	93	—	22	165	—	1179
August 17, 1871.	**Maximum** -	**300**	**50**	**300**	**200**	**100**	Digest of Returns. **200**	**150**	**250**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1550**
Satchell; C. -		266	38	255	140	85	116	100	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1175
Saunders; E. C. -		190	32	282	150	90	139	100	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1158
No. 3 - - -		171	46	246	185	95	110	75	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1128
No. 4 - - -		226	14	237	150	100	120	100	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1122
No. 5 - - -		181	18	291	130	100	132	100	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	1102
No. 6 - - -		219	48	255	130	65	172	70	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	1094
No. 7 - - -		138	14	255	170	90	140	85	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1092
No. 8 - - -		140	38	282	100	95	157	80	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	1082
No. 9 - - -		0	48	255	170	95	166	130	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	1079

No. 10	Two Supplementary Clerkships. (Open Competition).	210	16	264	120	90	98	100	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	1048
No. 11		150	18	264	140	100	67	140	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	1039
No. 12		86	32	300	145	95	91	125	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	1024
No. 13		122	23	291	145	100	73	80	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1009
No. 14		221	42	291	125	100	125	100	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1004
No. 15		121	32	291	130	80	67	100	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	971
No. 16		206	38	275	115	100	0	70	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	954
No. 17		199	21	273	160	60	0	90	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	953
No. 18		217	34	228	140	100	0	80	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	949
No. 19		150	10	246	145	95	81	75	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	942
No. 20		112	6	255	120	95	113	85	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	936
No. 21		230	14	295	130	95	73	90	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	927
No. 22		86	6	255	110	95	131	85	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	918
No. 23		115	4	219	110	80	82	110	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	885
No. 24		193	23	273	135	75	107	75	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	881
No. 25		0	38	237	165	100	81	75	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	861
No. 26		0	21	228	170	80	77	115	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	816
No. 27		196	16	264	105	100	0	75	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	756
No. 28		140	29	255	125	95	0	80	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	724
No. 29		0	14	228	110	90	0	70	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	677
No. 30†		96	4	237	125	100	0	75	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	637

COLONIAL OFFICE.

See Tables E. (3), (4), pp. 63-66.

CONSTABULARY (ROYAL IRISH).

June 21, 1870.															
Maximum	**150**	**50**	**150**	**150**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Penny	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	127	50	145	120	100	—	145	150	125	—	—	—	—	—	962
No. 2		122	30	135	108	100	—	170	170	100	—	—	—	—	—	935
No. 3		133	50	135	95	90	—	165	160	102	—	—	—	—	—	930
No. 4		124	44	135	110	98	—	100	170	103	—	—	—	—	—	884
No. 5		132	44	110	90	95	—	125	130	72	—	—	—	—	—	798

† Thirty-nine other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

Table E. (2.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
CONSTABULARY (ROYAL IRISH)—*cont.*																
August 23, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**150**	**50**	**150**	**150**	**100**	—	**200**	**200**	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**1150**
Ireland ; F. - -	A Clerkship in the Inspector General's Office.	137	48	145	130	100	—	175	145	117	—	—	—	—	—	997
No. 2 - - -		92	42	90	125	85	—	180	150	117	—	—	—	—	—	881
No. 3 - - -		109	44	100	125	95	—	145	110	105	—	—	—	—	—	833
No. 4 - - -		122	42	120	75	90	—	160	125	80	—	—	—	—	—	814
No. 5 - - -		0	25	105	120	100	—	0	160	0	—	—	—	—	—	510
See Table E. (7) p. 69 for marks assigned in competitions for cadetships.																
CONVICT SERVICE.								Reading.					Health Marks.			
July, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**100**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**100**	—	—	—	—	**100**	—	—	**600**
Maltby ; J. A. -	An Assistant Messengership.	85	—	100	82	95	—	70	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	532
No. 2 - - -		90	—	100	75	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	525
No. 3 - - -		75	—	80	65	80	—	90	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	490
February 28, 1871.																
Newman ; J. -	An Assistant Messengership.	100	—	100	75	95	—	90	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	545
No. 2 - - -		95	—	90	70	90	—	90	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	525
No. 3 - - -		100	—	85	75	70	—	90	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	495
No. 4 -		65	—	0	50	50	—	70	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	315

COUNTY SURVEYORS (IRELAND). *See* Table E. (5), p. 67.																
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (DUBLIN).																
August 16, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1100**
Mooney; A. L. -	A Clerkship.	217	—	291	175	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	883
No. 2 - - -		213	—	255	140	100	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	798
No. 3 - - -		199	—	228	175	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	782
No. 4 - - -		191	—	210	140	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	746
No. 5 - - -		118	—	264	160	100	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	722
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.																
July 5, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	—	—	**1150**
*Ball; F. J. -	A Clerkship.	307	—	80	67	100	—	—	125	—	—	—	170	—	—	849
No. 2 - - -		282	—	60	64	90	—	—	105	—	—	—	170	—	—	771
No. 3 - - -		262	—	80	75	95	—	—	85	—	—	—	100	—	—	697
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	75	70	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	145
August 23, 1870.																
No. 1 - - -	2 Clerkships.	223	—	90	75	98	—	—	155	—	—	—	0	—	—	641
No. 2 - - -		296	—	65	80	80	—	—	100	—	—	—	0	—	—	621
No. 3 - - -		205	—	95	85	90	—	—	50	—	—	—	0	—	—	525
No. 4 - - -		178	—	60	65	90	—	—	70	—	—	—	0	—	—	463
No. 5 - - -		168	—	0	70	50	—	—	115	—	—	—	0	—	—	403
No. 6 - - -		0	—	0	50	90	—	—	75	—	—	—	0	—	—	215
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE.																
July 5, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**1950**
*Rochester; R. R. -	A Clerkship.	338	—	265	110	100	—	80	145	99	—	—	45	15	176	1373
No. 2 - - -		261	—	250	150	100	—	110	135	100	—	—	75	20	109	1310
No. 3 - - -		216	—	170	170	100	—	130	115	103	—	—	105	45	143	1297
No. 4 - - -		174	—	285	130	95	—	95	120	100	—	—	83	55	135	1272

† One hundred and three other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

Table E. (2.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE—*cont.*																
August 2, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**150**	**200**	**1950**
Reddie; A. W. L.	2 Clerkships.	241	—	260	160	100	—	102	120	69	—	—	105	39	161	1357
Britton; A. H. -		250	—	260	130	95	—	102	120	88	—	—	75	68	105	1293
No. 3 - - -		212	—	230	160	100	—	113	145	85	—	—	30	83	117	1275
No. 4 - - -		278	—	200	150	95	—	90	105	115	—	—	90	57	92	1272
No. 5 - - -		257	—	280	170	96	—	93	105	88	—	—	30	9	121	1249
No. 6 - - -		210	—	195	140	85	—	113	110	76	—	—	53	68	73	1123
No. 7 - - -		291	—	170	105	95	—	90	135	50	—	—	30	0	83	1049
August 16, 1870.																
Congreve; G. F. -	2 Clerkships.	180	—	220	140	100	—	120	140	96	—	—	105	90	126	1317
Marriott; M. W. -		210	—	261	105	95	—	115	155	87	—	—	100	75	110	1313
No. 3 - - -		179	—	255	135	85	—	115	75	102	—	—	100	80	144	1270
No. 4 - - -		239	—	215	130	100	—	105	135	93	—	—	90	35	120	1262
No. 5 - - -		194	—	219	140	100	—	90	130	97	—	—	75	85	99	1229
No. 6 - - -		155	—	183	130	95	—	130	115	93	—	—	15	90	108	1114
No. 7 - - -		200	—	180	120	95	—	90	110	94	—	—	100	25	96	1110

													French	German.		
FOREIGN OFFICE.																
August 2, 1870.	**Maximum** -	—	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	—	—	—	**300**	**130**	—	**930**
Nicolson; A. -		—	—	90	70	100	—	—	175	—	—	—	218	119	—	772
No. 2 - - -		—	—	90	65	95	—	—	140	—	—	—	225	110	—	725
No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship.	—	—	50	65	90	—	—	155	—	—	—	175	105	—	640
No. 4 - - -		—	—	95	50	100	—	—	140	—	—	—	170	83	—	638
No. 5 - - -		—	—	95	55	90	—	—	95	—	—	—	155	108	—	598
No. 6 - - -		—	—	50	50	90	—	—	110	—	—	—	173	104	—	577
November 25, 1870.																
Lee; H. A. - -		—	—	95	75	100	—	—	155	—	—	—	240	113	—	778
No. 2 - - -		—	—	90	65	100	—	—	120	—	—	—	260	121	—	756
No. 3 - - -	A Clerkship.	—	—	69	60	90	—	—	140	—	—	—	250	116	—	725
No. 4 - - -		—	—	95	60	100	—	—	0	—	—	—	220	96	—	571
No. 5 - - -		—	—	65	65	85	—	—	0	—	—	—	195	60	—	470
No. 6 - - -		—	—	60	50	90	—	—	0	—	—	—	185	75	—	460
February 28, 1871.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**150**	**200**	**200**	**1350**
Woolley; W. A. -		116	—	93	65	95	—	—	165	105	—	—	98	140	155	1032
Gubbins; J. H. -		100	—	80	75	95	—	—	170	90	—	—	113	140	96	959
Paul; E. B. -	5 Student Interpreterships	59	—	85	60	95	—	—	160	100	—	—	75	140	167	941
Bickmore; H. F. L.	in Japan and Siam.	106	—	70	65	95	—	—	130	77	—	—	75	150	165	933
Brown; G. - -		85	—	85	65	100	—	—	140	72	—	—	85	160	136	928
No. 6† - -		80	—	82	65	90	—	—	120	85	—	—	105	160	109	896
HOME OFFICE.																
August 25, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
Rawlinson; G. E.		203	—	100	75	100	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583
No. 2 - - -	An Extra Clerkship.	186	—	80	85	95	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	571
No. 3 - - -		198	—	75	60	90	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543

† Ten other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table E. (2.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
INLAND REVENUE.																
August 30, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	**150**	**150**	—	—	—	—	**1400**
*Keir; J. - -	3 Clerkships.	265	—	300	140	100	—	120	—	87	82	—	—	—	—	1094
Davey; A. P. -		266	—	246	170	100	—	85	—	118	107	—	—	—	—	1092
Craske; A. -		248	—	273	150	100	—	100	—	89	86	—	—	—	—	1046
No. 4 - - -		257	—	282	140	95	—	85	—	93	88	—	—	—	—	1040
No. 5 - - -		266	—	219	120	100	—	115	—	81	56	—	—	—	—	957
No. 6 - - -		212	—	264	140	100	—	75	—	74	50	—	—	—	—	915
No. 7 - - -		224	—	264	150	100	—	100	—	0	59	—	—	—	—	897
No. 8 - - -		262	—	174	160	90	—	85	—	50	0	—	—	—	—	821
No. 9 - -		193	—	270	125	100	—	105	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	793
No. 10 - -		243	—	210	150	95	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	783
No. 11 - -		215	—	228	120	90	—	85	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	738
No. 12 - -		156	—	237	100	100	—	90	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	683
No. 13 - -		99	—	237	120	95	—	75	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	626
No. 14 - -		15	—	174	125	70	—	75	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	459

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.																
September 26, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**450**
No. 1 - - -	A Supplementary Clerkship.	0	—	80	65	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
No. 3 - - -		75	—	0	65	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
		57	—	0	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
December 22, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**150**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
Beeston; A. H. D.	2 Supplementary Clerkships.	127	—	90	65	100	68	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	537
Phillips; G. D. H.		96	—	88	70	100	76	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	480
No. 3 - - -		0	—	90	75	100	53	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	423
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	65	100	50	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	283
No. 5 - - -		71	—	0	0	100	30	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	201
POST OFFICE.																
August 23, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**300**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	—	**2150**
Eardley-Wilmot; T.	2 Clerkships in the Secretary's Office.	274	—	270	140	100	—	105	145	111	134	—	193	174	—	1646
Osborne; E. J. B.		194	—	300	145	95	—	105	100	89	56	—	205	120	—	1409
No. 3 - - -		208	—	183	100	100	—	105	130	132	0	—	240	45	—	1243
No. 4 - - -		161	—	290	100	95	—	100	100	66	70	—	70	181	—	1233
No. 5 - - -		152	—	145	115	85	—	90	130	62	67	—	0	86	—	932
June 30, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**250**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	—	**700**
Walliker; - -	3 Boy Clerkships (Savings Bank).	180	—	80	65	95	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	540
No. 2 - - -		0	—	55	50	90	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	260
No. 3 - - -		0	—	60	55	70	—		—	54	—	—	—	—	—	239
No. 4 - - -		0	—	50	50	80	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	180
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	50	70	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	120

Table E. (2.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
POST OFFICE—*cont.*																
August 30, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	—	—	—	—	**300**	**300**	—	**1400**
Hepworth; W. D. -	3 Clerkships in the Receiver and Accountant-General's Office.	227	—	295	120	100	—	150	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	1112
Hartley; J. -		303	—	300	100	90	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	1093
King; C. A. -		240	—	285	120	95	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	985
No. 4 - - -		240	—	285	150	85	—	95	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	905
No. 5 - - -		176	—	290	105	80	—	130	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	866
No. 6 - - -		215	—	265	150	100	—	85	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	860
No. 7 - - -		167	—	260	105	80	—	115	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	822
No. 8 - - -		180	—	255	130	80	—	125	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	795
No. 9 - - -		155	—	275	130	80	—	85	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	785
September 27, 1870.																
Harkness; D. W. O.	2 Clerkships in Receiver and Accountant-General's Office.	218	—	300	120	100	—	75	—	—	—	—	220	—	—	1033
Dickinson; H. J. -		245	—	282	145	100	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	1027
No. 3 - - -		282	—	255	125	95	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	1017
No. 4 - - -		302	—	255	130	95	—	75	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	987
No. 5 - - -		294	—	291	95	100	—	70	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	960
No. 6 - - -		162	—	230	130	90	—	45	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	742

January 18, 1871.															
Poole; C. E. S. -	A Clerkship.	232	—	290	100	95	—	110	—	—	—	--	130	—	—	957
No. 2 - - -		129	—	265	130	90	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	864
No. 3 - - -		220	—	255	100	100	—	85	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	805
RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).												(Blackstones' Commentaries).				
August 3, 1870.	**Maximum** -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**200**	**200**	**200**	—	**600**
Moloney; M. -	A Clerkship.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	160	148	—	458
No. 2 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	150	156	—	436
No. 3 - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	60	116	—	311
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.							Tabulating.									
July 19, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	—	—	**1700**
Dullea; O. J. -	2 Supplementary Clerkships.	226	—	95	85	100	85	117	148	112	87	—	150	—	—	1205
Torrens; A. F. E.†		133	—	80	80	100	70	87	105	71	50	—	240	—	—	1016
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.																
August 16, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**200**	—	—	**1200**
Peake; J. - -	A Clerkship.	297	—	80	90	100	—	—	125	94	—	—	160	—	—	946
No. 2 - - -		214	—	55	85	95	—	—	115	104	—	—	0	—	—	668
No. 3 - - -		222	—	50	65	95	—	—	135	92	—	—	0	—	—	659
No. 4 - - -		249	—	0	80	90	—	—	0	70	—	—	100	—	—	589
No. 5 - - -		0	—	0	80	80	—	—	110	67	—	—	0	—	—	337

† Two other candidates were nominated, but failed in the obligatory portion of the examination.

Table E. (2.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Précis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	French or another Modern Language.	Latin.	Algebra or Euclid.	Total.
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE—*cont.*																
January 2, 1871.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**100**	**100**	**100**	—	—	**200**	**150**	—	—	**200**	—	—	**1200**
Norton; W. H. -	A Clerkship. [Competition of Temporary Clerks for promotion.]	273	—	98	75	100	—	—	180	127	—	—	130	—	—	983
No. 2 - - -		275	—	80	80	100	—	—	160	88	—	—	100	—	—	883
No. 3 - - -		253	—	85	85	100	—	—	160	97	—	—	0	—	—	780
No. 4 - - -		247	—	65	85	100	—	—	155	55	—	—	0	—	—	707
No. 5 - - -		157	—	35	55	100	—	—	100	0	—	—	0	—	—	447
TREASURY.																
July 19, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**350**	—	**300**	**200**	**100**	—	**150**	**200**	**150**	**150**	—	**300**	**300**	**200**	**2100**
Hamilton; E. W. -	A Clerkship.	247	—	245	145	100	—	102	180	122	122	—	—	185	130	1578
No. 2 - - -		250	—	270	115	100	—	113	165	71	80	—	195	—	112	1471
No. 3 - - -		139	—	280	125	100	—	93	135	70	66	—	140	—	86	1234

TABLE E. (3.)—COLONIAL OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis.	Latin.		German.			French.			Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Modern History.	Geography.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Geology.	Surveying.	Total.
								Translation.	Composition.	Translation.	Composition.	Oral.	Translation.	Composition.	Oral.												
June 21, 1870.	**Maximum**	250	300	200	100	200	200	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1850	200	200	200	400	200	300	300	200	200	3050
* Watts; E. H.	A Cadetship, Straits Settlements	104	300	130	100	170	130	180	40	80	40	30	—	—	—	1,324	100	130	100	275	170	—	—	—	—	2099
Swettenham, F. A. †		181	250	116	100	120	140	120	40	—	—	—	85	25	55	1,232	—	—	—	—	—	250	47	78	140	1747

† Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

Table E. (4.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Modern History.	Ancient History.	Geography.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Geology.	Second Total.
August, 1870.	**Maximum**	**250**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**1850**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**200**	**3050**
Haughton ; S. -	Three Ceylon Writerships.	177	240	132	100	156	146	—	204	246	1401	—	—	—	—	295	108	54	30	—	1888
Moysey ; H. L.		179	225	150	100	176	126	230	118	—	1304	—	—	—	150	—	69	98	84	—	1705
Mason ; J. D. -		171	300	140	100	136	170	140	138	—	1295	85	35	80	—	—	—	90	92	—	1677
No. 4. - -		208	270	124	100	160	136	—	186	140	1324	115	45	65	—	—	—	—	—	90	1639
No. 5. - -		180	300	114	100	116	120	195	100	—	1225	15	10	20	55	—	76	—	—	—	1401
No. 6.† - -		156	240	128	100	120	120	—	130	149	1143	—	—	—	—	—	28	77	4	—	1252

† Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

Table E. (4.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE**—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Précis.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Modern History.	Ancient History.	Geography.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Geology.	Civil Engineering.	Surveying.	Total.
December 20, 1870.	**Maximum**	**250**	**300**	**200**	**100**	**200**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**300**	**1850**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**3050**
Penney; W. -	Two Ceylon Writerships.	213	264	130	100	160	180	—	225	205	1477	130	125	125	—	—	—	—	—	143	100	120	2220
Dunlop; C. E. -		189	210	105	100	135	160	180	160	—	1239	—	—	—	215	—	121	195	173	—	—	—	1943
No. 3 - -		152	295	130	95	140	160	—	195	185	1352	110	115	60	—	195	53	—	—	—	—	—	1885
No. 4 - -		139	282	120	95	155	165	175	140	—	1271	—	—	—	—	140	82	165	120	—	—	—	1778
No. 5 - -		168	237	100	100	165	170	240	120	—	1300	50	100	100	—	—	—	100	43	—	—	—	1693
No. 6† - -		139	192	130	90	130	140	135	170	—	1126	—	—	—	125	—	82	150	41	—	—	—	1524

† Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

TABLE E. (4.)—**COLONIAL OFFICE**—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Précis.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Modern History.	Ancient History.	Geography.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Total.
May 23, 1871.	**Maximum** -	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**1850**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**400**	**400**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**3050**
Baumgartner; G. A.	3 Ceylon Writerships.	88	95	73	70	90	—	90	75	1509	—	—	—	110	—	70	270	158	2117
Ellis; F. R. - -		76	95	50	80	75	60	60	—	1273	135	140	145	185	—	120	—	—	1998
Gray; A. - -		74	100	80	70	80	—	97	75	1432	80	45	80	—	210	55	—	—	1902
No. 4 - - -		83	85	65	75	60	—	90	70	1325	85	90	70	235	—	85	—	—	1890
No. 5 - - -		89	95	57	60	75	—	65	50	1263	50	70	95	275	—	65	—	—	1818
No. 6 - - -		57	90	70	80	45	—	83	50	1206	85	100	125	230	—	45	—	—	1791
No. 7 - - -		86	80	65	60	50	—	80	60	1240	85	110	85	—	185	80	—	—	1785
No. 8 - - -		81	95	60	65	58	65	50	—	1230	—	—	—	250	—	80	135	75	1770
No. 9 - - -		65	95	70	45	45	75	85	—	1293	—	—	—	—	165	55	90	14	1617
No. 10 - - -		50	95	68	55	80	70	80	—	1304	85	45	42	50	—	50	—	—	1576
No. 11† - - -		64	100	63	80	80	—	95	65	1364	—	—	—	70	—	70	—	—	1504

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

TABLE E. (5.)—COUNTY SURVEYORS (IRELAND).

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Mathematics.	Mechanical Philosophy.	Experimental Science.	Geology and Mineralogy.	Strength of Materials.	Railway and Canal Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Hydraulic Engineering.	County Works.	Total.
November 8, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**100**	**100**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**140**	**140**	**140**	**140**	**1000**
Moore ; J. H. - -	A County Surveyorship.	63	69	93	27	74	103	112	95	60	696
No. 2 - - -		59	70	56	21	74	111	108	100	65	664
No. 3 - - -		14	72	58	24	55	113	94	88	84	602
No. 4 - - -		40	61	80	10	64	61	101	88	50	555
No. 5 - - -		21	51	47	8	55	95	96	76	63	512
No. 6 - - -		12	30	15	0	46	60	69	65	31	328
No. 7* - - -		26	20	25	0	35	45	—	47	11	209

* Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the first part of the examination.

Table E. (6.)—**NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Orthography.	English Composition.	English Grammar and Language.	English Literature.	Rhetoric.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	Greek and Roman History.	Physical Science.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Latin.	Education.	Total.
December, 1870.	**Maximum** -	**600**	**200**	**200**	**300**	**300**	**800**	**400**	**400**	**400**	**300**	**500**	**400**	**600**	**300**	**300**	**800**	**200**	**7000**
Purser; A. -	An Inspectorship of National Schools (Ireland).	457	132	190	195	160	470	195	277	330	193	425	230	176	180	170	660	120	4560
No. 2 - -		378	176	160	210	235	510	245	138	160	143	400	300	234	160	200	560	145	4354
No. 3 - -		408	153	120	260	190	500	225	241	135	158	340	260	236	100	160	560	170	4216
No. 4 - -		310	145	0	210	150	0	140	190	0	0	280	0	0	100	160	400	85	2170

TABLE E. (7.)—ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Geography.	Health.	Total.
July 19, 1870.	**Maximum**	150	50	150	150	100	200	150	80	1030
Gardiner; F. W.	A Cadetship.	137	38	110	100	95	140	128	52	800
No. 2		127	44	80	100	90	110	120	60	731
No. 3		90	38	110	90	100	100	88	65	681
No. 4		0	0	105	110	100	164	92	67	638
No. 5		0	14	75	90	50	100	62	—	391
October 25, 1870.	**Maximum**	150	50	150	150	100	200	150	—	950
Frazer; C. H.	A Cadetship.	146	46	145	115	85	140	140	—	817
No. 2		144	38	120	130	90	135	128	—	785
No. 3		125	38	85	115	95	150	115	—	723
No. 4		0	6	0	0	80	0	78	—	164
December 20, 1870.										
Kerin; E.	A Cadetship.	108	42	140	130	95	145	123	—	783
No. 2		103	32	110	105	90	160	97	—	697
No. 3		103	48	150	120	100	120	50	—	691
No. 4		117	36	130	110	97	130	67	—	687
January 31, 1871.										
Purdon; B. R.	6 Cadetships.	142	32	135	145	100	160	140	—	854
Stritch; M. M.		143	40	135	140	100	160	130	—	848
Jones; W.		142	40	135	140	100	120	130	—	807
Warren; J. H.		141	38	135	125	100	140	125	—	804
Coleridge; F. R. C.		137	46	145	135	100	140	95	—	798
Foley; J. M. G.		145	44	120	120	100	120	126	—	775
No. 7		126	38	150	110	95	135	107	—	761
No. 8		112	36	114	115	100	120	130	—	727
No. 9		103	27	120	120	100	150	85	—	705
No. 10		106	42	108	130	95	100	115	—	696
No. 11		123	46	120	100	95	100	106	—	690
No. 12		104	35	98	90	95	140	64	—	626
No. 13		93	36	105	100	100	110	75	—	619
No. 14		103	27	115	100	100	100	65	—	610
No. 16		93	14	98	105	100	110	90	—	610
No. 17		104	42	120	120	95	0	120	—	601
No. 18		130	40	115	115	100	0	94	—	594
No. 19		0	21	130	100	100	100	67	—	578
No. 20		124	32	0	115	95	120	85	—	571
No. 21		0	10	98	125	100	100	75	—	508
No. 22		100	36	108	130	100	0	89	—	563
No. 23		131	34	90	90	95	0	107	—	547
No. 24		111	36	90	100	100	0	86	—	523
No. 25		94	40	0	130	100	0	95	—	459
No. 26		0	8	95	80	95	110	0	—	388
No. 27		0	0	0	125	70	110	77	—	382
No. 28		0	40	98	110	95	0	0	—	340
No. 29		79	10	0	115	70	0	0	—	274
No. 30		0	12	0	85	70	0	0	—	167
		0	10	0	0	70	0	0	—	80
May 23, 1871.	**Maximum**	150	50	150	150	100	200	150	—	950
Smyth; H. W.	A Cadetship.	117	25	128	135	95	160	106	—	766
No. 2		134	50	150	125	90	115	92	—	756
No. 3		0	32	105	80	70	100	73	—	460

TABLE E. (8.)—OPEN COMPETITIONS for SITUATIONS in the STEAM FACTORIES, DOCKYARDS, and VICTUALLING YARDS.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
ADMIRALTY.											
December 6, 1870.	**Maximum**	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Claridge; J. W.	Situation of Engineer Student, Chatham, Keyham, Portsmouth, and Sheerness.	242	100	75	70	75	78	135	252	300	1327
Walker; H. W.		192	98	75	90	81	79	150	243	216	1224
Knight; W. T.		214	100	85	85	91	42	145	246	210	1218
Steward; C. H.		243	98	80	65	72	45	130	246	234	1213
Agnew; J. W.		192	100	85	53	73	41	130	231	297	1202
Stewart; C. E.		220	99	70	70	62	53	115	258	240	1187
Price; J. F.		200	96	80	75	64	48	55	243	291	1152
Keys; J. G.		213	98	75	73	69	37	90	198	234	1087
Mitchell; F.		207	80	90	20	54	70	90	167	300	1078
Ripper; J.		223	65	70	70	55	51	75	192	240	1041
Rutherford; G.		168	80	70	68	85	55	120	204	186	1036
Stuart; J. J.		164	70	90	73	74	62	30	291	180	1024
Hegarty; J.		189	35	70	55	46	58	75	201	228	957
Hornsby; R. S.		130	90	80	48	52	27	115	219	189	950
Raynor; A.		199	65	75	45	47	42	40	231	204	948
Frost; J. J.		149	40	70	82	71	44	135	216	135	942
Griffin; D. W. C.		127	80	50	85	75	29	145	141	207	939
Jackson; W. B.		192	70	75	68	71	33	115	183	132	939
Parkes; F. W.		169	65	80	38	56	32	60	225	213	938
Hole; J. W.		206	78	65	68	56	47	30	237	150	937
Mabb; W. J.		143	80	85	66	72	52	25	225	186	934
Clatworthy; H. B.		183	20	60	55	72	55	145	228	87	905
Galpin; J. R.		169	100	65	60	58	66	135	78	174	905
No. 24		153	90	80	43	54	23	60	178	216	897
No. 25		124	80	75	75	71	46	135	189	96	891
No. 26		182	60	80	60	55	43	30	178	201	889
No. 27		146	45	70	35	41	45	105	201	150	838
No. 28		153	95	75	75	73	52	145	96	66	830
No. 29		198	70	75	60	55	42	115	63	150	828
No. 30		211	70	70	45	48	50	60	177	96	827
No. 31		147	60	85	35	64	40	25	204	165	825
No. 32		85	60	55	80	66	37	100	195	126	804
No. 33		189	85	70	70	63	45	45	54	183	804
No. 34		185	63	65	58	42	30	10	105	147	795
No. 35		126	60	80	65	67	52	130	171	42	793
No. 36		153	70	60	67	43	29	40	177	150	789
No. 37		177	60	70	68	42	67	75	123	102	784
No. 38		168	60	60	58	47	46	45	192	102	778
No. 39		146	60	75	40	47	44	15	168	177	772
No. 40		128	55	50	65	51	37	70	75	138	669
No. 41		130	60	60	62	57	42	130	36	57	634
No. 43		179	30	70	20	39	19	25	105	147	634
No. 44†		52	55	60	67	56	36	150	84	30	590
		128	85	70	45	35	48	25	0	51	487
June 6 *and* 7, 1871.											
Marsh; J. R.		234	90	75	70	83	87	128	254	300	1321
Mayston; G.		245	95	85	65	89	96	135	211	300	1321
Crassweller; T.		227	85	75	65	66	80	90	276	300	1264
Watson; A. D.		224	85	70	75	56	91	128	163	280	1172
Hocking; W.		180	85	75	50	66	80	120	214	295	1165
Nye; A. J.		204	85	95	40	64	70	60	218	298	1134
Kerr; A.		167	90	80	80	95	64	145	138	278	1132
Bromley; W.		193	65	65	65	84	92	98	165	300	1127
Fedarb; W.		225	85	80	50	61	70	105	144	300	1120
Shuter; F.		154	95	70	65	95	82	90	221	270	1112
Pullen; H.		130	70	50	75	61	86	128	197	244	1001
Cavendish; G.		220	75	80	60	56	100	90	158	240	1079
Donnelly; F.		178	60	70	50	52	73	135	210	232	1060
Kerr; J.		169	85	70	40	63	90	30	222	300	1019
Michell; J. L.		142	90	75	55	60	75	112	150	260	1019

† Eight other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.

TABLE E. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Grammar.	Geography.	French.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*											
June 6 and 7, 1871.	**Maximum**	250	100	100	100	100	100	150	300	300	1500
Brown; W. J.	Situation of Engineer Student, Chatham, Keyham, Portsmouth, and Sheerness.	211	80	65	70	69	76	90	172	180	1012
Langford; G. J.		200	60	75	50	69	81	38	213	105	981
Hicks; J. A. H.		161	90	75	65	65	89	90	151	180	966
Lewis; B. J.		168	95	80	55	68	82	30	113	255	946
Baker; H.		146	95	65	50	43	92	53	138	285	937
Hawkins; H.		151	70	65	55	78	76	120	144	170	929
Turner; J. G.		148	95	65	75	61	86	53	80	260	923
Austen; E. J.		116	80	90	65	59	83	23	157	212	885
No. 24		214	65	70	55	54	61	53	110	202	884
No. 25		166	90	90	70	40	70	45	116	191	878
No. 26		171	20	45	50	57	85	30	155	255	868
No. 27		128	55	80	60	56	80	30	138	234	861
		155	90	65	50	34	80	30	120	237	861
No. 29		118	50	65	75	69	81	25	170	167	820
No. 30		142	80	75	45	49	71	75	134	132	803
No. 31		152	65	60	50	51	73	23	137	190	801
No. 32		151	70	75	45	53	61	60	78	179	772
No. 33		141	30	65	50	52	72	23	147	191	771
No. 34		124	30	80	60	54	67	23	116	201	755
No. 35		137	90	80	70	47	76	0	114	130	744
No. 36		112	20	70	70	33	74	110	62	130	681
No. 37		94	80	70	55	59	65	90	57	101	671
No. 38		107	95	70	50	38	62	08	85	92	667
No. 39		87	20	75	20	36	66	30	121	188	643
No. 40		138	45	60	50	42	44	0	50	95	524
No. 41		120	45	65	50	59	83	8	18	36	490
No. 42		95	70	55	65	67	52	10	0	60	474
No. 43		60	50	60	50	30	59	68	0	17	412
No. 44		50	50	55	60	37	49	30	28	45	404
No. 45		110	60	65	50	32	40	0	23	0	380
No. 46†		56	45	70	50	34	54	—	0	14	323
June 6 and 7, 1871.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	100	100	Euclid. 150	Algebra. 150	Health 200	1350
Grimes; T.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Chatham.	211	35	85	50	18	52	40	60	140	691
Morrison; J. T.		200	50	75	40	17	55	0	85	140	671
Douglas; H.		166	85	70	50	26	64	0	0	200	661
Duffy; E.		159	80	70	50	17	54	0	0	150	580
Hughes; J. K.‡		152	35	50	60	27	62	0	0	150	536
June 6 and 7, 1871.											
Ellis; J.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Devonport.	227	70	70	75	63	77	50	134	200	966
Magginess; E.		192	85	70	60	45	87	10	115	160	824
Murray; G.		160	70	55	70	68	65	88	50	120	746
Flint; S.		152	85	75	50	32	59	0	52	190	695
Cuer; S. G. D.		129	70	85	45	30	54	0	57	200	670
Phillipps; W.		203	90	60	50	33	70	0	8	150	664
Low; A.		116	20	60	50	29	76	16	47	200	614
Turpin; G. T.		110	70	60	60	0	63	0	40	200	612
Parkman; W. G.		80	55	60	40	25	59	0	81	180	580
Cotton; R.		164	60	60	45	19	46	0	0	190	584
Austin; R. C.		105	40	60	50	40	59	40	38	120	552
No. 12		207	30	70	40	0	45	0	0	120	521
No. 13		153	25	65	45	13	24	0	53	140	518
No. 14		88	55	80	50	24	54	0	10	130	491
No. 15		130	20	60	25	11	40	0	0	200	486
No. 16		119	30	60	45	28	61	0	32	110	485
No. 17		107	20	55	35	27	34	20	0	150	448
No. 18§		76	60	70	40	7	77	0	0	110	440

† Sixteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Eight other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
§ Twenty-one other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

TABLE E. (8.)—Open Competitions for Situations in the Steam Factories, Dockyards, and Victualling Yards—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Grammar.	Geography.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Health.	Total.
ADMIRALTY—*cont.*											
June 6 and 7, 1871.	**Maximum**	350	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	200	135
Ellis; A. T.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Sheerness.	270	96	65	60	82	73	95	150	200	1091
Richards; A. E.		201	85	40	65	55	86	90	93	200	915
Pridham; F. S.		113	80	45	75	68	50	0	0	180	611
Thomas; W. E.		175	60	60	45	12	72	0	0	180	604
Thomas; J.		136	60	65	30	17	44	0	30	180	562
Willmott; W. C.		139	50	45	40	21	30	0	0	200	525
Smith; G. J.		133	50	50	30	23	32	0	0	190	508
No. 8		99	40	45	30	18	25	0	0	190	447
No. 9†		72	35	60	25	1	15	0	0	120	328
June 6 and 7, 1871.											
Clark; J.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Pembroke.	260	90	90	70	83	83	46	103	115	946
Hall; J.		203	100	75	70	53	70	—	104	200	875
Williams; W. P.		152	85	50	60	50	70	52	119	125	763
Seccombe; S. J.		194	90	90	50	41	78	0	96	100	739
Hains; F.		186	90	80	65	42	56	0	83	100	702
Lloyd; F.		152	65	70	60	37	58	0	85	175	702
Fairs; J. J.		262	90	70	40	40	72	—	64	25	663
Ivernay; W. C.		183	85	70	50	20	71	—	70	100	649
Hancock; J. F.		175	56	75	60	23	66	—	49	125	628
No. 10		148	45	60	50	32	63	0	55	125	578
No. 11		102	55	50	60	28	47	—	11	150	503
No. 12‡		133	45	65	40	29	50	0	17	25	404
June 6 and 7, 1871.											
Clement; H.	Situation of Dockyard Apprentice, Portsmouth.	290	55	70	50	26	74	44	150	200	959
Smith; W.		208	90	65	50	45	46	90	90	185	869
Fox; R.		150	75	90	50	44	80	64	79	175	807
Beaton; W.		224	20	60	50	51	72	90	69	160	796
Luke; H.		152	60	70	50	44	32	20	76	195	699
Blessley; H.		164	60	65	60	42	71	45	23	150	680
Dove; H. W.		143	50	60	50	40	70	44	29	180	666
Dealler; J.		117	50	55	35	52	42	80	11	195	646
Reeves; J.		149	95	65	50	28	53	10	7	184	641
Mansfield; W.		140	85	70	40	24	40	0	41	190	630
Jeffery; G.		94	60	70	20	23	62	10	25	200	564
Layton; W. J.		101	90	70	0	27	58	36	7	175	564
Rayner; G.		114	95	75	50	33	42	0	0	144	553
No. 14		154	20	45	25	13	56	0	17	200	530
No. 15		117	25	35	40	34	0	20	21	200	501
No. 16		126	25	65	40	20	27	0	7	176	486
No. 17		90	70	45	25	12	41	0	17	165	465
No. 18§		79	55	55	0	0	5	0	0	145	339
Two candidates presented themselves as competitors for entry as Cooper's Apprentice in the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, Gosport, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.											

† Nine other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
‡ Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.
§ Seven other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass a qualifying examination.

Note.—The Civil Service Commissioners have also conducted certain examinations (of which the following is a list) of candidates for promotion in the several dockyards and victualling yards under the Admiralty.

In these examinations the papers in professional subjects are prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

Date.	Place of Examination.	Dockyard in which Promotion was sought.	Dockyard to which the Competitors belonged.	Class of Situation.	Number of Candidates examined.
August 1870	Sheerness	Sheerness	Sheerness	Mechanic writer	4
November 1870	"	"	"	"	26
April 1871	London	Pembroke	Pembroke and Plymouth.	Foreman of millwrights.	2
				Total	32

LIST of all PERSONS who have been REPORTED QUALIFIED TO BE ADMITTED TO PROBATION under the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS, between 1st July 1870 and 30th June 1871.

* Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (*) obtained honorary additions to their Certificates, either for proficiency in extra subjects chosen by themselves, or for marked proficiency in prescribed subjects.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *limited competition*.

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of *open competition*.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
Acton; Eugene Arthur Roger	Board of Trade	Clerk	1870, Aug. 24.
‡Adams; Francis Edward	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Sagings Bank)	— Aug. 30.
‡Adcock; Charles Henry	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 18.
Adlard; John	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 3.
Aldwell; Thomas Heron	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1870, Dec. 7.
‡Alexander; Thomas John	Constabulary (Ireland), Office of Inspector-General of.	Clerk	1871, May 13.
Allen; Richard Maurice	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— May 8.
‡Allison; Robert St. John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Andoe; Arthur Cecil	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 6.
‡Andrew; Herbert Augustus	Post Office	Temporary Boy Clerk (Savings Bank).	1870, Dec. 5.
Andrews; Alfred Speed	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 29.
‡Ansell; Percy	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 1.
Anstead; Walter Henry	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 25.
Appleby; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 11.
‡Arnold; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Arundel; Herbert	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	1870, Aug. 22.
Atchley; Harry March	Census Office (England).	Do.	1871, May 17.
Austen; Charles Walker	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 30.
Austin; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 14.
B.			
Bailey; George Hugo	Do.	Do.	1871, Feb. 28.
‡Bailey; Rowland	Office of Works	Clerk	— May 16.
Baily; Walter	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— Feb. 17.
Baldrey; William	Do.	Inspector's Assistant	— April 26.
Bale; Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 18.
†Balfour; Lewis	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	— May 9.
*†Ball; Frederick James	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in a Divisional Office	1870, July 30.
‡Bandinel; Richard Bulkely	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 27.
‡Banger; John	Do.	Do.	— April 27.
†Banks; William Black	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	— May 15.
Barclay; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Dec. 9.
‡Barlow; Arthur John	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 9.
Barnes; Reuben	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 4.
Barnes; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 10.
Barratt; Alfred	Education Office	Examiner	1871, June 16.
‡Barrett; George Benjamin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 21.
Barrie; A. Ogilvy	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— Feb. 7.
‡Batchelor; William Arthur Eyokhoit.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 5.
Beaveroft; Richard James	Convict Service	Compounder	— July 8.
‡Beckley; Sydney Herbert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 27.
†Beeston; Arthur Henry Dunstan.	Metropolitan Police (Commissioners' Office).	Supplementary Clerk	1871, Jan. 2.
Begg; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 28.
*Bentinck; William Charles Philip Otho Aldenburg.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	1870, Nov. 28.
Bethune; Archibald James	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, Jan. 31.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
Beveridge; Edmund	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 20.
*Bickley; Francis Bridges	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1870, Dec. 30.
†Bickmore; Hugh Frederic Leslie.	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter in China, Japan, or Siam.	1871, March 20.
Bigg; James	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— June 14.
‡Blakey; James	National Debt Office	Clerk	— May 22.
‡Blennerhasset; Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Oct. 5.
Bond; John William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 8.
Borton; (Capt.) Henry Martin.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	1871, June 13.
Boulger; Demetrius Charles	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— March 4.
Boulton; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 20.
Bowden; Edward Albert	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 17.
Bowden; Frederick	Do.	Do.	1870, Sept. 20.
Bowen; Francis R. S.	Education Office	Examiner	1871, June 12.
Bowen; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Sept. 10.
Boyes; Bryan	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, June 7.
Boylan; Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— May 15.
Boyle; Robert F.	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— May 4.
Boyle; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Oct. 7.
‡Bradford; Josiah Robert	Office of Works	Clerk	1871, May 18.
‡Bray; Frederick	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 5.
Brett; Charles Tyndall	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1871, May 26.
Brice; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 18.
Bridgman; James	Do.	Do.	1870, July 21.
‡Briggs; James	Do.	Do.	1871, April 27.
Briggs; James Whitaker	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— June 21.
Brion; Charles Walter	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 16.
Brittain; William Swann	Do.	Do.	— June 30.
†Britton; Alfred Hoskins	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1870, Aug. 17.
Brocklehurst; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 16.
Brogan; Patrick William Montgomery.	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 10.
Brooks; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Oct. 5.
Broomhead; John William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Feb. 9.
Broughton; John William	Do.	Do.	1870, Oct. 3.
†Brown; George	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter in China, Japan, or Siam.	1871, March 21.
Brown; Harry	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 25.
Brown; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 3.
Browne; Edward Webb	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— May 17.
Browning; Frank	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— May 29.
†Buckner; John William	Convict Service	Schoolmaster, Gibraltar	— May 1.
Bull; Alexander Charles	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 20.
Bulley; Charles Dwelley	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 19.
Bulmer; Richard Smith	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 17.
Burles; Charles William	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— May 6.
‡Burne; James Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Burns; John James	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 10.
Bury; William Fuller	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 24.
Butler; Arthur J.	Education Office	Examiner	— Nov. 19.
‡Byrne; Mathew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, May 1.
C.			
Callaway; Frederick	Do.	Do.	1870, Dec. 16.
Callender; Peter Johnson	Do.	Do.	— July 28.
Calvert; Cecilius Nathaniel	Do.	Do.	1871, Jan. 11.
Camm; John Abraham Henry.	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 6.
Campbell; George John Joseph.	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1870, Nov. 23.
Campion; William Burke	Do.	Do.	1871, May 3.
‡Cane; Edward	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 5.
Cangley; David	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 20.
Cannon; Horace	Census Office (England).	Do.	— June 14.
Cannon; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— April 24.
Carey; John Nicholas	Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.	Clerk	1870, July 9.
Carline; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 9.
Carto; John Elliott	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 9.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
‡Carter; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 27.
†Cattanach; Charles	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	— June 30.
Chalke; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 27.
Chamney; Francis Henry	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1871, April 10.
Charlton; William Oswald	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	— May 29.
‡Cheyne; Forbes	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Clague; William Lace	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— June 21.
Clanchy; Thomas Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 26.
‡Claris; Lionel John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Oct. 17.
Clark; Cornelius	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 22.
‡Clark; Herbert	Do.	Do.	1871, April 21.
‡Clarke; William Elliott Marlande.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 6.
‡Clifford; Henry Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Clifton; Francis Percival	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— March 6.
Clinch; James Vincent	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— April 22.
Clinton; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 16.
Cobb; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, April 28.
Cockerell; James Edward	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	1870, Sept. 9.
Coghlan; Augustus Irwin	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	1871, April 26.
‡Cole; George Stephen	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 21.
Cole; Herbert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Aug. 29.
Cole; John	Education Office	Examiner	1871, May 10.
Coleman; Edmond	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 25.
†Coleridge; Francis Randolf Cyril.	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	— March 4.
Colles; Alexander	Church Temporalities Commission(Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— April 28.
Collier; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 31.
Collins; Clifton Wilbraham	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	1871, March 30.
Collinson; George Cleather	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1870, Dec. 20.
Colquhoun; Robert McIntyre	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Jan. 27.
‡Colsell; Robert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 2.
†Congreve; Galfrid Francis	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Aug. 27.
‡Connolly; Robert Edmund	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, May 15.
Conran; George Albert	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— May 13.
Coombe; John Townsend	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 11.
Cooper; Charles Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Dec. 6.
Cooper; Edward George	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— Dec. 12.
Cooper; Samuel	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 12.
Corbet; Robert St. John	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, Jan. 24.
Corr; Francis Joseph Maurice Fitzgerald.	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— April 20.
Cosgrove; Thomas Francis	Do.	Do.	— April 22.
‡Cosh; Stephen Hunter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 3.
Cotton; Charles Cathrow	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 23.
Couch; Joseph Albert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 29.
Courtenay; Arthur Henry	Four Courts (Dublin)	Clerk, Common Pleas Office	1871, June 13.
Courthope; William John	Education Office	Examiner	— Jan. 7.
Courtis; Charles James	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	1870, Aug. 26.
Cowan; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 3.
Coward; Walter Scott	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— Aug. 8.
‡Cowell; Temple Theodore	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Oct. 6.
Cowie; Charles Morgan	Education Office	Examiner	— Nov. 25.
Craik; Henry	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 15.
†Craske; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Clerk in Legacy Duty Department.	— Sept. 27.
Crees; Elizabeth Eliza	Convict Service	Schoolmistress	1871, May 8.
‡Cresswell; James	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Aug. 31.
Crews; John Thomas	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Dec. 12.
Crocker; William Henry	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, June 5.
Crofts; Henry	Do.	Do.	— June 5.
Crosbie; Francis	Church Temporalities Commission(Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— May 15.
Cruickshank; George Bathie	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Assistant Clerk	1870, Dec. 7.
‡Cullovin; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 28.
Cumin; Patrick	Education Office	Assistant Secretary	1870, Aug. 15.
Cumming; George	Post Office	Temporary Provincial (Sorting) Clerk.	1871, June 21
Currey; W. Edmund	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— Jan. 31.
‡Cussen; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 26.
Cussen; Thomas Bennett	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 21.
Cutler; Henry Evans	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 1.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
D.			
Danby; Thomas William	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	1871, March 31.
‡Daniels; George St. Leger	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	1870, Aug. 31.
D'Arcy; John Lionel Hyacinth.	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1871, April 12.
Dare; Joseph	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— May 3.
†Davey; Alfred Pulman	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Department).	1870, Oct. 4.
‡Davies; Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Oct. 18.
Davis; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Feb. 25.
Dawborn; Frederick	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Sept. 6.
‡Dawson; Henry Coleridge	Adjutant General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	1871, May 23.
Deane; Freeman William	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1870, Nov. 29.
†Dear; Thomas	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 16.
De Lisle; Samuel	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1870, Nov. 23.
Dempsey; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 19.
Denholm; James	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 9.
Denys; Francis Charles Edward.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	1871, Jan. 24.
Devlin; Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— March 20.
Dewar; John	Census Office (England).	Do.	— May 11.
Dewse; William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 25.
†Dickinson; Henry Joseph	Post Office	Clerk, Receiver and Accountant-General's Department.	1870, Oct. 13.
Dickinson; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Jan. 11.
Dinham; William Tom	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Nov. 9.
Dodsley; Robert James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Jan. 28.
Donachie; Thomas James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Nov. 2.
Dow; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 19.
Dowdall; Lawrence Charles Edward Downing.	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— Nov. 23.
‡Downer; William James	Office of Works	Clerk	1871, May 16.
Drew; Henry Fabino	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— May 15.
Drought; Eugene Napoleon	Do.	Do.	— April 22.
Dudley; Cecil Lothian	Do.	Do.	— April 26.
Duesbury; Harry	Post Office	Clerk, Receiver and Accountant-General's Department.	— Feb. 4.
Duffy; Anthony Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— March 27.
Dullea; Owen John	Science and Art Department.	Supplementary Clerk	1870, Aug. 2.
	Do.	Clerk	1871, Jan. 4.
Duncan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 24.
Dunham; Joseph William	Do.	Do.	1871, Jan. 27.
†Dunlop; Charles Edmund	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	— April 22.
Durrant; John Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 10.
Dwyer; John Patrick	Landed Estates Court, Ireland.	Assistant, Registrar's Office	— Jan. 5.
Dyson; Frank Bouverie	Charity Commission	Clerk	1870, July 26.
E.			
Eagar; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 4.
Eagle; James Robert	Convict Service	Compounder	— July 11.
†Eardley-Wilmot; Trevor	Post Office	Clerk, Secretary's Office	— Aug. 31.
Edge; David	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 30.
Egan; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 17.
‡Edwards; Arthur Lloyd	Office of Works	Junior Examiner	— June 14.
‡Edwards; Edwin Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
‡Edwards; Richard Henry Alfred Brice.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 7.
Edwards; William Henry	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 1.
Eley; Thomas	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 15.
Elliot; (Hon.) Hugh Frederic Hislop.	House of Commons	Supernumerary Clerk (Committee Office).	1870, Nov. 15,
	Do.	Junior Clerk Committee Office.	1871, Feb. 28.
Ellis; (Major) Charles David Cunyngham.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector	1870, July 13.
Ellis; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Dec. 6.
†Ellis; Francis Robert	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	1871, June 26.
‡Ellis; George Barry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Oct. 13.
Emery; Thomas Bayly	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Dec. 24.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
England; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Feb. 1.
Evans; Henry	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 13.
Everard; Joseph George	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 24.
Evershed; Arthur Sparkes	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 8.
F.			
‡Ferguson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 21.
Ferguson; John Macrae	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 24.
Fell; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 16.
Finch; Alexander	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 25.
‡Finch; Charles Hallett	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Oct. 17.
†Finlayson; William Thomas	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	1871, June 30.
Finucane; James Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 5.
Fish; William David	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	1870, Aug. 31.
†Fisher; David	Census Office (Scotland).	Do.	1871, May 8.
Fitzgerald; Joseph Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— April 5.
FitzGerald; Thomas Colley Thompson.	Census Office (England).	Do.	— April 22.
‡Fitzpatrick; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 21.
‡Flight; Thomas Henry	Do.	Do.	— April 27.
Flood; John	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 31.
†Foley; John Matthew Galway.	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	1871, Feb. 25.
Foot; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 27.
Foot; James Nathaniel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, May 10.
‡Ford; John Sweet Doidge	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 2.
Foy; Edwin	Convict Service	Compounder	1871, March 29.
Franklin; Elizabeth	Do.	Schoolmistress	1870, Sept. 16.
†Frazer; Charles Henry	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	— Nov. 15.
Freshney; Charles William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 9.
Friel; Charles Doherty	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 9.
‡Frost; Edward Henry John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Oct. 13.
‡Fullarton; Archibald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, May 3.
‡Funge; Thomas John	Do.	Do.	— May 23.
G.			
Gaiger; Charles Henry	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 26.
‡Gale; Berkeley	Do.	Do.	1871, April 21.
†Gardiner; Frederick William	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	1870, Aug. 12.
Gardner; Percy	British Museum	Assistant	1871, April 15.
Gardner; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Dec. 15.
Garrow; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 15.
Geary; Francis Jeremiah	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 15.
Geraghty; George Marsh	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— May 22.
Gibbon; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 4.
Gibson; Thomas Maitland	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	— June 30.
Gilburd; George William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Nov. 20.
Gill; John	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 15.
†Gillum; Henry George	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	— May 17.
Gladwin; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 31.
Glover; Thomas	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 15.
‡Godbolt; George Henry	Post Office	Temporary Boy Clerk (Savings Bank).	1870, Nov. 21.
Godby; Augustus	Do.	Clerk, Receivor and Accountant General's Office.	1871, Feb. 15.
Good; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 31.
Goodall; Adam	Do.	Do.	1871, Jan. 12.
‡Gordon; John Wood	Post Office	Temporary Boy Clerk (Savings Bank).	1870, Nov. 17.
Gorman; Henry Mercer	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Oct. 21.
Gossan; Nicholas John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 15.
Goudie; John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 7.
Gracey; Robert	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Oct. 21.
Grainger; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 14.
†Grant; George	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 13.
‡Gray; Albert	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	— June 16.
Green; Robert Keith Archibald.	Probate Court (England).	Clerk	— Feb. 3.
Gribbell; Benjamin John Hatch.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Dec. 15.
Griffin; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, June 26.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
Griffith; Henry William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Aug. 15.
‡Griffiths; Frederick Hewitt	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Oct. 19.
‡Griffiths; George Stewart	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 21.
†Gubbins; John Harington	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter, Japan and Siam.	— March 25.
Guinan; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 26.
†Gunn; John	Census Office (Scotland).	Do.	— June 30.
H.			
Hale; Edwin Samuel	Census Office (England).	Do.	— May 19.
Hall; Charles Stuart	Mercantile Marine Office.	Temporary Clerk (Glasgow)	— March 25.
‡Hallaghan; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 26.
Halliman; James	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 31.
Hallinan; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 22.
Hamer; David	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 29.
†Hamilton; Archibald	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	— May 10.
†Hamilton; Edward Walter	Treasury	Clerk	1870, Aug. 8.
Hamilton; Ernest Charles	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 5.
Hamilton; William Marshall	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Dec. 9.
Harding; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Jan. 24.
†Harkness; David William Ostle,	Post Office	Clerk, Receiver and Accountant General's Office.	1870, Oct. 13.
Harland; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 15.
Harper; Alfred Bersey	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 26.
Harrison; Michael	Do.	Do.	1871, Jan. 19.
Harrison; Thomas Wood	Do.	Do.	1870, Nov. 28.
*Hart; James Edmund	Do.	Do.	— July 4.
†Hartley; John	Post Office	Clerk, Receiver and Accountant General's Office.	— Sept. 10.
‡Harton; James William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 28.
‡Haslett; Frederick	Do.	Do.	— April 27.
†Haughton; Samuel	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	1870, Aug. 29.
Haviland; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 26.
Hay; James William	British Museum	Assistant	1871, April 20.
Haydock; Thomas Robert	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— June 19.
Hayes; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— May 4.
Hayes; Michael	Census Office (England).	Do.	— Jan. 17.
Head; John	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— May 10.
Helm; Walter Stott	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 2.
Henry; Frederick Thomas Clifford.	Charity Commission	Clerk	— Aug. 31.
‡Henry; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, May 15.
†*Hepworth*; William Dalton	Post Office	Clerk, Receiver and Accountant General's Office.	1870, Sept. 17.
Heritage; Julius Harvey	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 6.
Hervey; Algernon Charles George.	Probate Court (England).	Clerk	— Jan. 7.
‡Hewlett; Martyn James	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 2.
‡Hickman; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 27.
‡*Hickson*; Edwin Cuthbert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Oct. 8.
Hill; Arthur Rowland	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 11.
Hill; James William Sanders	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1870, Dec. 9.
‡Hill; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 27.
Hill; Rowland Whitfield	Do.	Do.	1870, Dec. 30.
Hill; William Jasper	Do.	Do.	1871, Jan. 14.
Hinde; Allan	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— March 20.
Hislop; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 1.
Hoare; Henry William	Education Office	Examiner	— Oct. 17.
Hobbs; George William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1871, June 21.
Hodge; Harry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 3.
Hodgson; Halton	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 10.
‡Hogan; Denis	Do.	Do.	1871, June 15.
Hollin; Cornelius	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 16.
Holloway; Charles Patton	Do.	Do.	1870, July 19.
Holt; George Owen	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, Feb. 8.
‡Hooke; Henry	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	— May 27.
Hope; Richard	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 20.
Horan; Michael	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 15.
Horlock; Maximilian Bates	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 5.
‡Horton; Frederick George	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Oct. 17.
Howley; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 18.
	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 22.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hughes; Maurice	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 2.
‡Hulford; Frederick John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 7.
‡Hunt; Edmund Kentish	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 13.
‡Hunt; Joseph	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	1871, May 17.
Hunt; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 31.
‡Hurman; Benjamin Sidney	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1871, Jan. 7.
Hurrell; Reymes	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	1870, Aug. 8.
‡Hurst; Richard Willett	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 21.
I.			
Incledon; Lewis	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	— Feb. 9.
†Ireland; Frederick	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk in Inspector-General's Office.	1870, Sept. 26.
J.			
Jackson; Herbert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, March 28.
‡Jago; Harold	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 14.
‡James; John Barnett	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
James; Thomas Franklin	Do.	Do.	1870, Dec. 29.
James; William John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 21.
‡Jennings; Frederick Wills	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	— Aug. 31.
Johnston; James Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— July 27.
Jonas; Edward Drew	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, Feb. 9.
Jones; Francis John	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1870, Dec. 13.
Jones; James	Factory Inspector's Department.	Sub-Inspector	1871, Jan. 11.
Jones; Robert Edward Follett	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— April 3.
Jones; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Dec. 17.
Jones; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 31.
†Jones; William	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	1871, March 2.
Jones; William Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 11.
K.			
Karney; Joseph Braham	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 8.
Kearney; Edward	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 11.
Keating; Gerald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 24.
Keating; Nicholas	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 3.
Keep; Robert	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, June 13.
Kefford; William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 11.
*†Keir; James	Inland Revenue	Clerk in Legacy Duty Department.	1870, Oct. 4.
†Keith; William	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 23.
Kelly; William Hautenville Ferguson.	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— April 13.
Kemp; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 14.
‡Kennedy; John Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 8.
Kennedy; Joseph Mary	Landed Estates Court (Ireland).	Junior Clerk	— June 13.
‡Kenny; George Aloysius	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 15.
†Kerin; Edward	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	— Jan. 10.
Kerr; James John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 13.
‡Kerr; William Richard	Office of Works	Clerk	— May 16.
Kierans; Owen Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 31.
Kilmartin; John	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 23.
Kilroy; Laurence	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 25.
†King; Charles Albert	Post Office	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant-General's Office).	— Sept. 10.
King; Thomas	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	1871, April 1.
Kipling; George Christopher	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 1.
Kirkpatrick; Robert Herries	Do.	Do.	— May 1.
Knight; John William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 28.
Knight; Richard	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 9.
Kruse; Albert Frederick	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— March 14.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
L.			
Lalor; Richard Howard	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 26.
Lambton; John William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— Feb. 10.
Langley; Arthur	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— March 27.
Langlois; Arthur Morgan	Seamen's Registry Office.	Do.	1870, Aug. 27.
Lavender; Charles William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Jan. 10.
Lawless; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— Feb 23.
‡Lawson; Edward Gilbert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 5.
†Lee; Henry Austin	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Dec. 3.
‡Lee; Joseph	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Aug. 30.
Lee; Maurice	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 6.
Lee; William Henry	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1871, April 5.
Leeper; Charles	Probate Court (Ireland)	Second General Clerk and Assistant to the Chief Clerk and Clerk of the Rules and Pleadings.	— April 20.
Legard; Albert G.	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— March 30.
Legg; Robert Lovell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 16.
‡Leghorn; William	Do.	Do.	— April 27.
Lemon; Heath	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 24.
‡Lewes; Charles Henry Farmer.	Office of Works	Assistant to Clerk of Furniture.	1871, March 14.
‡Lewis; Herbert Duncan	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Saving's Bank)	1870, Sept. 9.
‡Lewis; Richard Morris	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 27.
‡Little; Samuel	Do.	Do.	— May 1.
Lloyd; Alfred	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 9.
Long; Albert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Nov. 21.
Longford; Nathaniel Richard	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 30.
Lowe; Henry	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 31.
Lynch; Michael Pallas	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 27.
‡Lyon; Thomas	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 5.
Lyster; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 28.
M.			
Macaulay; Frederick Redfern	Convict Service	Compounder	— Aug. 6.
McCabe; Joseph Peter	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 22.
‡McCarthy; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 15.
‡McCleland; John Patrick	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	— May 25.
‡McDermott; Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 26.
MacDonald; Archibald	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, July 21.
McDonald; Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 27.
‡McDonald; William John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
‡Macdonell; William	Do.	Do.	— May 3.
MacDougall; Alexander	Do.	Do.	1870, Oct. 17.
McDougall; James	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 30.
‡Macgillivray; Robert	Office of Works	Assistant to Clerk of Furniture.	1871, March 14.
Machen; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Sept. 21.
McHugh; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1871, Jan. 28.
‡McIntosh; Charles Lincoln	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 2.
†Mackay; Alexander	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 13.
†Mackenzie; James Dennistoun Dunlop.	Do.	Do.	— May 18.
Mackenzie; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 9.
McKeogh; Bernard Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 17.
†Macleod; Edwin	Census Office (Scotland).	Do.	— May 9.
Macquire; William Thomas Errington.	Census Office (England).	Do.	— May 3.
‡Maguire; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 26.
Maidment; Edwin	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— June 9.
Mallon; William James	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 7.
†Marriott; Montague Weatherley.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1870, Aug. 29.
Marsh; Thomas George	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 21.
Martin; William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 29.
Marziale; Theophilus Julius Henry.	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1870, Aug. 26.
Markell; Christopher	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, May 2.
*Mathison; John Davenport	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	1870, Aug. 27.
Matheson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Jan. 13.
Mathews; James	Dundrum Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Clerk	— Jan. 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
Maturin; Charles Gabriel	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 22.
Maturin; Leslie	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland)	Second Class Clerk	— May 12.
Maxwell; Robert	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— May 19.
Melhuish; Thomas	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— May 22.
Mercer; Henry Daniel	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— June 21.
Merrey; Henry Thomas	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 28.
Miller; Arthur William Kaye.	British Museum	Assistant	1870, Sept. 14.
Miller; Reginald Charles	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland)	Second Class Clerk	— Dec. 8.
Mills; Frederick Charles	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, April 27.
Mitchell; Edward James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 11.
‡Mitchell; James Fitt	Do.	Do.	— April 27.
†Moloney; Michael	Record Office	Clerk	1870, Aug. 31.
Molony; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 13.
Molony; Michael	Do.	Do.	1871, Feb. 3.
Monypeny; William Edwin	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— March 15.
‡Moody; Richard Quiller	Adjutant-General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	— June 9.
‡Moon; Francis Graham Valentine.	Post Office	Temporary Boy Clerk (Savings Bank).	1870, Nov. 21.
†Mooney; Arthur Lucas	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	— Aug. 31.
‡Moore; Joseph Henry	—	County Surveyor (Westmeath).	— Dec. 17.
Moore; Samuel Robert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, May 22.
Morgan; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Nov. 26.
‡Morris; Francis Fraser	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Sept. 1.
Morris; William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, April 26.
Moylan; Daniel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 20.
†Moysey; Henry Luttrell	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	1870, Aug. 25.
Mulhall; William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 15.
Mullaly; Edward Maurice	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 8.
Munro; William	Post Office	Temporary Provincial (Sorting) Clerk.	1871, April 27.
†Murdoch; Hugh Matthie	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	— May 10.
Murnane; Charles Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 24.
‡Murphy; James	Do.	Do.	1871, June 13.
Murray; James	Do.	Do.	1870, July 21.
Murray; William Joseph	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 22.
N.			
Nagle; Richard Francis	Do.	Do.	— May 2.
‡Nash; Charles Farington	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 5.
‡Naylor; Herman	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 31.
‡Neill; George William Henry	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Sept. 1.
‡Nelson; Robert Henry	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 5.
Nepean; Molyneux Henry Dickinson.	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 5.
Newell; Shapland Homan	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— June 30.
Newell; William John O'Brien.	Do.	Do.	— March 20.
Nichol; John Walter	Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.	Second Assistant Astronomer.	1870, Dec. 21.
‡Nichols; William Henry	Post Office	Temporary Boy Clerk (Savings Bank).	— Nov. 14.
‡Nicholson; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 28.
†Nicolson; Arthur	Foreign Office	Clerk	1870, Aug. 23.
†Nimmo; George	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	1871, June 30.
Nisbett; James Gebbie	Post Office	Temporary Boy Clerk	— Jan. 25.
Nisbett; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 27.
Norris; George Kingston	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 6.
O.			
O'Brien; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Sept. 20.
‡O'Brien; Terence	Do.	Do.	1871, June 26.
O'Connell; John	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 17.
O'Curry; Eugene	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 5.
Odell; Richard William	Do.	Do.	— March 15.
O'Donnell; James	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland)	Second Class Clerk	— May 10.
O'Donovan; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 17.
Ogilvy; Thomas Stewart	Board of Supervision (Scotland).	Clerk	— May 13.
O'Hara; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 20.
Oldfield; Charles Stokes	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 23.
‡O'Loughlin; Michael John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	—. June 30.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Repost.
	Department.	Situation.	
O'Reilly; Joseph Charles	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 24.
O'Reilly; Matthew Henry	Do.	Do.	— March 13.
†O'Reilly; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	—. May 19.
†Osborne; Edward John Burrows.	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	1870, Aug. 31.,
Ostle; Thomas Douglas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 1.
†O'Sullivan; Daniel	Do.	Do.	1871, June 26.
O'Sullivan; John Falvey	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 30.
P.			
†Parker; John Henry	Do.	Do.	1871, April 27.
Parks; John Minchin	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland)	Second Class Clerk	— May 29.
†Passant; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 1.
Paterson; Adam	Dundrum Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Storekeeper	1870, Nov. 8.
Paterson; Alexander	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1871, Jan. 25.
†Patterson; Charles William Masters.	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 12.
†Paul; Edward Burness	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter (Japan and Siam).	1871, March 25.
†Paul; Stephen Cassan	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	1870, Aug. 31.
†Paull; Harry Major	Office of Works	Do.	1871, May 18.
†Peake; John	Seamen's Registry Office.	Do.	1870, Aug. 31.
Pearce; Thomas William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, June 5.
Pelley; Frederick John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, July 27.
Pember; John	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, April 27.
Pemberton; John Oliver	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— June 30.
Pennethorne; Deane P.	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— April 3.
†Penney; William	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	— April 21.
†Penny; Charles Hall	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk (Inspector General's Office).	1870, July 12.
Pentland; Henry	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 3.
Percival; F. W.	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— April 21.
†Perring; Charles Stuart Reginald.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 7.
Perry; William	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 22.
Peter; Richard Milliken	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1870, Dec. 14.
†Phelan; Bryan	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, June 24.
†Phillips; George Dominic Horatio.	Metropolitan Police Commissioners Office.	Supplementary Clerk	— Jan. 6.
Phillips; James William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 17.
Phillpotts; Ernest Robert	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, Feb. 11.
†Phipps; Thomas Gill Randolph Burn.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 30.
†Pinks; Edwin Charles	Do	Do.	1870, Sept. 10.
Pollock; Hugh	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1871, April 5.
†Poole; Charles Edward Sinclair.	Post Office	Clerk, Class 3	— Feb. 13.
Pratt; William James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 16.
Price; William	Do.	Do.	1871, Feb. 9.
Prichard; Richard Russell	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Jan. 23.
Pulker; John	Do.	Do.	— June 17.
†Purdon; Bartholomew Richard.	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	— Feb. 25.
†Purser; Alfred	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	— March 2.
†Purser; William Lucraft	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 13.
Q.			
Quillinan; Edmond	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 8.
R.			
Raleigh; Thomas Ryan	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 25.
Rankine; Adam	Education Office	Examiner	— May 13.
†Rawlinson; George Ernest.	Home Office	Extra Clerk	1870, Sept. 7.
Ray; Matthew Simon	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 6.
†Reddie; Arthur William Lovell.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1870, Aug. 18.
Rees; Griffith	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 12.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Rhodes; George Harry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, May 23.
Rhys; John	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	— May 16.
Rice; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 24.
Richards; John	Do.	Do.	— July 14.
Richardson; John Joseph	Do.	Do.	1871, Jan. 3.
†Richardson; Robert	Office of Works	Assistant Surveyor of Works	1870, Aug. 10.
Ridler; Frederick William	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	— July 2.
‡Riley; Robert Thomas	Adjutant - General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	1871, May 19.
†Roberts; David	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	— May 12.
Roberts; Edward	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— April 26.
‡Roberts; William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 30.
Robertshaw; Tom	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 11.
‡Robertson; Walter Wood	Office of Works	Technical Clerk	— Feb. 23.
Robinson; Thomas Sheffield	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 20.
Robson; Michael	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Sept. 15.
*†Rochester; Ralph Robert	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— July 23.
Rodwell; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, June 30.
Roe; Michael	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 18.
Rogers; Edwin White	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 13.
Rooke; Henry Edwin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Oct. 29.
Rorke; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, April 24.
Ross; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 28.
‡Rudolf; Edward de Montjoie.	Office of Works	Clerk	— May 16.
‡Russell; Frederick George	Adjutant - General's Office.	Supplemental Clerk	— May 19.
‡Rutherford; Charles Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Aug. 31.
‡Ryan; James Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, May 15.
S.			
‡Satchell; Charles	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1870, Aug. 31.
‡Saunders; Edwin Caulfield	Do.	Do.	— Aug. 31.
‡Saunders; John George	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 9.
‡Saunders; Josiah Crampton	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Aug. 31.
Saunders; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Jan. 19.
Saxby; Thomas Warren	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— May 23.
Sayer; George Edward Hamby.	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 7.
Scorror; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 25.
Scotchmer; George Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, July 4.
Scott; Thomas George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, May 8.
Scully; Jerome Michael	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— March 6.
‡Scully; Joseph Maxwell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 26.
Sedgwick; George	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— June 5.
Seer; Alfred	Do.	Do.	— May 25.
Service; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, July 18.
Seton; Andrew Ramsay Wilmot.	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, Feb. 11.
Seymour; Charles Francis	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— May 9.
Shank; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Sept. 29.
Sharpe; Reginald Robinson	British Museum	Assistant	1871, April 18.
Shaw; John Laidman	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 20.
Shepherdson; Joseph	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 11.
Shilton; Frederick James	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— Jan. 10.
Shimwell; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 24.
Shorter; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, May 5.
Simpson; Thomas Harrison	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 16.
Skelly; Charles	Habitual Criminals Registry (Ireland).	Clerk	1870, Aug. 12.
Skey; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 1.
Slater; John Webb	Do.	Do.	1871, Jan. 19.
Sleath; Thomas Redhead	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 10.
Smith; Charles	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 15.
‡Smith; Edwin George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
†Smith; Henry William	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	— June 16.
‡Smith; Robert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 2.
‡Smith; Robert Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 21.
Smith; Samuel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Sept. 13.
‡Smith; William Augustus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 21.
Smith; William Wood	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 8.
Southern; Frank William Barber.	Do.	Do.	— March 21.
Sparks; John	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— April 27.
Sparrow; William Christopher	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 22.
‡Spelman; John Waters	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 12.
Stafford; Patrick John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 8.
Steele; John Daveney	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 19.
Steele; John Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 18.
†Steele; Robert	Do.	Do.	1871, May 11.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
Stephenson; John William James.	Education Office	Examiner	1870, Sept. 5.
Stopford; Jemmett Joseph	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second-class Clerk	— Sept. 24.
†Stritch; Matthew Michael	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	1871, March 4.
†Sturrock; David	Census Office (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	— May 9.
Sullivan; John Roberts	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 6.
‡Sullivan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 21.
Summerhill; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, July 9.
Sunderland; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Feb. 9.
‡Sutch; Charles Chudleigh	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 8.
Sutherland; Angus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Feb. 3.
Sweeney; Richard James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 16.
†Swettenham; Frank Athelstane.	Colonial Office	Straits Settlements Cadet	1870, July 18.
Syder; George	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, April 26.
Symons; Thomas Henry	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— April 20.
T.			
‡Tanner; Henry	Office of Works	Clerk to Assistant Surveyor	— Feb. 25.
Tate; John	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 29.
Thackray; William	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— May 30.
Thackwray; Henry	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 15.
‡Thomas; Frederick McIntyre	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Oct. 5.
Thomas; Henry John	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, April 27.
Thompson; Ernest	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 31.
Thompson; George	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, Feb. 14.
‡Thompson; Henry Sewell	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 12.
‡Thompson; Robert James	Office of Works	Junior Examiner	1871, June 20.
‡Thomson; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Thomson; John	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 24.
‡Thorburn; William John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Sept. 14.
Thornley; Samuel Dawson	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 8.
Todd; Charles Hawkes	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second-class Clerk	— April 12.
Tonkin; Robert Edmund	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 2.
Toole; Michael	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 25.
Torrens; Arthur Fleming Emile.	Science and Art Department.	Supplementary Clerk	1870, Aug. 2.
	Do.	Clerk	1871, Jan. 4.
Towell; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 19.
Traneker; George Walter Frederick Ramftler.	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1870, Sept. 19.
Trist; John Hampton	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 18.
Tucker; Horace James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Oct. 28.
Tucker; William George Allan.	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 6.
Turnbull; W. P.	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	1871, April 1.
Turner; William	Do.	Inspector's Assistant	— April 26.
Turner; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 26.
Turner; William Umfreville	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— March 2.
Twist; CharlesChetwodeRose	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 10.
Tyler; Sidney	Crown Office Chancery	Clerk	— March 22.
Tyrrell; Thomas Bermingham.	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— March 31.
U.			
‡Uniacke; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 26.
Usher; George Skeffington	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— April 22.
V.			
Veale; Oliver	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 13.
Vella; Henry	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk, Malta	1870, Aug. 1.
‡Venables; Frederick John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Oct. 17.
‡Venables; Herbert Spenser	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 7.
Villiers; (Hon.) Francis Hyde.	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Dec. 16.
Vivian, William	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second-class Clerk	1871, April 3.
‡Voller; Thomas Harry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 8.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Report.
	Department.	Situation.	
W.			
Waddington; Isaac	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, May 26.
Waldron; Edward Francis	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— April 27.
‡Walker; Frank Edward	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Sept. 6.
Walker; Leslie John	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— Dec. 24.
Walker; William Hammond	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 19.
‡Walliker; Edward Herbert John.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— July 15.
Walsh; Timothy	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 10.
Walters; Mathias	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 15.
Wann; William	Do.	Do.	1870, Aug. 3.
Ward; Thomas	Post Office	Temporary Provincial (Sorting) Clerk.	1871, May 8.
Warner; George Frederic	British Museum	Assistant	— March 25.
Warner; William Cyrus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 9.
‡Warren; John Henry	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	1871, Feb. 28.
Waters; Marcus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 25.
Watson; Augustus Mongredien.	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	1871, April 29.
‡Watson; Caleb	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
*†Watts; Edmund Harry	Colonial Office	Straits Settlements Cadet	1870, July 15.
Webb; Oliver	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Feb. 22.
Weeks; John Riddle	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— June 19.
Wellwood; William	Census Office (Ireland)	Do.	— April 12.
‡Westacott; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 21.
Wheeler; Adrian	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— June 14.
Whelan; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 16.
Whitaker; William Edward	Do.	Do.	1870, Sept. 20.
Whitcombe; Nathaniel James	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 22.
‡White; James Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 27.
White; John	Education Office	Examiner	— Jan. 10.
‡White; John Parker	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Oct. 13.
White; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Dec. 8.
White; William Eddy	Do.	Do.	1871, Feb. 3.
‡Whiteman; George Alfred	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Oct. 13.
Whitwham; James Frederick	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 6.
‡Widenham; Hugh Brady	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Wilkinson; Edmond George Anderdon.	Post Office	Clerk in Money Order Office	— Feb. 10.
Williams; Edgar	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 31.
Williams; Edward William Colt.	Education Office	Inspector of Schools	1871, March 29.
Williams; John	Post Office	Postmaster, Armagh	— April 12.
‡Williams; Joseph Walter	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Sept. 7.
Williams; Justus Liebig	Census Office(England)	Temporary Clerk	1871, March 3.
Williams; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Aug. 18.
Williams; Thomas	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	1871, May 19.
Willis; James	Coal Mines	Inspector	— Jan. 7.
Willis; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1870, Dec. 17.
Wills; Sampson	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1871, Feb. 3.
‡Wilson; Charles John	Inland Revenue	Clerk, Receiver-General's Office.	— May 26.
Wilson; William	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— March 6.
Winsby; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1870, Sept. 20.
‡Witten; Sidney Albert	Do.	Do.	1871, April 27.
‡Woolley; Edward Thomas	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1870, Aug. 31.
†Woolley; William Abram	Foreign Office	Student Interpreter, Japan and Siam.	1871, April 11.
Wooster; Walter Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, July 19.
‡Wordley; Henry	Office of Works	Clerk	1871, May 17.
Worley; Philip	Education Office	Inspector's Assistant	— April 27.
Worthington; Francis Alexander.	Admiralty Court (Ireland).	Clerk in Registrar's and Marshal's Offices.	1870, Aug. 10.
Wren; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Aug. 27.
Wright; Robert Wake	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Aug. 2.
Wynne; John Arthur	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 10.
Y.			
Yates; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1870, Nov. 19.
Yates; Frederick Hugh	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, May 27.
Young; George Edmund	Probate Court, England.	Clerk	— Feb. 2.
Young; Gerald Henry Baird	Metropolitan Police Office.	Supplementary Clerk	1870, July 5.
Young; James Henry	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, Jan. 21.

LIST of ALL PERSONS for whom CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been granted by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS after PROBATION between 1st July 1870 and 30th June 1871.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
Acton; Eugene Arthur Roger	Board of Trade	Clerk	1871, Feb. 22.
‡Adams; Francis Edward	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 28.
‡Adcock; Charles Henry	Do.	Do.	— April 15.
‡Andrew; Herbert Augustus	Do.	Temporary Boy Clerk (Savings Bank).	— June 2.
Arundel; Herber	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 20.
Atwell; Jacob Mackey	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Jan. 16.
B.			
*†Ball; Frederick James	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in a Divisional Office	— Jan. 28.
Barclay; James	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 7.
‡Barlow; Arthur John	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 15.
Barnes; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 22.
‡Batchelor; William Arthur Eyckholt.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 3.
Bearcroft; Richard James	Convict Service	Compounder	— Jan. 12.
Beaton; William Leslie	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 11.
†Beeston; Arthur Henry Dunstan.	Metropolitan Police Commissioners' Office.	Supplementary Clerk	— June 30.
*Bickley; Francis Bridges	British Museum	Junior Assistant	— June 28.
‡Blennerhasset; Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— April 3.
Bond; John William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 1.
Bowden; Frederick	Do.	Do.	— May 8.
Bowen; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— May 6.
Boyle; Samuel	Do.	Do.	— June 1.
‡Bray; Frederick	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 3.
Bridgman; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 22.
Brien; John Francis	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 28.
†Britton; Alfred Hoskins	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Feb. 15.
Brocklehurst; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 3.
Brookes; Alfred	Do.	Do.	— April 3.
Broughton; John William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 19.
†Brown; George	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1870, Dec. 12.
*†Burke; Robert	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	— Dec. 21.
Burns; John James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, March 27.
†Burridge; Tom	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1870, Dec. 9.
Bury; William Fuller	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	1871, June 22.
C.			
Callender; Peter Johnson	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 18.
‡Cane; Edward	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 3.
Carey; John Nicholas	Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.	Clerk	— Jan. 26.
Carline; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 6.
Chambers; Robert	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 17.
‡Claris; Lionel John	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 15.
Clark; Cornelius	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 9.
Clinton; John	Do.	Do.	— April 4.
Cockerell; James Edward	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— March 7.
Cole; Herbert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 27.
Collier; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 20.
Collinson; George Cleather	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— June 17.
†Congreve; Galfrid Francis	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Feb. 25.
Considine; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 1.
Cooper; Charles Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 3.
Courtis; Charles James	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 24.
Cowan; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 23.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
‡Cowell; Temple Theodore	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1871, April 25.
‡Cresswell; James	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 28.
Crews; John Thomas	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 12.
Cruickshank; George Bathie	Prisons Board (Scotland).	Assistant Clerk	— June 5.
D.			
†Davey; Alfred Pulman	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Legacy Duty Department).	— April 1.
Davey; William Henry	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 23.
‡Davies; Henry	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 15.
Dawborn; Frederick	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— March 4.
Dawson; William Powell	Convict Service	Compounder	— Jan. 19.
Denholm; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 6.
Dinham; William Tom	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 6.
†Dixon; Sydenham Lynes	Inland Revenue	Clerk (Accountant-General's Department).	1870, Dec. 10.
Donáchie; Thomas James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1871, April 29.
Dyson; Frank Bouverie	Charity Commission	Clerk	— Jan. 26.
E.			
Eagar; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 27.
†Eardley-Wilmot; Trevor	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— March 6.
Eagle; James Robert	Convict Service	Compounder	— Jan. 12.
‡Edwards; Richard Henry Alfred Brice.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 4.
†Ellenor; Thomas Ralph	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1870, Dec. 12.
Ellis; (Major) Charles David Cunynghame.	Factory Inspector's Department.	Sub-Inspector	1871, Jan. 11.
Ellis; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 3.
Emery; Thomas Bayly	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— June 22.
Evans; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 3.
Everard; Joseph George	Do.	Do.	— May 12.
Evershed; Arthur Sparkes	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 6.
F.			
Fawsitt; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 18.
Ferguson John Macrae	Do.	Do.	— April 18.
‡Finch; Charles Hallett	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 15.
Fish; William David	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 28.
Flood; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 22.
Foot; Charles	Do.	Do.	— April 15.
‡Ford; John Sweet Doidge	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Feb. 28.
†Forder; Frederick	Customs	Clerk	1870, Dec. 15.
Fortescue; George Knottesford.	British Museum	Assistant	— Dec. 3.
Franklin; Elizabeth	Convict Service	Schoolmistress	1871, May 6.
Fraser; Alfred Simon	Treasury	Supplementary Audit Clerk	1870, Dec. 10.
Freshney; Charles William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1871, Jan. 17.
Friel; Charles Doherty	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 15.
‡Frost; Edward Henry John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 11.
G.			
Gaiger; Charles Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 27.
Gardner; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 27.
Gilbert; Benjamin	Do.	Do.	1870, Dec. 21.
Ginn; George	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, Feb. 14.
‡Godbolt; George Henry	Post Office	Temporary Boy Clerk (Savings Bank).	— May 18.
Good; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 8.
Goodall; Charles Richard	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 18.
Gorman; Henry Mercer	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 19.
Gracey; Robert	Do.	Do.	— April 19.
Grainger; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 24.
Gribbell; Benjamin John Hatch.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 13.
Griffith; Henry William	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 13.
Griffiths; (Capt.) Arthur George Frederick.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	— Jan. 12.
‡Griffiths; Frederick Hewitt	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— May 5.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
H.			
Hallinan; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 26.
†Hamilton; Edward Walter	Treasury	Clerk	— Feb. 6.
Hamilton; William Marshall	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 7.
Harland; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 5.
Harper; Alfred Bersey	Do.	Do.	— April 20.
Hart; James Edmund	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 27.
Hart; John	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 13.
Haviland; Robert	Do.	Do.	— April 18.
Henry; Frederick Thomas Clifford.	Charity Commission	Clerk	— Feb. 28.
†Hepworth; William Dalton	Post Office	Clerk, Receiver and Accountant General's Office.	— June 3.
†Heslett; Martyn James	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 28.
‡Hickson; Edwin Cuthbert	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— April 14.
Hislop; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 6.
Hodgson; Halton	Do.	Do.	— April 6.
Holloway; Charles Tatton	Do.	Do.	— March 4.
Hope; Richard	Do.	Do.	— April 24.
Horan; Michael	Do.	Do.	— March 30.
†Horan; Thomas	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	1870, Dec. 16.
‡Horton; Frederick George	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1871, April 15.
‡Hulford; Frederick John	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 22.
‡Hunt; Edmund Kentish	Do.	Do.	— March 15.
Hunt; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 26.
I.			
†Ireland; Frederick	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk, Inspector General's Office.	— March 24
J.			
James; William John	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 19.
*Jenner; Henry	British Museum	Assistant	1870, Dec. 22.
‡Jennings; Frederick Wills	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	1871, Feb. 28.
Johnston; James Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 10.
Jones; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 15.
Jones; Walter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 19.
K.			
Karney; Joseph Braham	Do.	Do.	— April 3.
Keating; Gerald	Do.	Do.	— April 29.
Keating; Nicholas	Do.	Do.	— March 23.
*†Keir; James	Do.	Clerk (Legacy Duty Department).	— April 1.
Kilroy; Laurence	Do.	Assistant of Excise	— May 12.
L.			
Langlois; Arthur Morgan	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 25.
‡Lawson; Edward Gilbert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 3.
†Lee; Henry Austin	Foreign Office	Clerk	— June 1.
‡Lee; Joseph	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 28.
Lemon; Heath	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 12.
‡Lewis; Herbert Duncan	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 7.
†Lines; James Edward	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	— Jan. 12.
Lloyd; Frederick James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 14.
‡Lyon; Thomas	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 22.
M.			
Macaulay; Frederick Redfern	Convict Service	Compounder	— Feb. 10.
MacDonald; Archibald	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 28.
MacDougall; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 17.
McDougall; James	Do.	Do.	— May 15.
MacGregor; James Pendarves	Post Office	Clerk, Secretary's Office	1870, Dec. 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Machen; Frederick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, May 13.
†McIntosh; Charles Lincoln	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 28.
Mail; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 10.
†Marriott; Montague Weatherly.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Feb. 27.
†Martyn; Frederick George	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1870, Dec. 10.
Marzials; Theophilus Julius Henry.	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1871, Feb. 24.
Miller; Arthur William Kaye	Do.	Assistant	— March 11.
Millington; William Alexander.	Post Office	Boy Clerk	1870, Dec. 20.
†Moloney; Michael	Record Office (England).	Clerk	1871, Feb. 28.
Molony; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— June 24.
†Mooney; Arthur Lucas	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk	— Feb. 28.
Morgan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 14.
‡Morris; Francis Fraser	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 28.
Mullaly; Edward Maurice	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 30.
Murnane; Charles Edward	Do.	Do.	— April 6.
Murray; James	Do.	Do.	— March 14.
N.			
†Nash; Charles Farington	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 3.
‡Naylor; Herman	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Feb. 28.
‡Nelson; Robert Henry	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 3.
†Nicolson; Arthur	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Feb. 21.
Norris; George Kingston	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 4.
O.			
O'Brien; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 26.
†Osborne; Edward John Burrows.	Post Office	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	— May 5.
Osmond; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 14.
Ostle; Thomas Douglas	Do.	Do.	— May 23.
O'Sullivan; John Falvey	Do.	Do.	— May 2.
P.			
Page; Henry William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Dec. 20.
Paterson; Adam	Dundrum Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Storekeeper	1871, May 1.
‡Patterson; Charles William Masters.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 10.
‡Paul; Stephen Cassan	Civil Service Commission.	Clerk	— Feb. 28.
Pelley; Frederick John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— March 11.
†Penny; Charles Hall	Constabulary (Ireland)	Clerk (Inspector-General's Office).	— Jan. 10.
‡Perring; Charles Stuart Reginald.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 4.
‡Pinks; Edwin Charles	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 8.
Potter; Humphrey Eustace	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1870, Dec. 20.
Q.			
Quillinan; Edmund	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 6.
R.			
†Rawlinson; George Ernest	Home Office	Extra Clerk	— March 4.
†Reddie; Arthur William Lovell.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	— Feb. 16.
Rice; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 12.
Richards; John	Do.	Do.	— March 8.
†Richardson; George Alfred	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1870, Dec. 8.
†Richardson; Robert	Office of Works	Assistant Surveyor	1871, Feb. 8.
Ridler; Frederick William	Board of Trade	Temporary Clerk	1870, Dec. 31
Robson; Michael	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1871, March 13.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
*†Rochester; Ralph Robert	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	1871, Jan. 21.
Roper; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 9.
Rose; Henry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Dec. 21.
‡Rutherford; Charles Henry	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1871, Feb. 28.
Ryder; Lionel George Dudley	British Museum	Junior Assistant	1870, Dec. 22.
S.			
‡Satchell; Charles	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1871, Feb. 28.
‡Saunders; Edwin Caulfield	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 28.
‡Saunders; John George	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Feb. 7.
‡Saunders; Josiah Crampton	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 28.
Scotchmer; George Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Feb. 20.
Service; Joseph	Do.	Do.	— March 11.
Seton; George Mearns	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 15.
Shank; John	Do.	Do.	— May 13.
Sheahan; John	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 6.
Shimwell; William	Do.	Do.	— April 12.
Skelly; Charles	Habitual Criminals Registry (Ireland).	Clerk	— Feb. 10.
Skey; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 16.
Sleath; Thomas Redhead	Do.	Do.	— March 27.
Stafford; Patrick John	Do.	Do.	— March 30.
†Steede; John	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of National Schools	1870, Dec. 8.
Steele; John Daveney	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1871, Jan. 17.
Steele; John Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 3.
Summerhill; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 12.
†Sutch; Charles Chudleigh	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 6.
T.			
‡Thompson; Henry Sewell	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 15.
Thomson; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 6.
Tranckter; George Walter Frederick Ramftler.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— March 17.
†Trathan; Edward Edgecombe	Education Office	Junior Assistant Clerk	1870, Dec. 13.
Trist; John Hampton	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 6.
Tucker; Horace James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 26.
Tucker; William George Allan.	Do.	Do.	— June 8.
V.			
Vella; Henry	Admiralty	Dockyard Clerk (Malta)	— Jan. 30.
‡Venables; Frederick John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 15.
‡Venables; Herbert Spenser	Do.	Do.	— March 4.
Villiers; (Hon.) Francis Hyde.	Foreign Office	Clerk	— June 13.
W.			
‡Walker; Frank Edward	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— March 4.
Walker; Leslie John	Census Office (England).	Temporary Clerk	— June 22.
‡Walliker; Edward Herbert John.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 13.
Wann; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 6.
Ward; William	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1870, Dec. 29.
Waters; Marcus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 20.
Whitaker; William Edward	Do.	Do.	— May 13.
Whitcombe; Nathaniel James	Seamen's Registry Office.	Temporary Clerk	— March 20.
†White; John Parker	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— April 11.
‡Whiteman; George Alfred	Do.	Do.	— April 11.
Wild; Alfred Parker	Do.	Do.	1870, Dec. 22.
*†Willcock; Alfred	Paymaster-General's Office.	Clerk	— Dec. 15.
Williams; Edgar	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1871, April 19.
‡Williams; Joseph Walter	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— March 4.
Williams; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 4.
Wimby; Thomas	Do.	Do.	— May 9.
With; George Henry	Do.	Do.	— Feb. 8.
‡Woolley; Edward Thomas	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Feb. 28.
Wooster; Walter Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 28.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Worthington; Francis Alexander.	Court of Admiralty (Ireland).	Clerk in the Registrar and Marshal's Offices.	1871, Feb. 8.
Wren; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— May 1.
Wright; Robert Wake	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Jan. 31.
Y.			
Yates; Alfred	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 22.

LIST of ALL PERSONS for whom CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been issued by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870 between 1st July 1870 and 30th June 1871.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Aldridge; Edward George	Office of Works	Clerk	1871, Jan. 7.
Bain; Alexander	Census Office (Scotland).	Superintendent	— April 14.
Bayly; Francis William	Mint	Assistant Assayer	1870, Dec. 31.
Blackburn; Henry	Civil Service Commission.	Senior Clerk	1871, March 31.
Callan; John	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Overseer of Vice Regal Buildings.	— April 17.
Compton; Henry William	Office of Works	Clerk	— Jan. 20.
Dillon; Edward	Mint	Assistant Assayer	1870, Dec. 31.
Hooper; Miller	Office of Works	Clerk	1871, Jan. 7.
Hunt; Edward Jacobson	War Office	Temporary Assistant in the Chemical Department.	— May 25.
Luff; William Weakford	National Debt Office	Clerk	1870, Sept. 6.
McIntyre; Archibald	Office of Works	Superintendent of Victoria and Greenwich Parks.	1871, March 10.
Preston; Thomas	Customs	Clerk	1870, Oct. 7.
Quiggin; William	Emigration Office	Government Surveyor of Shipping.	— Dec. 14.
Ray; William Samuel	Office of Works	Clerk	1871, Jan. 7.
Robinson; Charles	Parliamentary Counsel, Office of.	Senior Clerk	— June 15.
Roger; Alexander	Office of Works	Superintendent of Battersea and Kennington Parks.	— March 16.
Sang; Edward	Census Office (Scotland).	Superintendent	— April 14.
Street; George	Office of Woods	Clerk of the Works, Windsor Great Park.	— June 15.
Suft; R. F.	Royal Mint	Temporary Employment	— June 30.
Tapp; William Handyside	Colonial Office	Shipping Clerk, Shanghae	— March 7.
Thomson; John	Office of Works	Clerk	— Jan. 7.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES.

LIST of CANDIDATES who, between 1st July 1870 and 30th June 1871, obtained HONORARY ADDITIONS to their CERTIFICATES for EXTRA SUBJECTS voluntarily chosen.

Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of limited competition.

NAME of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.	Position in the Service.		Subjects for which Honorary Additions to the Certificates were made.	Extent of Knowledge displayed.
	Department.	Situation.		
†Ball; F. J.	Dublin Metropolitan Police.	Clerk in a Divisional Office.	Geography English composition Algebra (including quadratic equations). Euclid (Books I. to VI.)	Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair.
Bentinck; W. C. P. O. A.	Diplomatic Service.	Attaché	Translation from English into French. French conversation Translation from German into English. Translation from English into German. German conversation Translation from Dutch into English. Translation from English into Dutch. Dutch conversation	Creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable. Very creditable.
Bickley; F. B.	British Museum.	Junior Assistant	Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions). Algebra (including quadratic equations.) Euclid (Books I. to IV., and VI.) English History	Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair.
Hart; J. E.	Inland Revenue.	Assistant of Excise.	Geography History of England English composition	Creditable. Creditable. Fair.
†Keir; J.	Do.	Clerk	Translation from French into English. Translation from German into English.	Creditable. Fair.
†Mason; J. D.	Colonial Office.	Ceylon Writer	Geology Translation from Greek into English. Translation from English into Greek. Literature and History of Greece.	Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair.
†Rochester; R. R.	Exchequer and Audit Office.	Clerk	Algebra (including quadratic equations and progressions of series). Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms.	Very creditable. Fair.
†Watts; E. H.	Colonial Office.	Straits Settlements Cadet.	English Literature English Language English History French History.	Creditable. Fair. Fair. Fair.

Appendix III.

SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS

[FOR THOSE SET AT THE MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS, SEE APPENDIX IV., p. 179, AND FOR THOSE SET AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INDIA CIVIL SERVICE, SEE APPENDIX V., p. 245],

1870-71.

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[*A specimen of lithographed fac-simile of a MS. to be copied, which is also set in the examination of Writers, will be found following page* 128, *marked* 1871. W 4.]	

SPECIMENS OF PAPERS SET IN PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS (UNDER SCHEME I. OF THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 3).

COPYING.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. SCHEME I.

Copy as much of the following as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good Handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February 1869.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 1st of February 1869, in the words following, viz. :—

Whereas, by Your Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 14th of January 1869, certain alterations have been authorised in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, including the merging of the office of the Controller of the Navy into that of Third Lord: We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty that this measure has rendered it advisable to make corresponding changes in some of the offices, together with the salaries and allowances attaching thereto; as set forth in the following Table :—

Name of Officers.	Present Salaries and Allowances.	Future Salaries.
	£	£
Director General of Naval Ordnance	1,456	1,000 456 Half-pay.
Chief Constructor	1,000	1,200
Engineer in Chief	900	Place abolished.
Engineer Assistant	550	600
Valuer and Inspector of Dockyard Work	700	Place abolished.
Master Shipwright, Portsmouth	700	Place abolished.
Professional Secretary to Chief Constructor.		550
Assistant Master Shipwright, Chatham	400	Place abolished.
Chief Engineer, Portsmouth	650 365 Allowances	Place abolished.
Assistant Engineer	400	500

ADDITION.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed (½ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
57437	4	2	971068	6	1	2489	6	7
538097	1	2	19109	19	10	189603	2	5
754739	2	1	34232	1	11	36197	11	7
627412	3	7	352376	0	9	74321	18	9
732110	11	7	961403	5	5	642935	8	1
273144	9	9	213884	3	2	147230	3	7
423925	4	11	471067	13	8	90704	8	8
16027	3	7	47983	8	2	83641	8	9
96738	4	9	927	6	8	156917	11	9
16391	1	4	48690	7	3	673159	0	1
89137	6	8	219432	2	6	432112	19	8
671646	3	11	14239	2	5	810769	2	2
197314	5	6	83215	9	5	617173	8	6
83511	3	0	621593	5	4	361211	6	7
536408	13	10	152836	1	9	879	6	1
416228	10	9	239416	9	8	692765	1	2

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
99374	5	7	52867	13	5	402723	11	2
32752	15	3	612356	1	2	177119	1	6
531067	13	8	107319	8	4	14203	5	6
92485	9	7	26179	5	8	753276	5	5
23997	5	2	418203	2	3	234526	1	1
82163	9	10	181528	3	6	91467	1	3
931801	3	8	94712	3	3	264103	7	7
859276	3	8	61423	2	8	211618	10	7
98278	17	6	65211	6	8	23276	5	9
23109	19	10	426409	12	8	37691	11	2
41708	7	7	181437	9	8	297215	9	5
90473	16	5	178786	4	2	25672	3	4
8542	18	9	95316	2	2	86631	7	7
836729	6	7	514376	15	10	127433	9	5
133879	1	7	90574	2	1	310397	8	7
9632	2	6	17692	9	5	113257	8	11

Answer

It is important that the addition should be quite *correct;* additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. SCHEME I.

SUBJECT FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 1 hour.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

A short notice of any person of eminence who died in 1870 or 1869.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

FOR DICTATION.

Enormous crimes are not subjects on which it is desirable to encourage an interest, and had the assassination of Darnley been no more than a vulgar act of wickedness—had the mysteries connected with it and the results arising from it extended only to the persons, the motives, and the escape or punishment of the perpetrators or their accessories, it might have remained a problem for curious speculation, but it would neither have deserved nor demanded the tedious attention of the historian. Those events only are of permanent importance which have either affected the fortunes of nations, or have illustrated in some signal manner the character of the epochs at which they have occurred. If the tragedy of which Darnley was the victim had possessed no claim for notice on the first of these grounds, deeds of violence were too common in the great families of Scotland in the sixteenth century to have justified a minute consideration of a single special act of villany. But the death of the husband of the Queen of Scots belongs to that rare class of incidents which, like the murder of Cæsar, have touched the interests of the entire educated world. Perhaps there is no single recorded act, arising merely out of private or personal passions, of which the public consequences have been so considerable. The revolution through which Scotland and England were passing was visibly modified by it; it perplexed the counsels and complicated the policy of the great Catholic Powers of the Continent; while the ultimate verdict of history on the character of the greatest English statesman of the age must depend upon the opinion which the eventual consent of mankind shall accept on the share of the Queen of Scots herself in that transaction. If the Queen of Scots was a victim of a conspiracy, which at the present day and with imperfect knowledge can nevertheless be seen through and exposed, it is impossible to believe that men like Sir William Cecil, Sir Nicholas Bacon, or Lord Bedford were deceived by so poor a contrivance.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. Reduce 976,000 ounces to tons, cwts., &c.
2. If 69 lbs. of salt cost 7*s.* 2¼*d.*, how much may be bought for 5*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*?

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. SCHEME I.

3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 3,173*l.* 15*s.* at 9*s.* 3*d.* in the £.
4. Find the simple interest on 670*l.* 15*s.* for 8 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

---

5. Add together $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, and $\frac{3}{8}$.
6. Subtract $2\frac{3}{4}$ from $10\frac{1}{8}$.
7. Multiply $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{4}{15}$.
8. Divide $9\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{17}$.

---

9. Add together 6·7248, ·003079, 46·24, 7·010709, and 10·643.
10. Subtract 93·608 from 141·72.
11. Multiply 63·174 by 4·06045.
12. Divide 46·732 by ·007.
13. Express 6·105 pounds Troy in grains.

---

14. Reduce 17 acres 14 perches to square yards, feet, and inches.
15. If a 4 lb. loaf costs. 6*d.* when wheat is 50*s.* a quarter, what ought a a sixpenny loaf to weigh when wheat is 66*s.* 8*d.* a quarter?
16. Find (by Practice) the cost of 2 qrs. 1 bushel 1 peck of oats at 4*s.* 4*d.* a bushel.
17. Find the amount of 1,485*l.* in 3 years at 4 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

---

18. Add together $\frac{2}{3}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{7}{24}$, and $1\frac{3}{8}$.
19. Subtract $\frac{4}{9}$ from $2\frac{1}{15}$.
20. Multiply $4\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{11}$, $\frac{8}{27}$, and $2\frac{1}{4}$.
21. Divide $3\frac{4}{15}$ by $7\frac{1}{6}$.

---

22. Add together 7·04087, 93·206, ·00535, 7·046, and 838·407.
23. Subtract 471·3207 from 500·6203.
24. Multiply 80·8054 by ·425.
25. Divide 73·611 by 743·1 to four places of decimals.
26. Find the value of 4·625 of 13*s.* 4*d.*

---

27. In 176325681 cubic inches how many yards, feet, and inches?
28. If 15 men can build a wall 7 feet long and 15 feet high in 16 days, in how many days will 10 men build a wall 35 feet long and 2 feet high?
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of three silver candlesticks, each weighing 4 ounces 7 dwts. at 7*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.
30. In what time will 2,700*l.* amount to 3,219*l.* 15*s.* at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.?

---

31. Add together $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{3}{5}$.
32. Subtract $69\frac{1}{3}$ from $72\frac{1}{3}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$, and $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$.
34. Divide $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$.

---

35. Add together 471·0603, 12·07043, ·7131, ·002083, and 16·97.
36. Subtract 17·897 from 20·103.
37. Multiply 863·2 by ·00763.
38. Divide 63·611 by 737·405 to four places of decimals.
39. Reduce 630 seconds to the decimal of a week.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. SCHEME I.

FOR DICTATION.

The government of England, in all times recorded by history, has been one of those mixed or limited monarchies which the Celtic and Gothic tribes appear universally to have established in preference to the coarse despotism of eastern nations, to the more artificial tyranny of Rome and Constantinople, or to the various models of republican polity which were tried upon the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. More fortunate than other countries, England had acquired in the fifteenth century a just reputation for the goodness of her laws and the security of her citizens from oppression. The essential checks upon the royal authority of Henry VII. were five in number.—1. The king could levy no sort of new tax upon his people except by the grant of his parliament, consisting as well of bishops and mitred abbots or lords spiritual, and of hereditary peers or temporal lords, who sat and voted promiscuously in the same chamber, as the burgesses of many towns and less considerable places, forming the lower or commons' house. 2. The previous assent and authority of the same assembly were necessary for every new law, whether of a general or temporary nature. 3. No man could be committed to prison but by a legal warrant specifying his offence; and, by an usage nearly tantamount to constitutional right, he must be speedily brought to trial by means of regular sessions of gaol delivery. 4. The fact of guilt or innocence on a criminal charge was determined in a public court, and in the county where the offence was alleged to have occurred, by a jury of twelve men from whose unanimous verdict no appeal could be made. Civil rights, so far as they depended on questions of fact, were subject to the same decision. 5. The officers and servants of the crown, violating the personal liberty or other rights of the subject, might be sued in an action for damages to be assessed by a jury, or, in some cases, were liable to criminal process; nor could they plead any warrant or command in their justification, not even the direct order of the king.

SCHEME II.

SPECIMENS OF PAPERS USED AT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS (UNDER SCHEME II. OF THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 5).

COPYING.

Copy as much of the following as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good Handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February 1869.

Present :—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 1st of February 1869, in the words following, viz. :—

"Whereas, by Your Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 14th of January 1869, certain alterations have been authorised in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, including the merging of the office of the Controller of the Navy into that of Third Lord: we beg leave most

humbly to represent to your Majesty that this measure has rendered it advisable to make corresponding changes in some of the offices, together with the salaries and allowances attaching thereto; as set forth in the following Table:—

Name of Officers.	Present Salaries and Allowances.	Future Salaries.
	£	£
Director General of Naval Ordnance -	1,456	1,000 456 Half-pay.
Chief Constructor - - -	1,000	1,260
Engineer in Chief - - -	900	Place abolished.
Engineer Assistant - - -	550	600
Valuer and Inspector of Dockyard Work	700	Place abolished.
Master Shipwright, Portsmouth -	700	Place abolished.
Professional Secretary to Chief Constructor.	- - -	550
Assistant Master Shipwright, Chatham -	400	Place abolished.
Chief Engineer, Portsmouth - -	650 365 Allowances	Place abolished.
Assistant Engineer - - -	400	500

FOR DICTATION.

In order to fully appreciate the character of Lord Holland, it is necessary to go far back into the history of his family; for he had inherited something more than a coronet and an estate. To the House of which he was the head belongs one distinction which we believe to be without a parallel in our annals. During more than a century, there never was a time at which a Fox did not stand in a prominent station among public men. Scarcely had the chequered career of the first Lord Holland closed, when his son, Charles, rose to the head of the Opposition, and to the first rank among English debaters. And before Charles was borne to Westminster Abbey a third Fox had already become one of the most conspicuous politicians in the kingdom. It is impossible not to be struck by the strong family likeness which, in spite of diversities arising from education and position, appears in these three distinguished persons. In there faces and figures there was a remarkable resemblance. The ample person, the massy and thoughtful forehead, the large eyebrows, the full cheek and lip, the expression, so singularly compounded of sense, humour, courage, openness, a strong will and a sweet temper, were common to all. But the features of the founder of the House were disagreeably harsh and exaggerated. In his descendants, the aspect was preserved, but it was softened, till it became, in the late lord, the most gracious and interesting countenance that was ever lighted up by the mingled lustre of intelligence and benevolence. As it was with the faces of the men of this noble family, so was it also with their minds. To all nature had given strong reason and sharp wit, a quick relish for every physical and intellectual enjoyment, constitutional intrepidity, and that frankness by which constitutional intrepidity is generally accompanied, and that genial courtesy which has its seat in the heart, and of which artificial politeness is only a faint and cold imitation.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. SCHEME II.

FOR DICTATION.

In the reign of Henry VIII., when the political importance of the art of printing, especially in the great question of the Reformation, began to be apprehended, it was thought necessary to assume an absolute control over it, partly by the king's general prerogative, and still more by virtue of his ecclesiastical supremacy. Thus it became usual to grant by letters patent the exclusive right of printing the Bible or religious books, and afterwards all others. The privilege of keeping presses was limited to the members of the Stationers' Company, who were bound by regulations established in the reign of Mary by the Star Chamber, for the contravention of which they incurred the speedy chastisement of that vigilant tribunal. These regulations not only limited the number of presses, and of men who should be employed on them, but subjected new publications to the previous inspection of a licenser. The Long Parliament did not hesitate to copy this precedent of a tyranny they had overthrown; and, by repeated ordinances against unlicensed printing, hindered, as far as in them lay, this great instrument of political power from serving the purposes of their adversaries. Every government, however popular in name or origin, must have some uneasiness from the great mass of the multitude, some vicissitudes of public opinion to apprehend; and experience shows that republics, especially in a revolutionary season, shrink as instinctively, and sometimes as reasonably, from an open license of the tongue and pen, as the most jealous court. We read the noble apology of Milton for the freedom of the press with admiration; but it had little influence on the Parliament to whom it was addressed. It might easily be anticipated, from the general spirit of Lord Clarendon's administration, that he would not suffer the press to emancipate itself from these established shackles. In the year 1662 a statute was enacted, which prohibited every private person from printing any book or pamphlet, unless entered with the Stationers' Company, and duly licensed in a manner specially prescribed.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 23568 grains how many lbs., ozs., dwts., &c.?
2. If 137 lbs. of tallow cost 2*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*, what is the price per ton?
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 2 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of zinc at 20*l.* per ton.
4. Find the simple interest on 2,570*l.* for 5½ years at 6 per cent. per annum.

---

5. Add together $\frac{5}{6}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $1\frac{1}{12}$.
6. Subtract $6\frac{3}{7}$ from $8\frac{1}{2}$.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. SCHEME II.

7. Multiply $3\frac{3}{17}$ by $3\frac{7}{9}$.
8. Divide $3\frac{1}{9}$ by $5\frac{5}{7}$.

---

9. Add together 260·1307, ·82001, 46·24, 602·457, and 1·00059.
10. Subtract 37·2168 from 100·13201.
11. Multiply 26·207 by 3·1002.
12. Divide 3·764 by 28·213 to four places of decimals.
13. Express 2·465 of a ton in ounces.

---

14. Reduce 2 acres 2 roods 1 perch 3 yards to square inches.
15. If a bankrupt's debts amount to 7,320*l.* 15*s.*, and his assets to 1,220*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, what will a creditor receive on a bill of 327*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*?
16. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 2,741*l.* 10*s.* at 2*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in the £.
17. Find the amount of 4,850*l.* in 3 years at 4 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

---

18. Add together $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{9}{14}$.
19. Subtract $8\frac{2}{5}$ from $10\frac{7}{11}$.
20. Multiply together $\frac{4}{5}$, $4\frac{3}{8}$, $1\frac{2}{7}$, and $1\frac{1}{3}$.
21. Divide $4\frac{1}{13}$ by $18\frac{2}{3}$.

---

22. Add together 50·00721, ·86541, 2·346, 800·25, ·00764, and 73·60789.
23. Subtract 32·156 from 209·00721.
24. Multiply ·007302 by ·6025.
25. Divide ·532 by 323 to four places of decimals.
26. Find the value of ·175 of 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in pence.

---

27. Reduce 3 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. to ounces.
28. If 7 men mow a field of corn containing 37 acres in 3 days, working 8 hours a day, how many men must be employed to mow a field twice the size in 7 days, working 4 hours longer each day?
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of 120736812 articles at 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.
30. In what time will 1,650*l.* amount to 1,891*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

---

31. Add together $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ of $1\frac{4}{15}$, and $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{3}{8}$.
32. Subtract $6\frac{3}{4}$ from $17\frac{1}{10}$.
33. Multiply together $2\frac{2}{7}$ of $1\frac{3}{11}$, $2\frac{5}{8}$ of $\frac{4}{9}$, and $4\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$.
34. Divide $7\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{7}{12}$.

---

35. Add together 267·3261, 12·07043, ·7131, ·002083, 754·507, and 7·00861.
36. Subtract 73·2861 from 80·1207.
37. Multiply 3750 by ·0263.
38. Divide 3·213531 by 45·261.
39. Reduce 32·16 pennyweights to the decimal of a pound troy.

109180

COMPETITION. SCHEME II. Feb. 1871.

PAPERS USED AT AN OPEN COMPETITION (HELD IN FEBRUARY 1871 UNDER SCHEME II. OF THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 5).

FOR DICTATION.

In the European kingdoms in the middle ages there were representative assemblies. But it was not necessary that those assemblies should meet very frequently, that they should interfere with all the operations of the executive government, that they should watch with jealousy, and resent with prompt indignation, every violation of the laws which the sovereign might commit. They were so strong that they might safely be careless. He was so feeble that he might safely be suffered to encroach. If he ventured too far, chastisement and ruin were at hand. In fact, the people generally suffered more from his weakness than from his authority. The tyranny of wealthy and powerful subjects was the characteristic evil of the times. The royal prerogatives were not even sufficient for the defence of property and the maintenance of police. The progress of civilisation introduced a great change. War became a science, and, as a necessary consequence, a trade. The great body of the people grew every day more reluctant to undergo the inconveniences of military service, and better able to pay others for undergoing them. A new class of men, therefore, dependent on the Crown alone, natural enemies of popular rights, grew into importance. The physical force which, in the dark ages, had belonged to the nobles and the commons, and had, far more than any charter or any assembly, been the safeguard of their privileges, was transferred entire to the king. Monarchy gained in two ways. The sovereign was strengthened, the subjects weakened. The great mass of the population, destitute of all military discipline and organization, ceased to exercise any influence by force on political transactions. There have, indeed, during the last hundred and fifty years, been many popular insurrections in Europe; but all have failed, except those in which the regular army has been induced to join the disaffected. Thus absolute monarchy was established on the continent.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, ½ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

The debaits upon the Treeson and Seedition Bills had been enlyvened by an eppesode in which the opasition found the meens of rittallyating upon the govvament and its suporters. A pamflit of ultra-monarkicle prinsipals was publisht entitled Thoughts on the English Govvament. One passidge repprasented the king as the antient stocke of the constetution, and the Lords and Kommuns as mearly branchis, which might be lopped off wethout any fatel injery to the constetution itself. It was a specculattiv essa which at any other time would meerly have ixited a smile; but it was descuvvered to be the work of the chareman of a sosiaty for prottecting libbuty and propputty from Reepubblecans and Levvellers, better known as the Croun and Anker Asoceation. The sentiments of the work were in accordance with those which had been erged by the more indescreat surporters of rippressive mesures. As the oposition had often condemned the Govvumment for rippressing

COMPETITION. SCHEME II. Feb. 1871.

specculation, it would have been more consistant with their prinsupples to answer than to punnish the pamflitear; but the opertunety was too temting to be lossed. The auther was obnoxeus and had comitted himself. Their spoaksman said he did not wish the auther to prossicuted; but prurposed that he should be reppremanded at the Barr of the House, and his book burned in Pallice Yard by the common hangman. Minnesters, howevver, preferred a prossecution. The Aterny-general was therefore derected to prossecute the auther, who was aquitted by the jurey. Durin this peereod of ixitement the reggulation of nuspapers often ocuppide the atention of the lejeslature. The stampe and advertisment duties were increesed, and seecuretys were taken for ensuring the responsabillity of printers. The London Corrisponding Sociaty continnued their bainful activvety. Their ranker aganst the Guvvumment knew no boundes. They denownced the Premmier and his coleegs as tirunts and hennemys of the human race.

Copy on the form supplied as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can in half an hour, taking care to copy neatly and correctly, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—It is important that the copy should be *correctly*, *distinctly*, and *neatly* executed, and should correspond *line for line* with the original. Additional credit will also be given for *rapidity*.

The revenue produced by the Customs has been well sustained, notwithstanding the great reductions effected in our Tariff since 1842. In that year almost every article imported was liable to a Customs duty, and the list of Tariff denominations amounted to many hundreds, whilst at present about twelve leading articles alone are taxed on importation. Notwithstanding the great increase here indicated with regard to British Exports, it must be borne in mind that few countries have yet comprehensively adopted a liberal commercial policy.

VALUES of EXPORTS of the more important ARTICLES of BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

——	1842.	1853.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Haberdashery, and Millinery.	1,143,270	6,923,190	7,169,975	7,376,970	7,653,706
Cotton Yarn -	7,771,464	6,895,653	8,019,954	9,083,239	10,351,049
Cotton goods -	13,907,884	25,817,249	39,424,010	45,799,090	46,903,796
Earthenware and Porcelain.	555,430	1,338,370	1,334,275	1,422,014	1,442,934
Hardware and Cutlery.	1,398,487	3,665,051	3,826,784	4,334,273	4,334,273
Leather and Leather wares.	400,927	1,578,595	2,319,763	2,408,306	2,462,100
Linen Yarns -	1,025,551	1,154,977	2,535,728	2,991,969	2,505,497
Linen manufactures	2,346,749	4,758,432	6,509,970	8,172,813	9,155,358
Machinery - -	554,653	1,985,536	4,365,023	4,848,592	5,213,530
Iron and Steel -	2,457,717	10,845,422	18,111,477	18,310,484	18,451,445
Tin plates - -	363,685	1,181,069	1,311,850	1,263,246	1,482,766
Total Exports	38,338,356	79,816,875	112,742,674	127,176,597	132,660,045

COMPETITION. SCHEME II. Feb. 1871.

ADDITION.—1871. 11. (C.)

Add up as many of the columns and lines as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces provided.

N.B.—*You had better occupy the whole time allowed.*
No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* provided.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
302475	11	6	358756	3	7	538097	1	2
95016	18	2	642935	8	1	86631	7	7
8797	7	7	31847	1	2	267873	13	2
817637	6	9	34232	1	11	815975	16	11
65211	6	8	89768	12	11	54346	3	6
69840	3	7	786178	2	4	69263	15	4
189603	2	5	873	2	1	36197	11	7
7624	6	2	426409	12	8	24761	18	4
465983	17	11	373041	2	7	314197	6	5
840732	9	2	984917	10	8	381397	7	1
19109	19	10	74573	2	4	209172	1	9
541263	9	5	232087	9	7	859276	3	8
351867	4	11	318019	3	8	361211	6	7
476385	16	3	22896	10	10	97239	2	5
90574	2	1	741	18	2	23297	12	5
891174	2	10	29200	7	9	566984	5	4
23276	5	9	298772	2	6	631902	8	6
99374	5	7	476239	15	7	621140	15	6
98290	2	10	147732	6	2	744032	8	6

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
156917	11	9	231287	14	7	106747	18	3
6679	14	5	403750	5	8	17218	9	6
16391	1	4	76899	13	7	326408	13	10
39142	5	2	23109	19	10	102376	18	3
398136	2	6	23109	19	10	32752	15	3
376514	10	5	74321	18	9	74321	18	9
29215	9	5	11835	0	3	810327	4	4
313257	8	11	734321	18	9	803421	3	6
753276	5	9	39642	5	2	673159	0	1
112935	8	1	813214	2	6	94636	1	1
274032	12	1	239763	2	1	42361	8	9
166197	11	7	299653	1	8	310397	8	7
675940	18	2	228416	9	10	810732	17	1
153748	2	9	44687	17	7	141263	9	5
691040	3	7	91105	2	1	83215	9	5
129374	5	7	16391	1	4	20242	0	7
612356	1	2	708416	19	7	291414	12	4
31140	15	6	8724	2	10	649603	2	5
34728	12	6	310397	8	7	93198	10	8

Answer

Add these across, placing the Totals in the spaces provided.

COMPETITION. SCHEME II. Feb. 1871.

										Totals
19348	25010	44358	31932	24293	12190	27941	488	205	5291	
8724	10195	18919	12788	9665	8385	7501	2424	3985	2502	
19359	21555	40914	16228	21944	15670	23473	6771	8520	3285	
9572	9505	19077	5417	11909	8345	2187	2897	3535	2165	
18150	17945	36095	9177	19482	12120	22279	5725	5212	913	
9350	10075	19425	4718	9735	7280	6259	1488	2657	2957	
18477	18090	36567	17632	9026	12980	8890	6105	4425	4869	
9080	9135	18215	8577	3891	9687	4525	9720	615	1314	
17449	16760	34209	6495	16075	15587	2469	2152	504	1689	
7015	8270	17568	2472	7000	7079	862	290	284	2074	
12815	14175	31457	4275	6252	9800	7400	323	535	247	
6653	9298	3503	461	4725	4145	3038	1033	770	329	
14955	329	13668	3710	7803	7790	7527	491	1405	3001	
256	876	27770	4073	2072	925	930	978	1940	6291	
17282	6590	14245	1350	4323	3620	2604	856	320	486	
205	220	1096	2076	602	600	1070	74	769	394	
13721	9195	22916	1452	7495	6225	673	86	210	892	
819	830	1649	2573	2499	1275	2406	197	1614	457	

HIGHER ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. A man has 576*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, after paying income tax at the rate of 4*d.* in the pound. What is his income?
2. Find the price of 3 acres 1 rood 7 perches and 88 square yards at 161*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre.
3. Find the difference between the Interest and Discount on 7,747*l.* 5*s.* for six months, reckoning 5 per cent. simple interest.
4. Find the length of the edge of a cube which contains 3,605 feet 64 inches.
5. A man leaves one third of his property to his widow and one half to his son, who gets 326*l.* more than either of his four sisters, between whom the residue is divided equally: what is the whole sum left?
6. A person who has 1,010*l.* stock in a railway company, guaranteed to pay 5 per cent. per annum, receives, for his half year's dividend the guaranteed interest and a further bonus of 5*s.* 3*d.* per cent. for the half year; find the amount of his dividend when an income tax of 5*d.* in the pound has been deducted from it.
7. Multiply by duodecimals 8 ft. 7 in. 2 pts. by 5 ft. 7 in. 11 pts., and the product by 3 ft. 7 in. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch?
8. A room is 16 ft. 7 in. long, 13 ft. 5 in. wide, and 10 ft. 6 in. high. Find the cost of papering it with paper 1 ft. 8 in. wide, at 10*d.* per yard; and of carpeting it with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, at 4*s.* 2*d.* per yard.

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9. The railway fare from London to Dover (70 miles) being 14*s.* 7*d.*, and that from Paris to Boulogne (240 kilometres) being 38·16 francs; compare the cost of travelling in England and France, the French metre being equal to 3 feet 3·37168 inches, and the English sovereign being worth 25·44 francs.
10. The mean temperature from the 9th to the 16th January 1871, both days inclusive, was 34·6°, and from the 10th to the 17th it was 39·8°: the mean temperature on the 9th was 30·5°; what was it on the 17th?
11. What advantage does a man gain, who, owing 1,000*l.* at the present time, is allowed to extend the settlement of his debt over the next twelve months, by making four equal quarterly payments, simple interest to be calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
12. If a piece of work can be finished in 45 days by 35 men, and if the men drop off by 7 at a time at the end of every 15 days, how long will it be before the work is finished?
13. The gross receipts of a railway company in a certain year are apportioned as follows; 41 per cent. to pay the working expenses, 56 per cent. to give the shareholders a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. on their shares; and the remainder, 15,000*l.*, is reserved; find the paid-up capital of the company.
14. Prove, without using the common rule for the extraction of the square root, that 2·76 is the square root of 7·654.
15. A person in London owes another in Petersburgh 460 rubles, which must be remitted through Paris. He pays the requisite sum to his broker when the exchange between London and Paris is 23 francs for 1*l.*, and between Paris and Petersburgh 2 francs for one ruble. The remittance is delayed until the rates of exchange are 24 francs for 1*l.* and 3 francs for 2 rubles. What does the broker gain or lose by the transaction?

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

I. The character of some eminent Englishman of the last century,

or

II. A topographical description of any city or great town,

or

III. Some incident of travel or personal adventure.

The composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

1. On the accompanying outline map of France show by names and asterisks the position of the places which have become memorable during the war.

2. Write a short description of Gloucestershire, *or* Stirlingshire, *or* Cork.
3. Describe the position of the following towns, mentioning the river (if any) upon which they are respectively situated, and the circumstances for which they may, any of them, be remarkable:—*Cairo. Verona. Ghent. Drogheda. Valetta. Warsaw. Saragossa. Herat. Nice. Riga. Angora. Limoges. Leghorn. Marsala. Comorn.*
4. What are the foreign possessions of England in the southern hemisphere, and how were they acquired?
5. Write a geographical description of (1) *Australia*, (2) *the West Indian Islands.*
6. Describe in words the courses of the following rivers, mentioning in each case the source, the remarkable places on either bank, and the exit:—*Niger. Elbe. Missouri. Ticino.*
7. Describe the position, general direction, and physical character of the following mountain chains:—*The Rocky Mountains. The Himalayas. The Carpathians.*

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. When did the Romans abandon the occupation of Britain? What traces of their rule survived them (1) as regards monumental remains, (2) in laws and institutions?
2. Write the life of *one* of the following:—*Edward the First. Queen Margaret. Cranmer.*
3. Indicate the principal stages which mark the progress of the Reformation in this country.
4. State what you know of the *Overbury Case.*
5. Write a life of Lord Strafford.
6. Give an account of the Foreign Policy of Oliver Cromwell. In what wars with Continental Powers was England engaged during the Commonwealth and the Protectorate?
7. What do you know of (1) *The Habeas Corpus Act.* (2) *The Treaty of Ryswick.* (3) *The Statute of the Six Articles?*
8. When and why was Hanover separated from the Crown of Great Britain?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

INDEXING.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Instructions—

1. Continue the index to the letters and enclosures printed below, on the forms supplied to you, in a style similar to that of the subjoined specimens.

COMPETITION. SCHEME II. Feb. 1871.

2. The index of each letter must be brief enough to be contained in two of the spaces of the form, and should consist of not more than ten lines of ordinary writing. If possible, it should be restricted to one space and to five lines of writing.

SPECIMEN.

No. 1.	1863, 19 Feb.	Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.	Transmits a Copy of a Memorial to the American Government from an Association of Underwriters.
Inclosure in No. 1.	31 Jan.	Association of Underwriters to American Government.	Request the American Government to claim from the British Government repayment of the policies of insurance paid on certain ships burnt by the Alabama.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the "ALABAMA."

No. 1.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(*Received February* 21.)

Legation of the United States, London,
February 19, 1863.

MY LORD,

AT the request of my Government, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship's consideration a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by an Association of Underwriters in New York.

Renewing, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Memorial.

YOUR Memorialists, representing the New York Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New York, respectively submit to the Department of State of the United States the following facts, viz. :—

That the said New York Mutual Insurance Company had certain policies of insurance upon the following vessels :—Ship "Brilliant," 9,245 dollars ; ship "Manchester," 7,500 dollars ; and the said vessels, in the prosecution of their lawful voyages, were arrested on the high seas by a steamer called the "Alabama," and by her boarded and burned, and the New York Mutual Insurance Company have paid the policies of insurance on the above-named vessels in consequence of said destruction ; and your Memorialists are of opinion that the said steamer having been built at, fitted out, and sailed from a port in Great Britain, and her crew being composed principally of the subjects of the Government of Great Britain, she is to all intents and purposes a British vesse .

And your Memorialists therefore claim from the Government of Great Britain the repayment to them of the above amounts, with interest accruing thereon, and respectfully request the United States Government to make the necessary claim on their behalf.

(Signed) JOHN H. EARLE, *President.*

(Signed) W. P. HANSFORD, *Secretary.*

New York, January 31, 1863.

No. 2.

COMPETITION SCHEME II. Feb. 1871.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, March* 9, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your letter of the 19th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a memorial which has been addressed to the United States' Secretary of State by the New York Mutual Insurance Company, claiming the repayment by Her Majesty's Government of certain policies of insurance upon the United States' vessels "Brilliant" and "Manchester," which have been destroyed on the high seas by the Confederate steam vessel "Alabama."

I have now the honour to state to you that Her Majesty's Government entirely disclaim all responsibility for any acts of the "Alabama," and they had hoped that they had already made this decision on their part plain to the Government of the United States.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 3.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

MY LORD, *Foreign Office, March* 27, 1863.

MR. ADAMS having asked for an interview, I had a long conversation with him yesterday at the Foreign Office.

He read me a despatch of Mr. Seward on the subject of the "Alabama" and "Oreto." In this despatch, which was not unfriendly in its tone, Mr. Seward complains of the depredations on American commerce committed by vessels fitted out in British ports, and manned, for the most part, by British sailors. He alludes to the strong feeling excited in the United States by the destruction of her trading vessels and their cargoes. He repeats the complaint common in America that England is at war with the United States, while the United States were not at war with England. He expresses his hope that Great Britain, in execution of her own laws, will put an end to the fitting out of such vessels to prey on the commerce of a friendly nation.

I said that the phrase that England was at war with America, but America was not at war with England, was rather a figure of rhetoric than a true description of facts. That the facts were that two vessels, the "Oreto" and the "Alabama," had eluded the operation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and had, against the will and purpose of the British Government, made war upon American commerce in the American seas. That the fitting out of the "Alabama," the operation against which the Foreign Enlistment Act was specially directed, was carried on in Portuguese waters at a great distance from any British port. That the most stringent orders had been given long ago to watch the proceedings of those who might be suspected of fitting out vessels of war for Confederate purposes. That if there were six vessels, as it was alleged, fitting out in British ports for such purposes, let evidence be forthcoming, and the Government would not hesitate to stop the vessels, and to bring the offenders before a court of justice. That Mr. Adams was no doubt aware that the Government must proceed according to the regular process of law and upon sworn testimony.

Mr. Adams, on the other hand, dwelt on the novelty and enormity of this species of warfare. He said that if a belligerent could fit out in the ports of a neutral swift armed vessels to prey upon the commerce of

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its adversary, the commerce of that belligerent must be destroyed, and a new and terrible element of warfare would be introduced. He was sure that England would not suffer such conduct on the part of France, nor France on the part of England. He should be sorry to see letters of marque issued by the President; but there might be no better resource than such a measure.

I said I would at once suggest a better measure. Mr. Seward had said to Lord Lyons that the crews of privateers had this advantage—that they reaped the whole benefit of the prizes they took, whereas the crews of men-of-war were entitled to only half the value of the prizes they took. Let the President, I said, offer a higher reward for the capture of the "Alabama" and "Oreto" to the crews of men-of-war than even the entire value of those vessels. Let him offer double their value as a gratuity, and thus confine his action to officers and men of the United States' navy, over whom he could keep a control, and who were amenable to the laws which govern an honourable profession. But what could Mr. Adams ask of the British Government? What was his proposal?

Mr. Adams said there was one thing which might be easily done. It was supposed the British Government were indifferent to these notorious violations of their own laws. Let them declare their condemnation of all such infractions of law.

With respect to the law itself, Mr. Adams said either it was sufficient for the purposes of neutrality, and then let the British Government enforce it; or it was insufficient, and then let the British Government apply to Parliament to amend it.

I said that the cabinet were of opinion that the law was sufficient; but that legal evidence could not always be procured. That the British Government had done everything in its power to execute the law; but I admitted that the cases of the "Alabama" and "Oreto" were a scandal, and in some degree a reproach to our laws. Still, I said, it was my belief that if all the assistance given to the Federals by British subjects, and British munitions of war, were weighed against similar aid given to the Confederates, the balance would be greatly in favour of the Federals.

Mr. Adams totally denied this proposition. But above all, he said, there is a manifest conspiracy in this country, of which the Confederate loan is an additional proof, to produce a state of exasperation in America, and thus bring on a war with Great Britain with a view to aid the Confederate cause, and secure a monopoly of the trade of the Southern States, whose independence these conspirators hope to establish by these illegal and unjust measures. He had worked to the best of his power for peace, but it had become a most difficult task.

Mr. Adams fully deserves the character of having always laboured for peace between our two nations, nor, I trust, will his efforts and those of the two Governments fail of success.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 7.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received July 8.)

Legation of the United States, London,
July 7, 1863.

MY LORD,

As constituting one of the claims of citizens of the United States growing out of the lawless depredations upon American commerce by

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vessels fitted out and sent from the ports of Great Britain, I am directed to transmit to your Lordship copies of the papers herewith submitted (Enclosures 1 and 2).

I have the honour at the same time to annex copies of two other depositions furnished to me from the Consul of the United States at Liverpool relating to the same general subject (Enclosures 3 and 4).

It is with great regret that I feel myself once more compelled to call your Lordship's attention to the circumstance attending the outfit of the steamer called the "Japan." It now appears that that vessel was at the time of her escape, and has continued until very lately to be, the property of a British subject residing in Liverpool. That person is Mr. Thomas Bold, a member of the commercial house of Jones and Co. I have information which leads me to believe that only within a few days has Mr. Bold notified the Collector of Customs at Liverpool of his sale of this vessel to foreign owners, and requested the register to be cancelled. That act was not completed until the 23rd of June *last*. It would appear from these facts, should they prove to be true, that this vessel has remained the property of a British subject during a considerable time in which she has been engaged in committing extensive ravages upon the commerce of a nation with which Her Majesty is at peace. The fact of the outfit of that vessel for hostile purposes has already occupied the attention of your Lordship, in consequence of former representations unhappily made too late for effective interposition. But the circumstances of the retention of the ownership by a British subject for so long a period after she was known to be engaged in hostilities against the United States, is of too grave a character to justify me in omitting to call your Lordship's particular attention to it in advance of the possibility of receiving instructions respecting it.

I pray, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

Messrs. Robinson, Howard, and McGaw to Mr. Seward.

Sir, *New York, June* 4, 1863.

THE undersigned, owners of the ship "Golden Eagle" and her freight, beg to state that on the 21st February last that vessel was captured and burned by the steamer "Alabama" a vessel built in an English port, the particulars of which are fully set forth in the notarial copy of the protest of her master herewith, and to which we beg your attention.

	Dollars.
The value of the vessel was - -	36,000
Freight 3,600*l.* sterling, at 67½ per cent. -	26,800
Our loss -	62,800

Believing we have a good and valid claim against the English Government for this loss, we have to ask your kind offices in the premises; and would feel obliged if you will take such steps as will best protect our interests, and we remain, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN H. ROBINSON.
H. L. HOWARD,
Executrix of B. Howard's Estate.
JOHN H. MCGAW.

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No. 8.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, July* 13, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing papers relative to the destruction of the American ships "Golden Eagle" and "Henrietta" by the "Alabama" and the "Florida," and calling attention to the circumstance that the "Virginia" continued up to the 23rd ultimo to be the property of a British subject residing at Liverpool.

So far as it may be intended, by the communication of the enclosed papers, to assert or record a claim against Her Majesty's Government on account of the destruction of those vessels, I would beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 9th of March last, and to repeat that Her Majesty's Government entirely disclaim all responsibility for the acts of vessels of war of the so-styled Confederate Government.

I have, however, called for a report from the proper authorities with regard to your statement respecting the "Virginia."

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 9.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, August* 17, 1863.

MY attention has been called by a member of the firm of Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, and Co., of Liverpool, to a letter which appeared in the "Daily News" of the 2nd of April last, purporting to be a letter addressed by Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, United States' Consul at Liverpool, to the Collector of Customs at that port.

In that letter it is stated that when the "Alabama" was first tried, Mr. Welsman, one of the firm of Fraser, Trenholm, and Co., was present, and that he accompanied that vessel on her various trials, as he had also accompanied the "Oreto" on her trial trip and on her departure.

Mr. Welsman positively denies that he was present when the "Alabama" was first tried, or that he ever accompanied her in any way on any of her supposed trials. He further denies that he ever set foot on board the "Oreto;" and he has recorded these denials in an affidavit subscribed and sworn to before the Acting British Consul at Charleston.

With the view of placing Mr. Welsman's statement still further upon record, and as evidence of the incorrectness of Mr. Dudley's assertion, I have the honour to communicate to you the substance of Mr. Welsman's affidavit for the information of your Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 10.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received August 24.)

Legation of the United States, London,

MY LORD, *August* 22, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the reception of your note of the 17th instant, relating to the notice taken by Mr. Welsman, one of the firm of Fraser, Trenholm, and Co., of certain statements made re-

specting him by Mr. Dudley, the Consul of the United States at Liverpool. I have transmitted a copy of the same for the information of my Government, and another to Mr. Dudley.

I pray, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

No. 11.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received August 25.)

Legation of the United States, London,
August 24, 1863.

MY LORD,

I AM directed by my Government to lay before your Lordship copies of a letter and memorial addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States by Messrs. Upton, claiming indemnity for the destruction of the ship "Nora," burnt at sea by a vessel fitted out and despatched from the port of Liverpool. I am instructed to request that the substance of this claim may be considered as added to others of the same kind which it has been my painful duty to present to your Lordship heretofore.

I pray, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

No. 12.

Mr. Layard to Mr. Laird, M.P.

SIR, *Foreign Office, August 31, 1863.*

IN a note which Lord Russell has lately received from Mr. Adams the "Alabama" is described as a vessel "fitted out and despatched from "the port of Liverpool," and his Lordship directs me to say that he would feel much obliged to you if you could inform him how far it is true that the "Alabama" was fitted out as a vessel of war at Liverpool before she left that port.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 13.

Mr. Laird, M.P., to Mr. Layard.

SIR, *Birkenhead, September 2, 1863.*

IN reply to your letter of the 31st August, stating that Lord Russell would feel much obliged to me if I can inform him "how far it "is true that the 'Alabama' was fitted out as a vessel of war at Liver-"pool before she left that port," I request that you will inform his Lordship that I am not able from my own personal observation or knowledge to reply to his Lordship's inquiry, as I did not see the "Alabama" after the first week in July 1862, being some weeks before she sailed.

In order to obtain for his Lordship from a reliable source the information he has asked for, I have made inquiries from my successors in business, the firm of Laird Brothers, the builders of the vessel now called the "Alabama," and I am authorised by them to state that the vessel referred to was delivered by them at the port of Liverpool, and that at the time of her delivery she was not fitted out as a vessel of war.

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They also confirm in every respect the report of Mr. Morgan, the Surveyor of Customs at Liverpool, dated 30th July 1862 (ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 24th March 1863), in which he states that a strict watch had been kept upon the vessel, and that she left the port without any part of her armament on board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN LAIRD.

No. 14.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, September* 14, 1863.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, in which you request that Messrs. Upton's claim on account of the destruction of their vessel the "Nora" by the "Alabama" may be added to others of the same kind which you have heretofore presented to me, I must, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, repeat the disclaimer which on more than one occasion I have already made to you of all responsibility in regard to the proceedings of the "Alabama," or of any other Confederate cruizer.

But, as it is stated in your letter that the "Alabama" was "fitted out "and despatched from the port of Liverpool," and as these words imply that you suppose she was fitted out as a vessel of war, I have thought it right to ask Mr. Laird how far that statement is borne out by the facts, and I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter which I have received from that gentleman in reply, stating that from the information he had received it appears that the "Alabama" was not fitted out at Liverpool as a vessel of war.

When the United States' Government assumes to hold the Government of Great Britain responsible for the captures made by vessels which may be fitted out as vessels of war in a foreign port because such vessels were originally built in a British port, I have to observe that such pretensions are entirely at variance with the principles of international law, and with the decisions of American Courts of the highest authority; and I have only in conclusion to express my hope that you may not be instructed again to put forward claims which Her Majesty's Government cannot admit to be founded on any grounds of law or justice.

I am, &c,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 15.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received August 18.)

Legation of the United States, London,
MY LORD, *September* 17, 1863.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your note of the 14th instant, in reply to mine of the 24th ultimo, presenting the claim of Messrs. Upton on account of the destruction of the ship "Nora." I shall transmit a copy of the same for the consideration of my Government, with whom the withdrawal of instructions necessarily rests. In the meantime I shall abstain from presenting the papers in another case which have come to hand until further advices.

I cannot but regret that your Lordship should have adduced the evidence of Mr. Laird in support of any proposition made to my

Government. I trust that I may be pardoned if I remind you that the statements made heretofore by that person in Parliament respecting their action are not such as are likely to lead to their implicit credence in any relating to his own.

I pray, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

No. 18.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(*Received October* 23.)

Legation of the United States, London,
October 23, 1863.

MY LORD,

IT may be within your recollection that in the note of the 17th September which I had the honour to address to you in reply to yours of the 14th of the same month, respecting the claim for the destruction of the ship "Nora," and other claims of the same kind, which I had been instructed to make, I expressed myself desirous to defer to your wishes that they should not be further pressed on the attention of Her Majesty's Government, so far as to be willing to refer the question of the withdrawal of my existing instructions back for the consideration of my Government. I have now the honour to inform your Lordship of the result of that application.

After a careful re-survey of all the facts connected with the outfit and later proceedings of the gun-boat No. 290, now known as the war-steamer "Alabama," I regret to report to you that the Government of the United States finds itself wholly unable to abandon the position heretofore taken on that subject.

The reasons for this conclusion have been so often explained in the correspondence which I have heretofere had the honour to hold with your Lordship touching this case that I shall endeavour to confine myself to a brief recapitulation.

The United States understand that they are at peace with Great Britain. That peace is furthermore secured by Treaties which oblige both parties to refrain and to restrain their subjects from making war against each other.

They greatly regret to be compelled to admit the fact that the vessel known first as the gun-boat No. 290, and now as the "Alabama," is roving over the seas capturing, burning, sinking, and destroying American vessels without lawful authority from any source recognised by international law, and in open defiance of all judicial tribunals established by the common consent of civilised nations as a restraint upon such a piratical mode of warfare.

That this vessel was built with the intent to make war against the United States by British subjects, in a British port, and that she was prepared there to be armed and equipped with a specified armament adapted to her construction for the very purpose she is now pursuing, does not appear to them to admit of dispute.

That this armament and equipment, adapted to this ship and no other, were simultaneously prepared by British subjects in a British port, with the intent to complete her preparation for her career, seems equally clear. Furthermore, it is sufficiently established that when this vessel was ready, and her armament and equipment were equally ready, she was clandestinely sent, by the connivance of her British holders, and the armament and equipment were at the same time clandestinely sent, through the connivance of the same or other British subjects who prepared them, to a common point outside of British waters, and there

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the armament and equipment of this vessel as a war-ship were completed.

This war-ship thus deriving all its powers to do mischief from British sources, manned by a crew of British subjects enlisted in and proceeding from a British port, then went forth on her work to burn and destroy the property of the people of the United States, in fraud of the laws of Great Britain and in violation of the peace and sovereignty of the United States. From the earliest to the latest day of her career she does not appear to have ever gained any other national character on the ocean than that which belonged to her in her origin.

From a review of all these circumstances, essential to a right judgment of the question, the Government of the United States understand that the purpose of the building, armament, equipment, and expedition of this vessel, carried with it one single criminal intent running equally through all the portions of this preparation, fully complete and executed when the gun-boat "No. 290" assumed the name of the "Alabama;" and that this intent brought the whole transaction in all its several parts here recited within the lawful jurisdiction of Great Britain, where the main portions of the crime were planned and executed.

Furthermore, the United States are compelled to assume that they gave due and sufficient previous notice to Her Majesty's Government that this criminal enterprise was begun and in regular process of execution, through the agencies herein described, in one of Her Majesty's ports. They cannot resist the conclusion that the Government was then bound by treaty obligations and by the law of nations to prevent the execution of it. Had it acted with the promptness and energy required by the emergency, they cannot but feel assured the whole scheme must have been frustrated. The United States are ready to admit that it did act so far as to acknowledge the propriety of detaining this vessel for the reasons assigned, but they are constrained to object that valuable time was lost in delays, and that the effort when attempted was too soon abandoned. They cannot consider the justice of their claim for reparation liable to be affected by any circumstances connected with those mere forms of proceeding on the part of Great Britain which are exclusively within her own control.

Upon these principles of law and these assumptions of fact resting upon the evidence in the case, I am instructed to say that my Government must continue to insist that Great Britain has made itself responsible for the damages which the peaceful, law abiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the vessel called the "Alabama."

In repeating this conclusion, however, it is not to be understood that the United States incline to act dogmatically, or in a spirit of litigation. They desire to maintain amity as well as peace. They fully comprehend how unavoidably reciprocal grievances must spring up from the divergence in the policy of the two countries in regard to the present insurrection. They cannot but appreciate the difficulties under which Her Majesty's Government is labouring from the pressure of interests and combinations of British subjects apparently bent upon compromising by their unlawful acts the neutrality which Her Majesty has proclaimed and desires to preserve, even to the extent of involving the two nations in the horrors of a maritime war. For these reasons I am instructed to say, that they frankly confess themselves unwilling to regard the present hour as the most favourable to a calm and candid examination by either party of the facts or the principles involved in cases like the one now in question. Though indulging a firm conviction of the correctness of their position in regard to this and other claims, they declare

themselves disposed, at all times, hereafter as well as now, to consider in the fullest manner all the evidence and the arguments which Her Majesty's Government may incline to proffer in refutation of it; and in case of an impossibility to arrive at any common conclusion I am directed to say, there is no fair and equitable form of conventional arbitrament or reference to which they will not be willing to submit.

Entertaining these views, I crave permission to apprise your Lordship that I have received directions to continue to present to your notice claims of the character heretofore advanced, whenever they arise, and to furnish the evidence on which they rest, as is customary in such cases, in order to guard against possible ultimate failure of justice from the absence of it.

In accordance with these instructions I now do myself the honour to transmit the papers accompanying the cases heretofore withheld, pending the reception of later information.

I pray, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

No. 19.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, October* 26, 1863.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 23rd instant.

In that letter you inform me that you are instructed to say that the Government of the United States must continue to insist that Great Britain has made itself responsible for the damages which the citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the vessel called the "Alabama."

But towards the conclusion of your letter you state that the Government of the United States are not disposed to act dogmatically or in a spirit of litigation; that they desire to maintain amity as well as peace; that they fully comprehend how unavoidably reciprocal grievances must spring up from the divergence of the policy of the two countries in regard to the present insurrection. You add further on, that the United States frankly confess themselves unwilling to regard the present hour as the most favourable to a calm and candid examination by either party of the facts or the principles involved in cases like the one now in question.

With this declaration Her Majesty's Government may well be content to await the time when a calm and candid examination of the facts and principles involved in the case of the "Alabama" may, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, usefully be undertaken.

In the meantime, I must request you to believe that the principle contended for by Her Majesty's Government is not that of commissioning, equipping, and manning vessels in our ports to cruize against either of the belligerent parties—a principle which was so justly and unequivocally condemned by the President of the United States, in 1793, as recorded by Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Mr. Hammond of the 13th of May of that year.

But the British Government must decline to be responsible for the acts of parties who fit out a seeming merchant-ship, send her to a port or to waters far from the jurisdiction of British courts, and there commission, equip, and man her as a vessel of war.

Her Majesty's Government fear that if an admitted principle were thus made elastic to suit a particular case, the trade of ship-building, in

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which our people excel, and which is to great numbers of them a source of honest livelihood, would be seriously embarrassed and impeded. I may add that it appears strange that notwithstanding the large and powerful naval force possessed by the Government of the United States, no efficient measures have been taken by that Government to capture the "Alabama."

On our part I must declare that to perform the duties of neutrality fairly and impartially, and at the same time to maintain the spirit of British law and protect the lawful industry of the Queen's subjects, is the object of Her Majesty's Government, and they trust that the Government of the United States will recognise their earnest desire to preserve, in the difficult circumstances of the present time, the relations of amity between the two nations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 20.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

SIR, *Foreign Office, October* 29, 1863.

I ACQUAINTED you, in my letter of the 2nd instant, that the matters connected with the proceedings of the Confederate steamer "Alabama" at the Cape of Good Hope, to which your letter of the 29th September referred, were under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Those matters were—

1. The capture, by the "Alabama," of the United States' vessel "Sea Bride," within, as was alleged, the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain.

2. The character of the "Alabama" herself.

3. The manner in which the "Tuscaloosa," alleged to be a tender of the "Alabama," was dealt with by the authorities of the Cape.

On these several points I have to state to you—

1. That Her Majesty's Government are satisfied by the concurrent testimony of the colonial and naval authorities at the Cape, that at the time of capture the "Sea Bride" was considerably more than three miles distant from the nearest land.

2. That as regards the character of the "Alabama," that vessel is entitled to be treated as a ship of war belonging to a belligerent power, and that neither the Governor nor any other British authority at the Cape was entitled to exercise any jurisdiction over her.

3. That as regards the "Tuscaloosa," although Her Majesty's Government would have approved the British authorities at the Cape if they had adopted towards that vessel a course different from that which was adopted, yet the question as to the manner in which a vessel under such circumstances should, according to the tenor of Her Majesty's orders, be dealt with, was one not altogether free from uncertainty. Nevertheless instructions will be sent to the British authorities at the Cape for their guidance in the event of a similar case occurring hereafter, and Her Majesty's Government hope that under these instructions nothing will for the future happen to admit of a question being raised as to Her Majesty's orders having been strictly carried out.

Copies of the reports from the colonial and naval authorities on the matters in question will be sent to Her Majesty's minister at Washington,

who will thereby be enabled to give to the Government of the United States any further explanation they may desire to obtain on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

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BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

N.B.—*Either Section I. or Section II. may be answered, but both must not be attempted.*

SECTION I. MERCANTILE BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book, and enter as many of the following transactions as should be placed there;—

1855.				£	s.	d.
January 1.	In hand, Cash			27	5	9
„ „	In bond, 5 Puncheons Rum			87	0	0
	2 qr. Casks Port			21	0	0
	4 qr. Casks Pale Brandy			28	16	0
„ „	Cash at Bank of England			354	2	9
„ „	Due to me by the following persons:					
	J. Smith	25 0 0				
	W. Brown	162 1 6				
	C. Robbins	94 13 6				
				281	15	0
„ „	Bill payable outstanding (No. 172, to Philips & Co., due Jan. 17)			155	0	0
„ 3.	Sold Nathan & Co.:					
	1 qr. Cask Pale Brandy, W.R.C. 27, 25 gallons at 7*s.*			8	15	0
„ 5.	W. Brown paid into my account at Bank of England			162	0	0
	viz. %	162 1 6				
	Less allowance	0 1 6				
„ „	Bought of J. G. Burdon:					
	2 qr. Casks Pale Sherry O.V.P., 35, 36, 54 gallons at 28*l.*			14	0	0
„ 7.	Received of J. Smith			25	0	0
„ 10.	Paid J. G. Burdon, by cheque			14	0	0
„ 12.	Sold W. Brown:					
	1 qr. Cask Port × ◇ 27 at 50*l.*			12	10	0
„ „	Bought of Philips & Co.:					
	6 Hhd. old Brown Brandy, 312 galls. at 10*s.* 4*d.*			161	4	0
„ 17.	Philips' Bill (No. 172) paid at Bank			155	0	0
„ „	Received of C. Robbins			94	13	6
„ 18.	Sold C. Robbins:					
	3 Hhd. Old Brown Brandy, 157 gallons at 11*s.* 6*d.*			90	5	6
„ „	Paid duty on 1 qr. Cask Sherry, and sent the Wine home, for my personal use			7	15	11

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1855.	£	s.	d.
January 20. Received of C. Robbins, his acceptance at 3 months - - - - -	90	5	6
„ 31. Paid Clerk's wages - - - - -	5	5	0
„ „ Accepted draft of Philips & Co., at 1 month - - - - - -	161	4	0

2. Journalize all the above transactions, selecting for the purpose one of the two sheets of paper (marked "Journal") which are placed before you. All the details are to be copied, but the calculations need not be checked.
3. Post all the above *from the Journal* into the Ledger placed before you.
4. Balance and close the Ledger. The goods on hand may be valued at 213*l.*
   Show the trial balance and the Balance Sheet.
5. (*a.*) What is the net gain or loss?
   (*b.*) Am I solvent or insolvent? By how much?
6. How could a Journal be dispensed with, if the books had still to be kept by Double Entry?
7. As there is a Cash Account in the Ledger, what is the use of a Cash Book?
8. I make the following entry in my Journal for a transaction in which I, William Smith, and Thomas Jones are concerned:
   "Thomas Jones Dr. to Cash (paid Smith, on his order) 50*l.*"
   Smith for the same transaction, journalizes—
   "Cash Dr. to Thomas Jones 50*l.*"
   What should Jones' entry be?
9. Assume that I keep a private Ledger, and exclude the account of my capital and profit and loss from the ordinary trade Ledger. Give the opening and closing entries for the transactions stated above (question 1).

SECTION II. OFFICIAL BOOK-KEEPING.

Journalize the following statements, selecting for the purpose the proper form of Journal from among those placed before them.

1. The "———— Department" begins the financial year 1869–70, with the following balances:—

	£	s.	d.
Office Keeper, in hand - - -	46	4	4
Chief Clerk, in hand - - -	141	12	9
Paymaster General - - -	721	0	8
Outstanding Orders - - -	342	19	3
1869.			
April 15. Amount voted on account - -	1,500	0	0
May 1. Paid to Office Keeper by Chief Clerk, on Imprest - - - - -	100	0	0
May 31. Extra Receipts brought to account, and Paymaster General authorised to receive them - - - - -	55	0	0
June 30. Order on Pay Office to pay salaries -	1,553	0	0
„ „ Payments by Office Keeper in quarter—			
Salaries - - 14 14 0			
Travelling Expenses - 7 7 0			
Incidental expenses - 118 16 9			
————	140	17	9

1869.				£	s.	d.
June 30.	Receipts by Paymaster General in quarter—					
	Exchequer Grant -	1,500	0 0			
	Exchequer Extra Receipts - -	55	0 0	1,555	0	0
„ „	Payments by Paymaster General -			1,499	0	0
July 1.	Order made on Pay Office—Imprest to Officer Keeper - - - -			100	0	0
„ 30.	Balance of Estimate voted - -			5,800	0	0

The Estimate was as follows:—

_____ DEPARTMENT.

I.—ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT required in the Year ending 31st March 1870 to pay the Expenses connected with the _____ Department. Seven thousand three hundred pounds.

II. Sub-heads under which this vote will be accounted for—

	1869-70.	1868-69.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
A. Salaries - -	6,500	6,400	100	—
B. Travelling Expenses	200	150	50	—
C. Incidental Expenses	600	700	—	100
	7,300	7,250	150	100

Increase, £50.

1869.				£	s.	d.
Aug. 31.	Order made on Pay Office for Law Stationer's Bill - - - - -			73	10	0
„ „	„ „ for Imprest to Office Keeper - - - -			100	0	0
Sept. 30.	Order made on Pay Office for Salaries			1,554	0	0
„ „	Payments by Office Keeper in quarter—					
	Salaries - - - -			16	1	0
	Travelling Expenses - - -			54	17	6
	Incidental Expenses - -			104	2	1
„ „	Received by Pay Office in quarter—					
	Exchequer Grant - - -			2,500	0	0
„ „	Paid at Pay Office in quarter -			1,760	0	0
	viz., on Orders - - -			1,505	0	0
	by transfer to Exchequer (extra receipts) - - - -			55	0	0
Oct. 15.	Order made on Pay Office for Imprest to Office Keeper -			100	0	0
„ „	„ „ „ J. Smith for travelling expenses			10	0	0
Dec. 1.	„ „ „ for Imprest to Office Keeper -			100	0	0
„ 31.	„ „ „ for Salaries			1,554	0	0
„ „	Payments by Office Keeper in quarter—					
	Salaries - -	14	14 0			
	Travelling Expenses -	47	2 0			
	Incidental Expenses -	125	7 0			
				187	3	0

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1869.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31. Paymaster General's Account for quarter—				
Oct. 1. Balance -	1,517 0 8			
Exchequer Supplies, 1869–70—	1,300 0 0			
	2,817 0 8			
Deduct payments -	1,535 0 0			
	£1,282 0 8			
1870.				
Jan. 1. Order made on Pay Office for Imprest to Office Keeper - - - -		100	0	0
March 15. Ditto - - - -		100	0	0
„ 26. Savings of 1868–69 resigned to the Exchequer - - - -		565	18	6
„ 31. Order made on Pay Office for Salaries		1,556	10	0
Mar. 31. Paymaster General's Account for quarter:				
Jan. 1. Balance - - -	1,282 0 8			
Exchequer Supplies, 1869–70 -	1,000 0 0			
	2,282 0 8			
Deduct payments - - -	1,850 0 0			
	432 0 8			

3. Post from the Journal into the Ledger put before you.
4. Balance the Ledger, showing the Trial Balance.
5. Make the necessary closing entries in the Journal, and close the Ledger.

DIGESTING AND TABULATING ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

N.B.—*a. The work should be done with correctness, neatness, and quickness, the first-named being taken to be of the greatest importance, and quickness of the least.*

b. No erasures are to be made. Any faulty entry may be corrected by running the pen through the part which is erroneous and then making a fresh entry. No rough copy is to be made of any part of the work.

c. The handwriting should be free from flourishes, compact (i.e., *not occupying much space on the line*), *and with every letter distinctly formed.*

Rule a form like the subjoined specimen, and enter in it the statements which follow, observing—

1. The table is to be arranged with the districts in alphabetical order, and the names of the sub-districts in alphabetical order under their respective districts, but placed a little to the right hand.
2. That the sums in the column headed Total Cost are to be supplied by the candidate. The accounts are in rupees, annas, and pice. One rupee equals 16 annas, and 1 anna, 12 pice.
3. A total is to be inserted for each column.

COMPETITION, SCHEME II. Feb. 1871.

SPECIMEN OF FORM.

RETURN showing the Progress in the Interior Measurement and Completion of Preliminary Records in the Settlement of the several Districts of Oude during the year 1865.

Name of District.	Cost of Survey (*i.e.*, preparing rough Copies of Khusrah and Shujrah).	Copies of Khusrah and Shujrah.	Khuteonees.	Wajib-ool-urzes.	Other Papers.	Cost of preparing Khusrah and Shujrah.	Cost of Officers and Establishment.	Total Cost.

PARTICULARS TO BE TABULATED.

NUMBER of Copies of Papers prepared for certain Districts in 1865.

—	Lucknow.	Durriabad.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpore.	Fyzabad.	Seetapore.	Hurdui.
Khuteonees -	727	617	1,170	286	1,267	—	—
Khusrah and Shujrah.	1,415	957	1,480	765	1,883	395	416
Other papers -	93	783	1,277	127	—	208	—

COST of Officers and Establishment in certain Districts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Hurdui -	11,299	7	1
Lucknow -	51,283	14	7
Durriabad -	11,913	2	3
Sultanpore -	27,328	14	9
Seetapore -	18,574	10	10
Fyzabad -	31,299	6	10
Roy Bareilly -	41,351	11	1

COST of preparing Khusrah and Shujrah in certain Districts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Durriabad -	6,326	12	5
Fyzabad -	8,034	12	1
Lucknow -	26,968	5	10
Roy Bareilly -	27,549	13	7
Seetapore -	815	15	4
Sultanpore -	6,052	12	9

COST of preparing Rough Copies of Khusrah and Shujrah in certain Districts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lucknow - - -	10,689	0	0
Durriabad - - -	48,998	12	5
Roy Bareilly - - -	66,584	15	10
Sultanpore - - -	34,301	7	0
Fyzabad - - -	54,806	4	2
Seetapore - - -	11,450	5	3
Hurdui - - -	11,555	12	6

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PAPERS prepared in the Districts of OONAO and PERTABGHUR, and their Sub-districts, together with the Cost of the Survey, &c.

District and Sub-district.	Khuteonees.	Wajib-ool-urzes. and Khusrah Shujrah.	Cost.								
			Officers, &c.			Preparing Khusrah and Shujrah.			Cost of Survey.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
OONAO:—											
Tehsil Oonao -	201	150	315	21,422	3	0	31,433	3	0	30,233	10	1
Poorwa - -	52	27	102	7,056	14	1	10,062	12	1	9,451	1	7
Nawabgunj - -	106	90	74	6,122	1	11	9,542	10	7	9,326	2	2
Suffeepore - -	136	103	225	14,821	1	1	14,788	15	8	14,810	6	3
PERTABGHUR:—												
Tehsil Putta Dulleepore.	672	56	307	30,011	0	0	32,222	0	0	20,360	0	0
Pertabghur - -	537	106	356	37,757	14	4	40,600	4	3	57,505	10	11

SPECIMENS OF PAPERS USED AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR WRITERS.

DICTATION.

Enormous crimes are not subjects on which it is desirable to encourage an interest, and had the assassination of Darnley been no more than a vulgar act of wickedness—had the mysteries connected with it and the results arising from it extended only to the persons, the motives, and the escape or punishment of the perpetrators or their accessories, it might have remained a problem for curious speculation, but it would neither have deserved nor demanded the tedious attention of the historian. Those events only are of permanent importance which have either affected the fortunes of nations, or have illustrated in some signal manner the character of the epochs at which they have occurred. If the tragedy of which Darnley was the victim had possessed no claim for notice on the first of these grounds, deeds of violence were too common in the great families of Scotland in the 16th century to have justified a minute consideration of a single special act of villany. But the death of the husband of the Queen of Scots belongs to that rare class of incidents which, like the murder of Cæsar, have touched the interests of the entire educated world. Perhaps there is no single recorded act, arising merely out of private or personal passions, of which the public consequences have been so considerable. The revolution through which Scotland and England were passing was visibly modified by it; it perplexed the councils and complicated the policy of the great Catholic Powers of the Continent; while the ultimate verdict of history on the character of the greatest English statesman of the age must depend upon the opinion which the eventual consent of mankind shall accept on the share of the Queen of Scots herself in that transaction. If the Queen of Scots was the victim of a conspiracy, which at the present day and with imperfect knowledge can neverthe-

WRITERS.

less be seen through and exposed, it is impossible to believe that men like Sir William Cecil, Sir Nicholas Bacon, or Lord Bedford were deceived by so poor a contrivance.

Copy on the form supplied as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can in half an hour, taking care to attend to the instructions given on the form, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—It is important that the copy should correspond *line for line* with the original.

The revenue produced by the Customs has been well sustained, notwithstanding the great reductions effected in our Tariff since 1842. In that year almost every article imported was liable to a Customs duty, and the list of Tariff denominations amounted to many hundreds, whilst at present about twelve leading articles alone are taxed on importation.

VALUES of EXPORTS of CERTAIN ARTICLES of MANUFACTURES.

——	1842.	1853.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Haberdashery, and Millinery.	1,143,270	6,923,190	7,169,975	7,376,970	7,653,706
Cotton Yarn - -	7,771,464	6,895,653	8,019,954	9,083,239	10,351,049
Cotton goods - -	13,907,884	25,817,249	39,424,010	45,799,090	46,903,796
Earthernware and Porcelain.	555,430	1,338,370	1,334,275	1,422,014	1,442,934
Hardware and Cutlery	1,398,487	3,665,051	3,826,784	4,334,273	4,334,278
Leather and Leather wares.	400,927	1,578,595	2,319,763	2,408,306	2,462,100

Notwithstanding the great increase here indicated with regard to British Exports, it must be borne in mind that few countries have yet comprehensively adopted a liberal commercial policy.

WRITERS.

ARITHMETIC (ELEMENTARY).

Time allowed, 2 hours.

You are requested—

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down in figures Three hundred million thirty thousand and eighteen.
2. Write down in figures Seventeen hundred and ninety-eight million one hundred and twenty thousand and seventy.
3. Write down in words 30600101.
4. Add together—

	9426712
	901
	569815
	75643
	10236
	16374128
Insert the answer	

5.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
12	14	$10\frac{3}{4}$
809	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$
365	4	9
37	17	$3\frac{1}{4}$
194	9	7
36	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$

6.—

From	710520605
Take	691730908
Insert the answer	

7.—

£	*s.*	*d.*
3125	17	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1982	17	$6\frac{3}{4}$

The following questions are to be answered in the order in which they are set, and the working is to be shown up:—

8. Multiply 893612 by 40106.
9. Divide 4327986210 by 18.
10. Multiply 216938 by 5123.
11. Divide 3798462 by 937.
12. Multiply 24369*l.* 12*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 7.
13. Divide 846305217 by 2846.
14. Multiply 36152*l.* 17*s.* $3\frac{1}{4}$*d.* by 305.
15. Divide 105574*l.* 9*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 35.
16. Multiply 691*l.* 3*s.* $11\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 780.
17. Divide 11937948*l.* 11*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 486.
18. In 53618 ounces how many tons, cwt., qrs., lbs., &c.?
19. How much oats at 21*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* for 51 cwt. may be bought for 64*l.* 7*s.*?
20. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 4,586*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at 7*s.* 6*d.* in the £.
21. Add together $3\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $4\frac{3}{9}$, and $1\frac{13}{24}$.
22. Subtract $21\frac{1}{21}$ from $24\frac{1}{4}$.
23. Multiply together $\frac{7}{11}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, and $10\frac{1}{2}$.
24. Divide $\frac{11}{12}$ by $7\frac{17}{18}$.
25. Add together 734·60125, 5·90123, ·8466721 and ·0043.
26. Subtract 812·63159 from 2160.
27. Multiply 35·716 by ·016.
28. Divide 181·3 by ·00037.
29. Give the value of ·625 of a pound troy in grains.

ADDITION.

WRITERS.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed (½ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

N.B.—*You had better occupy the whole time allowed.*

No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
95016	18	2	358756	3	7	302475	11	6
815975	16	11	29200	7	9	8797	7	7
23297	12	5	54346	3	6	817637	6	9
86631	7	7	873	2	1	89768	12	11
65211	6	8	538097	1	2	786178	2	4
69840	3	7	97239	2	5	69263	15	4
189603	2	5	267873	13	2	541263	9	5
7624	6	2	373041	2	7	232087	9	7
465983	17	11	859276	3	8	74573	2	4
840732	9	2	24761	18	4	314197	6	5
642935	8	1	984917	10	8	381397	7	1
891174	2	10	318019	3	8	566984	5	4
23276	5	9	22896	10	10	361211	6	7
147732	6	2	31847	1	2	351867	4	11
90574	2	1	741	18	2	426409	12	8
209172	1	9	19109	19	10	36197	11	7
34232	1	11	298772	2	6	631902	8	6
99374	5	7	476239	15	7	621140	15	6
98290	2	10	476385	16	3	744032	8	6

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
274032	12	1	376514	10	5	291414	12	4
32752	15	3	29215	9	5	649603	2	5
39642	5	2	313257	8	11	11835	0	3
39142	5	2	23109	19	10	112935	8	1
398136	2	6	23109	19	10	52350	11	1
231287	14	7	74321	18	9	234106	7	8
403750	5	8	11835	0	3	612356	1	2
94636	1	1	102376	18	3	37	9	1
753276	5	9	166197	11	7	299653	1	8
156917	11	9	76899	13	7	228416	9	10
6679	14	5	810732	17	1	239763	2	1
16391	1	4	612356	1	2	310397	8	7
44687	17	7	708416	19	7	91105	2	1
129374	5	7	675940	18	2	31140	15	6
16391	1	4	153748	2	9	83215	9	5
803421	3	6	691040	3	7	173617	6	8
673159	0	1	141263	9	5	41220	4	9
813214	2	6	8724	2	10	71425	3	3
34728	12	6	310397	8	7	93198	10	8

Answer

WRITERS.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
41752	15	3	633925	4	11	734321	18	9
131528	3	6	810563	4	1	74321	18	9
125176	13	7	6781	2	2	810327	4	4
19284	10	2	191880	19	2	42361	8	9
15691	13	9	181528	3	6	134139	8	5
161094	8	9	63276	5	9	531397	7	1
231485	15	5	352376	0	9	12844	9	8
20242	0	7	120421	7	0	789409	1	0
106747	18	3	107319	8	4	610732	17	1
65416	18	2	236	3	1	107568	3	11
326408	13	10	17218	9	6	783130	2	4
19631	7	7	274086	3	3	106408	13	10
861014	8	8	769276	3	8	4636	11	4
234526	1	1	32752	15	3	373041	2	7
106408	13	10	234526	1	1	111397	7	1
439250	13	2	836	2	7	209945	2	11
14691	13	9	614275	8	2	43109	19	10
4752	1	3	63177	2	5	41047	3	2
34917	10	8	371140	15	6	82971	3	2

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
436197	11	7	108106	2	2	719058	15	1
231902	7	6	106549	3	3	38839	7	1
905002	0	7	68972	7	1	214376	15	10
72505	8	2	274032	12	1	268549	16	7
756409	12	8	417116	15	7	98132	1	6
791023	13	8	416109	8	9	234016	3	9
89318	2	6	692765	1	2	10919	1	5
348896	17	2	532121	7	6	125643	9	9
102376	17	1	254321	18	9	925978	11	1
87163	9	11	21595	3	8	739369	10	2
156917	11	9	935112	1	8	941013	1	4
60616	3	7	649603	2	5	106073	9	7
71476	3	9	102276	3	5	83649	2	7
167932	1	3	81906	10	7	58209	1	2
711015	0	1	3481	16	8	196408	13	10
577667	13	11	227	18	9	93756	2	2
105217	3	7	71834	5	9	659276	3	8
4785	13	11	76752	15	3	10847	7	7
514376	15	10	463487	1	10	761089	15	9

Answer

(1871. W. 4.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Make a fair Copy of the following letters or as much of them as you can in the time writing distinctly correctly, neatly, and as rapidly as you can, & writing out all abbreviations at full length.

TIME ALLOWED ½ HOUR.

The Secy, C.S.C. to the Under Secy of State India

18th May 1870

Sir,

I am directed by the C.S. Commrs to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst, transmitting copies of the amended rules passed by the Viceroy in Council for the encouragemt of the study of oriental languages, together with a copy of the connected correspondce

I have &c

among the junior members of the Bengal civil service

24/6/70

Sir

I am directed by the CSC to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst — enclosing the request of the Postmaster-Genl that the Comrs would consider

whether they could furnish
~~without much trouble or~~
~~loss of time~~ suitable can-
-didates for the several classes of youths to be employed in
the Post-office, as those in
described.

In reply I am to acquaint
you, ~~and request that you~~
~~will take due notice~~ for the information of the Post mr general
that the Com^s see no reason
to doubt that they will be able
to furnish an adequate
supply of suitable cand^s
for the situat^ns in question;
and I am to request that
you will ~~forthwith~~ submit to his Lordship
the accompanying memor^m,
setting forth in detail the
arrangements which they
propose to adopt for this
purpose

I am to add that the Com^s on learning that these arrange
will proceed to carry them ments are approv^d by Lord
into effect with as little Hartington,
delay as possible

I have &c

The Secr
Civil Service Comrs

C. S. Commr.
4/7/70

Sir

I am directed by the Civil Service Commrs to acknowledge your lr of the 1st inst relative to the propd examn for six appointmts in the India Forest Service.

(the nct of)

And I am to acquaint you for the information of the Sec of State for India in Council, that the Commrs will readily give their assistce in the manner propd, & that they will be prepd to commence the examn on the day named in your lr, namely the 24th hor. mxt.

I have &c.

(1871. W. 4.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Make a fair Copy of the following letters or as much of them as you can in the time writing distinctly, correctly, neatly, and as rapidly as you can, & writing out all abbreviations at full length.

TIME ALLOWED ½ HOUR.

The Secy, C.S.C. to the Under Secy of State, India

18th May 1870

Sir,

I am directed by the C. S. Comm^rs to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst, transmitting copies of the amended rules passed by the Viceroy in Council for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages together with a copy of the connected correspondence

I have &c

among the junior members of the Bengal civil service

24/6/70

Sir

I am directed by the C.S.C. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst — enclosing the request of the Postmaster-Genl that the Comm^rs would consider

Orthography, perfect
(but with the proviso that where two modes of spelling prevail, as honor and - our, recompense and - ce, &c &c; the preferences of the examiner, shall not tell against the candidate).

Reading aloud a passage of moderate difficulty, - say from Addison - with distinct e-nunciation & with intelligent, if not elocutionary, expression.

Arithmetic; the four simple and compound rules; lengthy exercises to test accuracy and rapidity. -

~~The candidates whom neither from nervousness of any other inadmissible excuse are defective, not to be allowed to proceed further.~~ in one or more of those subjects,

2. Further on technical Examn:

Copying with good punc-tuation at least two folio pages from M.S badly or imperfectly pointed and not too legible.

Composition practical to the extent of a readable letter.

English language; elements of accidence, syntax, analysis, and derivation.

Arithmetic; vulgar and

decimal fractions, calculation of averages, plain accounts — Final Examn — (only to be appealed to in case of Equality of merit in the foregoing —)

Latin or French, or algebra to simple equations; or Euclid, Book 1.15 or English history; or modern geography; or the elements of some one science

That the Registrar be directed to forward the above specification to the CSC.

COPYING.

Make a fair Copy of the following letters or as much of them as you can in the time, writing distinctly, correctly, and neatly, and writing out all abbreviations at full length.

University of London
Burlington House W
14/5/68

Sir,

I am directed by the Senate of the University of London to request that the Comrs of C S will ~~institute~~ an open Compe to the exn at such time as they may deem most suitable ~~and advantageous to the public service~~ to be instituted in this office on the 1st of October next —

conduct

for a supplemental clerk's ship

The Salary attached to the office will commence at £80 per annum and will rise at the rate of £5 per annum up to £200 —

I am ~~forgone~~ ~~information~~ enclosed copy of the conditions under which the competitive examn

the Senate desire that shall be conducted;

and am &c

Enclosure.

Resolved;

That all cands for the office of Supplemental clerk shall be between the ages of 18 and 24 years.

That the following be the subjects of examn:—

1 — Preliminary examn:

Handwriting, bold, plain, rapid.

PAPERS USED IN AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR 80 SITUATIONS AS SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE (HELD IN FEBRUARY 1871 UNDER THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 7).

FOR DICTATION.

One of the greatest blessings which we owe to the Revolution is the purification of the administration of justice in political cases. Of the importance of this change no person can judge who is not well acquainted with the earlier volumes of the State Trials. Those volumes are, we do not hesitate to say, the most frightful record of baseness and depravity that is extant in the world. Our hatred is altogether turned away from the crimes and the criminals, and directed against the law and its ministers. We see villanies as black as ever were imputed to any prisoner at any bar daily committed on the bench and in the jury box. The worst of the bad acts which brought discredit on the old parliaments of France may seem praiseworthy when compared with the atrocities which follow each other in endless succession as we turn over that huge chronicle of the shame of England. The magistrates of Paris were blinded by prejudice, passion, or bigotry. But the abandoned judges of our own country committed murder with their eyes open. The cause of this is plain. In France there was no constitutional opposition. If a man held language offensive to the Government, he was at once sent to prison. But in England, at least after the days of the Long Parliament, the King could not, by a mere act of his prerogative, rid himself of a troublesome politician. He was forced to remove those who thwarted him by means of perjured witnesses, packed juries, and corrupt, hard-hearted, brow-beating judges. The Opposition naturally retaliated whenever they had the upper hand. Every time that the power passed from one party to the other, there was a proscription and a massacre, thinly disguised under the forms of judicial procedure. The tribunals ought to be sacred places of refuge, where, in all the vicissitudes of public affairs, the innocent of all parties may find shelter. They were, before the Revolution, an unclean public shambles to which each party in its turn dragged its opponents.

COPYING.

Copy as much of the following as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good Handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February 1869.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 1st of February 1869, in the words following, viz.:—

Whereas, by Your Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 14th of January 1869, certain alterations have been authorised in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, including the merging of the office of

EXCISE COMPETITION. Feb. 1871.

the Controller of the Navy into that of Third Lord: We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty that this measure has rendered it advisable to make corresponding changes in some of the offices, together with the salaries and allowances attaching thereto; as set forth in the following Table :—

Name of Officers.	Present Salaries and Allowances.	Future Salaries.
	£	£
Director General of Naval Ordnance	1,456	1,000 456 Half-pay.
Chief Constructor	1,000	1,260
Engineer in Chief	900	Place abolished.
Engineer Assistant	550	600
Valuer and Inspector of Dockyard Work	700	Place abolished.
Master Shipwright, Portsmouth	700	Place abolished.
Professional Secretary to Chief Constructor.		550
Assistant Master Shipwright, Chatham	400	Place abolished.
Chief Engineer, Portsmouth	650 365 Allowances	Place abolished.
Assistant Engineer	400	500

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, ½ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

We have servayed the great politicle instetutions by which the state is guverned; and exammened the innfluance which each has exarsized and their cumbined opperation. That a form of govverment so compasitt, and cumbining so many cunflicting forces, has jenurally been mantaned in harmoneous action, is manely dew to the organnisation of parties, an ajincy hardly reccugnised by the constetution, yet inscpperubble from parlementurry goverment, and exarsizing the gratest innfluance for good or evil upon the politticle destenis of the countrey. Party has gided and controled, and often dommenated over the more ostenseble authorritys of the state: it has suported the Crown and arrestoccrasy aganst the peeple: it has trampeld upon publique libbaty; it has dethroned and coersed kings, ovathrone minnistas and parlamunts, umbled the nobles, and estabblisht poppula rights. But it has pruttectid the fabbric of the guvvumment from shoks which threttened its very fowndations. Parties have rizzen and fallen, but instetutions have remaned unshaken. The annels of party embrase a large portion of the histery of England: but passing litely over its meener insidance,—the ambishun, intreegs and jellussy of statsmen, the greed of placehunters and the sinnister aims of facshun,—we will indevvur to trase its influanse in advarnsing or retarding the proggress of constetuteonal libbaty and enlitend lejjeslation. The parties in which Englishmen have asoceated have represented cardinel prinsipples of guvvumment, awthorrety on the wun side, poppuler rights and privvilidges on the uther. The phormer prinsipple pressed to extreams would leed to habsolutism, the latter to a repubblic; but

controled within propper limmets they are both nessussery for the safe working of a ballunsed constetution. When partys have lost sight of these prinsepuls, in persute of objecs less worthey, they have dejeunurated into facshuns.

EXCISE COMPETITION, Feb. 1871.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

I. Balloons,

or

II. The loss of H.M. ship Captain,

or

III. An account of any manufacture with which you are acquainted.

One subject only to be attempted.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. Occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for rapidity in this paper.*

1. Add together $2\frac{1}{16}$, $3\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{7}{32}$, and $2\frac{1}{8}$.
2. Subtract $7\frac{4}{9}$ from $12\frac{3}{7}$.
3. Multiply together $5\frac{1}{6}$, $2\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, and $3\frac{3}{22}$.
4. Divide $7\frac{4}{7}$ by $7\frac{4}{17}$.

5. Add together 53·6282, 73·50036, 9·9625, and ·007.
6. Subtract 4·147283 from 30·0721.
7. Multiply ·02634 by 30·24.
8. Divide 9·065 by 1·225.
9. Express 1*s.* 3*d.* as the decimal of 3*l.* 15*s.*

10. Add together $5\frac{1}{7}$, $2\frac{5}{13}$, $7\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{11}{21}$.
11. Subtract $24\frac{1}{6}$ from $30\frac{3}{16}$.
12. Multiply together $\frac{2}{7}$, $3\frac{6}{11}$, $1\frac{5}{13}$, $2\frac{4}{15}$, and $1\frac{5}{21}$.
13. Divide $7\frac{1}{3}$ by $4\frac{1}{40}$.

14. Add together ·172 of 3*s.* 9*d.* and ·072 of a guinea, and give the answer in pence and the decimal fraction of a penny.
15. Subtract 2·875 oz. from ·2875 lb. avoirdupois.
16. Multiply ·2685 by ·48.

EXCISE COMPETITION. Feb. 1871.

17. Divide 46·732 by ·07.
18. Reduce 8·04 pennyweights to the decimal of a pound troy.

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19. Reduce 4 miles 3 furlongs 15 poles 2 feet to feet.
20. A creditor receives 173*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* from the state of a bankrupt paying 15*s.* 9*d.* in the £; what was the original debt?
21. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 8,376*l.* 5*s.* at 13*s.* 7*d.* in the pound.
22. Find the simple interest on 1,760*l.* for 4 years at 5¼ per cent. per annum.

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23. In 14365925 pints of wine how many hogsheads, gallons, &c.?
24. If a 4 lb. loaf costs 6*d.* when wheat is 52*s.* a quarter, what ought a ninepenny loaf to weigh when wheat is 65*s.* a quarter?
25. Find (by Practice) the cost of 3 qrs. 3 bushels 1 peck of oats at 4*s.* 4*d.* a bushel.
26. Find the amount of 2,380*l.* in 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum compound interest, neglecting fractions of a penny.

Miscellaneous.

You had better not attempt any of the following questions till you have done as many as you can of the preceding ones.

27. Find the cost of painting the 4 walls of a room at 10*d.* a square yard, the length of the room being 18 ft. 10¼ in., the breadth 17 ft. 1¾ in., and the height 12 ft. 3 in.
28. From the following table—

RAILWAY PASSENGERS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	PRUSSIA.
1st class - -	4,743,210	2,124,910	307,490
2nd class - -	10,291,740	6,172,420	1,292,470
3rd class - -	21,409,210	15,473,550	2,374,230

find the proportion per cent. which the whole number of third-class passengers bears to the number of first and second-class passengers in France and Prussia together.

29. If the 3 per cent. consols be at 93⅛, what sum of money must be expended in the purchase of stock in order to obtain an income of 552*l.* a year?

If the purchaser afterwards sell out at 95 and invest the proceeds in mortgages at 4 per cent. per annum, what will be the increase in his income?

30. What must be the dimensions of a rectangular cistern of which the base is square and the depth equal to a quarter of a side of the base, in order that it may contain 19321 gallons of water, each gallon containing 278 cubic inches?
31. An event occurred 40,000 days preceding January 1st, 1871. Find the year, and the month, the day of the month, and the day of the week on which it happened.

Excise Competition. June 1871.

PAPERS USED AT AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR 60 SITUATIONS AS SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANT OF EXCISE

(HELD IN JUNE 1871 UNDER THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 8).

FOR DICTATION.

The news of the Scottish invasion, and of the murder of the herald, reached London simultaneously; the death of James, which so soon followed, was undreamt of till it actually occurred; and Henry, encouraged by the extraordinary success on the Firth of Solway, made up his mind to hesitate no longer, to carry the country by storm before the nation had recovered from their panic, and to assert his feudal sovereignty over the northern kingdom. The lords and gentlemen who had been taken prisoners in the battle were brought up express to the court. After two days' confinement in the Tower they were paraded in public through the streets to Whitehall, where they listened to a detail from the mouth of the chancellor of their own and the king's offences. They were then set at liberty, on their parole, and were dispersed as guests among the houses of the English nobles. A formal demand was despatched to Edinburgh for the surrender of the murderers; and the English ambassador was instructed to lay before the French sovereign a copy of the declaration of the causes of the war, and to require him to abstain from interference. But the opposition or the open hostility of France was anticipated, and if undesired could be endured. With the opening of the spring Henry had resolved to cross the Border at the head of his army, when it became known that James was beyond the reach of earthly punishment, and the sovereign with whom he was at war was an infant girl. The council of Scotland communicated the news in a letter of prostrate humiliation. While relating the loss which had fallen upon them, they added that they had arrested the men who had killed the herald, and would deliver them up immediately to justice; and they entreated that at once a six months' armistice might be proclaimed on the Borders, till terms of peace could be agreed on. Evidently either the spirit of the whole nation was broken, or the cardinal and his party were no longer in the ascendant.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, ½ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

Besides these particeuler leagues, the nations of Europ form among themselves a tassit union which has been graddualy prodduced by the comunety of manners, religeon, arts, letters, comerce, and internateonal law. The nations cumposeing this great Europeean sociaty have inherrated from that of ainsiant Rome, some their coads of jurespradance, and all their religeous faith and formes of wershep, bindeing together the states proffessing Christeannety, and excluding from its pale the races adhearing to the instetutions of Mohammed. But this humenizing influance of a mild and bennevoolant religeon, of constent intercorse with meutuel exchainge of bennefets, is powerfully contrasted with the creuel and savvidge wars waiged by the nations of chrissendom aganst each

EXCISE COMPETITION. June 1871.

other, their meutuel destrust, their blinde intollerance, and the want of eficient garrunteas for the hobservance of their meutuel engaigmants, converting each treety into a mear tempurrurry sespension of hostilluties. Europeean public law, founded on no fixt prinsipals, has insessuntly vaired and acomuddaited itself to the will of the most powarfull; so that constuntly recurring wars have become inevvetubble, and the genneral sense of insiccuraty has cumpelled even the most passiffec states to mantane perminunt milleterry estableshmants, disproportioned to their rissoarses and opressive to their people. It would be a fatle errer to supose that these evels can ever be remmedyed by the meer natturel force of things, wethout calling in the aid of pollittecle science. The sistem of Europe has presicely that degree of solliddety which keeps it in a state of purpettuell aggetation wethout overthrowing it; and if the ills we indure cannot well be orgmented by any conseeveble chainge, still less can they be turmenated by a violant revvolution.

Copy as much of the following as you can in half an hour, taking care to copy neatly and correctly, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good Handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

Enclosure 2. in No. 139.

Mr. Welles to Mr. Seward.

Navy Department, Washington, February 4, 1869.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a communication from Mr. E. Thornton, with a list of the vessels of the British Government furnished with warrants for the suppression of the Slave Trade under the treaty of April 7, 1862.

A similar list of the vessels of the United States' Navy, to which special warrants have been furnished, is herewith transmitted for communication to Her Majesty's Government.

Very, &c.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Enclosure 3. in No. 139.

LIST of VESSELS of the United States' Navy furnished with Special Warrants under the Treaty of April 7, 1862, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Name of Vessel.	Guns.	Commanding Officer.	Station.
Franklin - -	39	Captain C. P. R. Rodgers -	European and African Station jointly.
Ticonderoga - -	9	Captain R. H. Wyman -	
Canandiqua -	7	Captain Jas. H. Strong -	
Frolic - -	5	Commodore D. B. Harmony -	
Swatora - -	10	Commander H. C. Blake -	
Richard - -	15	Captain J. R. M. Mullany -	
Kenasha - -	10	Captain W. H. Macomb -	

ARITHMETIC.

EXCISE COMPETITION. June 1871.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it. Occupy the whole time allowed. No extra marks will be given for rapidity in this paper.*

1. Add together 5, $3\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{7}{13}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$.
2. Subtract $7\frac{7}{17}$ from $10\frac{1}{4}$.
3. Multiply together $5\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{17}$, $\frac{5}{23}$, $1\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$.
4. Divide $7\frac{1}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$.

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5. Add together 19·735, ·000756, 4732·92, and ·375499.
6. Subtract 876·93287 from 974·3217.
7. Multiply 9·238 by 65·2.
8. Divide 2·890721925 by ·0729.
9. Express 5*s.* 3*d.* as the decimal of 7*l.*

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10. Add together $4\frac{1}{7}$, $7\frac{13}{14}$, $9\frac{1}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{35}$.
11. Subtract $34\frac{9}{20}$ from $100\frac{3}{8}$.
12. Multiply together $8\frac{2}{5}$, $45\frac{25}{37}$, $1\frac{1}{13}$, $\frac{81}{120}$, and $\frac{1}{12}$.
13. Divide $8\frac{3}{7}$ by $5\frac{1}{7}$.

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14. Add together 1·35 of a furlong and 7·32 of a yard, and give the answer in feet and the decimal fraction of a foot.
15. Subtract 2·32 of an hour from ·65 of a week.
16. Multiply 380·73 by ·0725.
17. Divide 7·036 by ·073 to 4 places of decimals.
18. Express 2 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. as the decimal of a ton and a half.

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19. Reduce 15 lbs. $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 12 dwts. to grains.
20. If 5 hogsheads each weighing 7 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. $16\frac{4}{5}$ lbs. cost 239*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, what is that per ton?
21. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 731*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* at 14*s.* 2*d.* in the pound.
22. Find the simple interest on 4,160*l.* for $6\frac{1}{4}$ years at 3 per cent. per annum.
23. In 5,432,762 square feet how many acres, roods, &c. are there?
24. If 20 men can mow a field of 9 acres 2 roods in $8\frac{1}{2}$ days of 10 hours each, how many fields of twice this area can 17 men mow in 50 days of 8 hours each?
25. Find (by Practice) the value of 2 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
26. In what time will 3,125*l.* amount to 3,681*l.* 12*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}$*d.* at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

Miscellaneous.

You had better not attempt any of the following questions till you have done as many as you can of the preceding ones.

27. A grocer mixes 3 cwt. of tea which cost him 16 guineas a cwt. with one cwt. which cost him 19*l.* 12*s.*; at what rate per pound must he sell the mixture so as to gain 4 per cent. on his outlay?

EXCISE COMPETITION. June 1871.

28. Find the length of the edge of a cube which contains 450 feet 1,088 inches.

29. From the following table—

RAILWAY PASSENGERS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	PRUSSIA.
1st class - -	4,743,210	2,124,910	307,490
2nd class - -	10,291,740	6,172,420	1,292,470
3rd class - -	21,409,210	15,473,550	2,374,230

find the proportion per cent. which the whole number of second-class passengers bears to the number of first and third-class passengers in Great Britain and Prussia together.

30. Find the value of 5·49 of ·0318 of ·047619 of twenty-five guineas.

ADDITION.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed (½ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

N.B.—*You had better occupy the whole time allowed.*
No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
95016	18	2	358756	3	7	302475	11	6
815975	16	11	29200	7	9	8797	7	7
23297	12	5	54346	3	6	817637	6	9
86631	7	7	873	2	1	89768	12	11
65211	6	8	538097	1	2	786178	2	4
69840	3	7	97239	2	5	69263	15	4
189603	2	5	267873	13	2	541263	9	5
7624	6	2	373041	2	7	232087	9	7
465983	17	11	859276	3	8	74573	2	4
840732	9	2	24761	18	4	314197	6	5
642935	8	1	209172	1	9	22896	10	10
891174	2	10	34232	1	11	31847	1	2
23276	5	9	381397	7	1	361211	6	7
147732	6	2	566984	5	4	351867	4	11
90574	2	1	741	18	2	426409	12	8
984917	10	8	19109	19	10	36197	11	7
318019	3	8	298772	2	6	631902	8	6
99374	5	7	476239	15	7	621140	15	6
98290	2	10	476385	16	3	744032	8	6

Answer

EXCISE COMPETITION. June 1871.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
274032	12	1	376514	10	5	291414	12	4
32752	15	3	29215	9	5	649603	2	5
39642	5	2	313257	8	11	11835	0	3
39142	5	2	23109	19	10	112935	8	1
398136	2	6	23109	19	10	52350	11	1
231287	14	7	74321	18	9	234106	7	8
403750	5	8	11835	0	3	612356	1	2
94636	1	1	102376	18	3	231485	15	5
753276	5	9	16391	1	4	20242	0	7
156917	11	9	44687	17	7	228416	9	10
6679	14	5	810732	17	1	239763	2	1
166197	11	7	612356	1	2	310397	8	7
76899	13	7	708416	19	7	91105	2	1
129374	5	7	675940	18	2	31140	15	6
16391	1	4	153748	2	9	83215	9	5
803421	3	6	691040	3	7	173617	6	8
673159	0	1	141263	9	5	41220	4	9
813214	2	6	8724	2	10	71425	3	3
34728	12	6	310397	8	7	93198	10	8

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
41752	15	3	633925	4	11	734321	18	9
131528	3	6	810563	4	1	74321	18	9
125176	13	7	6781	2	2	810327	4	4
19284	10	2	191880	19	2	42361	8	9
15691	13	9	181528	3	6	134139	8	5
161094	8	9	63276	5	9	531397	7	1
37	9	1	352376	0	9	12844	9	8
299653	1	8	120421	7	0	107319	8	4
106747	18	3	789409	1	0	236	3	1
65416	18	2	610732	17	1	107568	3	11
326408	13	10	17218	9	6	783130	2	4
19631	7	7	274086	3	3	106408	13	10
861014	8	8	769276	3	8	4636	11	4
234526	1	1	32752	15	3	373041	2	7
106408	13	10	234526	1	1	111397	7	1
439250	13	2	836	2	7	209945	2	11
14691	13	9	614275	8	2	43109	19	10
4752	1	3	63177	2	5	41047	3	2
34917	10	8	371140	15	6	82971	3	2

Answer

EXCISE COMPETITION. June 1871.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
436197	11	7	108106	2	2	719058	15	1
231902	7	6	106549	3	3	38839	7	1
905002	0	7	68972	7	1	214376	15	10
72505	8	2	274032	12	1	268549	16	7
756409	12	8	417116	15	7	98132	1	6
791023	13	8	416109	8	9	234016	3	9
692765	1	2	89318	2	6	10919	4	5
532121	7	6	348896	17	2	125643	9	9
102376	17	1	254321	18	9	925978	11	1
87163	9	11	739369	10	2	21595	3	8
156917	11	9	941013	1	4	935112	1	8
60616	3	7	649603	2	5	106073	9	7
71476	3	9	102276	3	5	83649	2	7
167932	1	3	81906	10	7	58209	1	2
711015	0	1	3481	16	8	196408	13	10
577667	13	11	227	18	9	93756	2	2
105217	3	7	71834	5	9	659276	3	8
4785	13	11	76752	15	3	10847	7	7
514376	15	10	463487	1	10	761089	15	9
Answer								

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

I. A description of any county in the United Kingdom,

or

II. Photography,

or

III. The writings of *one* of the following:—Macaulay, De Foe, Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Goldsmith.

One subject only to be attempted.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

COMPETITION. ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, WORKS.

PAPERS SET IN AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR AN ASSISTANT SURVEYORSHIP IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS, &c. (HELD IN JULY 1870).

SUBJECT FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

Write the best description you can of any public building.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

DICTATION.

COMPETITION. ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, WORKS.

No unbiassed observer who derives pleasure from the welfare of his species, can fail to consider the long and uninterruptedly increasing prosperity of England, as the most beautiful phenomenon in the history of mankind. Climates more propitious may impart more largely the mere enjoyments of existence; but in no other region have the benefits that political institutions can confer, been diffused over so extended a population, nor have any people so well reconciled the discordant elements of wealth, order, and liberty. These advantages are surely not owing to the soil of this island, nor to the latitude in which it is placed, but to the spirit of its laws, from which through various means, the characteristic independence and industriousness of our nation have been derived. The constitution therefore of England must be to inquisitive men of all countries, far more to ourselves, an object of superior interest, distinguished especially as it is, from all free governments of powerful nations which history has recorded, by its manifesting after the lapse of several centuries not merely no symptom of irretrievable decay, but a more expansive energy.

Comparing long periods of time, it may be justly asserted, that the administration of government has progressively become more equitable and the privileges of the subject more secure, and though it would be both presumptuous and unwise to express an unlimited confidence as to the durability of liberties which owe their greatest security to the constant suspicion of the people, yet if we calmly reflect on the present aspect of this country, it will probably appear that whatever perils may threaten our constitution, are rather from circumstances altogether unconnected with it, than from any intrinsic defects of its own. It will be the object of the ensuing chapter to trace the gradual formation of this system of government. Such an investigation impartially conducted will detect errors of a diametrically opposite character.

THEORY OF CONSTRUCTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF MATERIALS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

The written answers to be on half sheets of foolscap paper, with a quarter margin; and no two answers to be written on the same sheet.

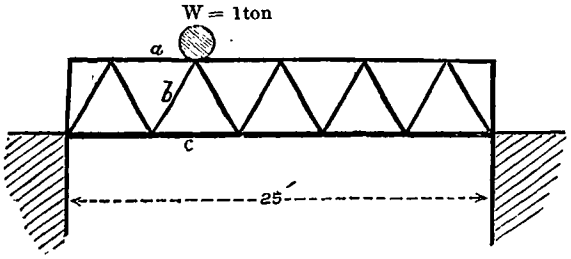
The candidate must write his name at the top of each sheet.

1. Explain the nature of the stresses produced in the following cases, viz.:—A beam supported at both ends, and loaded at the centre; fixed at one end and loaded at the other; fixed at both ends and loaded at the centre.
2. Give the plan of a cast-iron beam of uniform strength and depth throughout its whole length, supported at both ends, and uniformly loaded. Also give a cross section of a cast, and of a rolled iron girder, such as you would use in the construction of floors, showing carefully the relative proportions of the different parts.
3. A girder just carries with safety a wall, which may be taken to weigh 4 tons. It is intended to remove the wall and substitute an iron column resting on the centre of the girder, and supporting a super-structure. What weight would it be safe to put upon it without having to increase its strength?

COMPETITION. ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, WORKS.

4. On visiting a work in course of construction you find that a wooden floor girder, instead of being 6″ × 12″, as ordered, is 8″ × 9″, which the contractor maintains is equally strong, as it contains the same amount of timber. Prove the fallacy of this argument, showing the proportional strength of the two beams.

5. In the girder represented by the figure, mark by thick lines the members in compression, and by thin lines those in tension. State the proportion of W. transmitted to each pier, and determine, geometrically or otherwise, the amount of stress to which each of the members, *a*, *b*, *c*, are subjected, the triangles being equilateral.



6. State the different kinds of bricks in ordinary use, the purposes for which they are employed, and how you would judge of the quality of bricks in general.

7. Name some of the purposes for which the following stones are specially adapted, viz.: Bath stone, both Box Hill and Corsham Down; Portland; York; Kentish rag; Caen; Craigleith; stating in general terms the composition and character of each. Also describe how you would test the weathering properties of a stone, when time would not admit of a practical trial.

8. State the peculiar characteristics of, and some of the purposes for which you would use chalk lime, stone lime, blue lias lime, Keene's cement, Roman cement, Portland cement; also how you would ascertain the quality of the last-mentioned cement.

9. Explain the difference between the terms red, yellow, and white deals, and fir. For what purposes would you use them, and how would you recognise them? Also state the general characteristics of good sound timber.

10. In connexion with Painter's work what are the following materials used for; viz., red lead, zinc white, raw and boiled oil, patent knotting, pumice stone, Torbay paint.

DESIGNS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

PART I.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

The written answers to be on half sheets of foolscap paper, with a quarter margin, and no two answers to be written on the same sheet.

The candidate must write his name at the top of each sheet.

1. Draw to a scale of $\frac{1}{96}$ a queen post roof truss for a span of 35 feet. Figure in all the scantlings, and give free hand sketches, on an enlarged scale, of all the joints and iron fastenings.

2. Give a section, on a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}''$ to the foot, through a 7′ window opening in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ brick wall, divided at the centre by a stone mullion. The details of one of the cased frames, with double hung sashes, to be shown.
3. Draw to a scale of $\frac{1}{4}''$ to the foot an iron roof truss for a 45′ span, showing, on one side only, the connexion with the wall, purlins, slate boarding, and, at the eaves, 4 courses of duchess slates laid to a 3″ lap. Write out a specification for the required work.
4. Give plans to a scale of $\frac{3}{4}''$ to a foot, showing the arrangement of the bricks in two successive courses at the angle of a house, the walls being $2\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick, and built in English bond. Also give plans of two successive courses of a $2\frac{1}{2}$ brick wall, in English bond with Flemish facing, and draw out a specification for the same.

DESIGNS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

PART II.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

The written answers to be on half sheets of foolscap paper, with a quarter margin, and no two answers to be written on the same sheet.

The candidate must write his name at the top of each sheet.

5. Give sections, to a scale of $\frac{1}{4}''$ to a foot, of the floor you would construct for a public schoolroom, 50′ long by 30′ wide, it being important to make it as shallow as possible.
   What weight per foot super. would you calculate it to carry, its own weight included?
   Also draw out a specification for the work to be done.
6. What are the distinguishing features of the Perpendicular Style of Architecture? Mention some well known original example.
7. Draw to a scale of $\frac{1}{2}''$ to a foot the elevation of an entrance doorway suitable to a national school, built in the Elizabethan style.
   Show by sketches the successive alterations in the forms given to arches, from the Norman to the Elizabethan period, as well as some of the mouldings peculiar to each.

ESTIMATING AND VALUING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

The written answers to be on half sheets of foolscap, with a quarter margin, and no two answers to be written on the same sheet.

The candidate must write his name at the top of each sheet.

1. Explain the difference between measured work, day work, and piece work, stating what you consider to be their respective merits. In doing work by day work, how would you check the expenditure on materials and labour.

COMPETITION. ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, WORKS.

2. How are the following kinds of bricklayers' work paid for; viz., superior facings to brick walls, flues, pointing, axed arches, brick cornices, cutting bricks to the extrados of a curved window head, laying wall plates and wood bricks in walls?
3. How do you convert cubic feet of brickwork into rods, and what advantage has the system of measuring brickwork by the rod over any cubic measurement?
4. Give the value of a rod of brickwork of best stocks, faced with second malms; the labour, bricks, sand, and lime being estimated separately, and an allowance made for use of scaffolding, and profit.
5. Describe the different kinds of work commonly put upon stone, both hard and soft, stating the names of the tools employed, and the mode of measuring and valuing it.
6. How would you measure up, and at what rate would you estimate, the cost of the leadwork in the hips and ridge of a roof?
7. Show, in detail, the cost of the labour and materials expended in flooring a room 20′ × 15′ with battens; the battens to be cut out of 3″ planks, 11″ wide, and to be laid with rebated and filleted joints.
8. How would you measure up painters' work in the following instances; viz., walls, skirtings, mouldings to doors, iron railings, locks, window frames, window sashes?
9. In building walls of coursed rubble masonry with ashlar quoins, what points ought to be specially attended to, and how would you measure up such work?

TECHNICAL CLERK, WORKS.

PAPERS USED AT AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR A SITUATION AS TECHNICAL CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS (HELD IN FEBRUARY 1871 UNDER THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 9).

COPYING.

Copy as much of the following as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February 1869.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 1st of February 1869, in the words following, viz.:—

Whereas, by Your Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 14th of January 1869, certain alterations have been authorised in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, including the merging of the office of the Controller of the Navy into that of Third Lord: We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty that this measure has rendered it advisable to make corresponding changes in some of the offices, together

with the salaries and allowances attaching thereto; as set forth in the following Table:— TECHNICAL CLERK, WORKS.

Name of Officers.	Present Salaries and Allowances.	Future Salaries.
	£	£
Director General of Naval Ordnance	1,456	1,000 456 Half-pay.
Chief Constructor	1,000	1,260
Engineer in Chief	900	Place abolished.
Engineer Assistant	550	600
Valuer and Inspector of Dockyard Work	700	Place abolished.
Master Shipwright, Portsmouth	700	Place abolished.
Professional Secretary to Chief Constructor.		550
Assistant Master Shipwright, Chatham	400	Place abolished.
Chief Engineer, Portsmouth	650 365 Allowances	Place abolished.
Assistant Engineer	400	500

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 123486 ounces how many tons, cwt., &c.?
2. If 170 lbs. of tea cost 2*l.* 10*s.* what will be the cost of 433 lbs.?
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 2 tons 21 lbs. of zinc at 16*s.* per cwt.
4. Find the simple interest on 3,460*l.* for 8 months at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

5. Add together $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, and $2\frac{1}{4}$.
6. Subtract $6\frac{3}{4}$ from $13\frac{3}{8}$.
7. Multiply $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{8}{39}$.
8. Divide $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{11}{16}$.

9. Add together 430·0205, ·96743, ·006057, 16·17, and 632·199.
10. Subtract 49·0867 from 50·1966.
11. Multiply 7·357 by ·106034.
12. Divide 4·723 by 17·026 to four places of decimals.
13. Express 2·425 of a lb. troy in grains.

TECHNICAL CLERK. WORKS.

14. Reduce 1 acre 2 roods 11 perches 3 yards to square inches.
15. A besieged town, containing 45,500 inhabitants, has provisions for three weeks; how many must be sent away that they may be able to hold out for seven weeks?
16. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 2,741*l.* 10*s.* at 12*s.* 7*d.* in the £.
17. Find the amount of 960*l.* in three years at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

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18. Add together $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{11}$, $\frac{1}{18}$, and $\frac{7}{22}$.
19. Subtract $8\frac{4}{11}$ from $9\frac{17}{33}$.
20. Multiply together $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, and $1\frac{3}{4}$.
21. Divide $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{16}$.

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22. Add together 7·38006, ·86541, 2·346, 800·25, ·000721, and 211·01738.
23. Subtract 27·386 from 30·02107.
24. Multiply 5·0732 by ·00732.
25. Divide ·0532 by 3·23 to four places of decimals.
26. Find the value of ·175 of 2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* in pence.

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27. Reduce 1 lb. 2 ozs. 3 dwt. to grains.
28. If 12 men working 8 hours a day take 15 days to complete a piece of work, how long will 16 boys working 10 hours a day take to do the same work, the work of one man being equal to that of two boys in the same time?
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of 7326516 articles at 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.
30. At what rate will 1,650*l.* amount to 1,784*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years?

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31. Add together $\frac{1}{6}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ of $\frac{2}{7}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$.
32. Subtract $7\frac{1}{6}$ from $20\frac{3}{20}$.
33. Multiply together $2\frac{2}{7}$ of $1\frac{4}{11}$, $2\frac{5}{8}$ of $\frac{4}{9}$, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$.
34. Divide $2\frac{7}{16}$ by $3\frac{1}{8}$.

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35. Add together 12·07043, ·7131, ·002083, 754·507, 76·30072, and ·07385.
36. Subtract 82·6874 from 701·212801.
37. Multiply ·0263 by 2·356.
38. Divide ·4336218 by 7362.
39. Reduce 16·08 pennyweights to the decimal of a pound troy.

FOR DICTATION.

The third great benefit which the country derived from the Revolution was the alteration in the mode of granting the supplies. It had been the practice to settle on every prince, at the commencement of his reign, the produce of certain taxes which, it was supposed, would yield a sum sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of government. The distribution of the revenue was left wholly to the sovereign. He might be forced by a war, or by his own profusion, to ask for an extraordinary grant. But, if his policy were economical and pacific, he might reign many years without once being under the necessity of summoning his Parliament, or of taking their advice when he had summoned them. This was not all. The natural tendency of every society in which

property enjoys tolerable security is to increase in wealth. With the national wealth, the produce of the customs, of the excise, and of the post-office would of course increase; and thus it might well happen that taxes which, at the beginning of a long reign, were barely sufficient to support a frugal government in time of peace, might, before the end of that reign, enable the sovereign to imitate the extravagances of the most extravagant emperors of Rome, to raise great armies, to carry on expensive wars. Something of this sort had actually happened under Charles the Second, though his reign, reckoned from the Restoration, lasted only twenty-five years. His first Parliament settled on him taxes estimated to produce twelve hundred thousand pounds a year. This they thought sufficient, as they allowed nothing for a standing army in time of peace. At the time of Charles' death, the annual produce of these taxes considerably exceeded a million and a half; and the King who, during the years which immediately followed his accession, was perpetually in distress, and perpetually asking his Parliaments for money, was at last able to keep a body of regular troops without any resistance from the House of Commons.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, ¾ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

Minnisters and Parlimant were no less alive to the dainjerus princeples on which recrooting for the navey had hetherto been conducted, and devized new expeedeants more consistant with the nashonal defenses of a free country. Hier wages, larger bounties, shorter peereods of serviss, and a rezerv vollunteer force—such have been the means by which the navey has been at once strenghtened and poppullerized. During the Russean war great fleets were manned for the Baltic & Meddetirannean by vollunteers. Impressment, not yet formaly renounst by law, has been condemned by the jennyral sentemant of the countrey; and we may hope that moddern statesmenship has at lenghth provyded for the efishensy of the fleet by measures concistint with the libberty of the subjickt. The pursunal libberty of the Brittish subjict has furthur suffered from riggurs and abuses of the law. The soopervision nessussury for the colexion of the taxes, and ispeshally of the excise, has been freequintly obzerved upon, as a restraint upon nattural freadom. The vizzits of revvenu orfisers, throoout the prossisses of mannufacture, the summery proseedure by which penneltys are enforsed, and the incurridgment given to informurs, have been among the most poppuler argumants against duties of excize. The repeel of many of these duties has contribbuted to the mateereal welfair of the peepul. An onnerus and complycated sistem of taxation involved newmeras breeches of the law. Many were punnished with fynes, which, if not payed, were folowed by imprizenmant. It was right that the law should be vindecated; but whilst other ofenses iscaped with limmited terms of imprizenmant, the debtors of the croun might be incarserated for life. But this class of debtors have since shared in the milder pollisy of our laws; and have reseaved ampel induljans from the Treasury and the Court of Exchekka.

TECHNICAL CLERK. WORKS.

RUDIMENTS OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

1. In what respects do chemical combinations differ from mechanical combinations? Illustrate by examples.
2. Give the composition of the iron oxides, flint and caustic soda. What are represented by the formulæ CH^4, NH^4Cl, $MgSO^4$, Na^2SO^3, respectively? How does a chlorate differ from a chloride?
3. Describe the process of preparing nitric acid, and explain the chemistry of it. How can you detect hydrochloric and sulphuric acids if mixed with nitric acid?
4. When a piece of coal burns in air what are the compounds formed? State the composition of each, and point out how its presence may be detected.
5. What do you understand by an alkali? Name the alkalies, and state the chemical composition of each. When sulphuric acid is neutralized by potash, explain the chemical action.
6. Describe a mode of manufacturing steel, and explain the chemistry of it.
7. Define gravity, centre of gravity, horizontal. What is the general law of gravitation? If a body weighs 40 lbs. at the sea level, as measured by the extent to which it will stretch a spiral spring, what will be its weight, measured as before, when at the top of a mountain 5 miles high, the earth's radius being 4,000 miles?
8. What is the space passed through and what the velocity acquired by a body falling by the action of gravity during one second? Describe some experiment so show that these are independent of the particular weight of the body.
9. Define mass and density. How does the density of air vary (1) when the pressure is varied but the temperature constant, (2) when the pressure is constant and the temperature varies? Explain how the weight of a cubic foot of air may be found.
10. Explain by examples what is meant when it is said that action and reaction are equal and opposite. A weight of 100 lbs. is sustained on a smooth inclined plane by a power which acts parallel to the plane, and the height of the plane is to its length as 7 to 25: find the reaction between the plane and weight.
11. Illustrate by one or more machines the principle that in any machine what is gained in power is lost in space.
12. When one body strikes another of different magnitude, how is the motion divided between them? Hence explain the advantage of having a heavy anvil.
13. A barrel filled with water has a small pipe fitted in the tap hole and rising to a height of 20 feet; on filling up the pipe with water the hoops of the barrel burst: explain this.
14. Describe an air pump, and explain its action.
15. What is meant when it is said that the latent heat of steam is 535 thermal units? A jet of steam issuing into the air frequently forms a cloud which quickly disappears: explain the nature of the cloud, and the causes of its appearance and disappearance.
16. Explain the general effect of annealing. Give some explanation of the fact that unannealed glass is apt to be shivered if a small piece be chipped off it.

TECHNICAL CLERK. WORKS.

17. Give examples of the production of heat by mechanical means, and show that in each case it is attended with a loss or stoppage of motion.
18. A black iron plate, a bright tin plate, and a sheet of glass are placed side by side, which would you expect to get hottest and which least so in sunshine, and which to acquire most dew at night? Give reasons for your answer.

The papers in—

Principles of Construction,
Knowledge of the Strength of Materials,
Architectural and Engineering Drawing,

were the same as those set at the same time in the open competition for Clerks to Assistant Surveyors, see p. 150–153.

PAPERS USED AT AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR A CLERK TO ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, OFFICE OF WORKS, (HELD IN FEBRUARY 1871 UNDER THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 10).

CLERK TO ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF WORKS.

DICTATION.

The history of England is emphatically the history of progress. It is the history of a constant movement of the public mind, of a constant change in the institutions of a great society. We see that society, at the beginning of the twelfth century, in a state more miserable than the state in which the most degraded nations of the East now are. We see it subjected to the tyranny of a handful of armed foreigners. We see a strong distinction of caste separating the victorious Norman from the vanquished Saxon. We see the great body of the population in a state of personal slavery. We see the most debasing and cruel superstition exercising boundless dominion over the most elevated and benevolent minds. We see the multitude sunk in brutal ignorance, and the studious few engaged in acquiring what did not deserve the name of knowledge. In the course of seven centuries the wretched and degraded race have become the greatest and most highly civilised people that ever the world saw, have spread their dominion over every quarter of the globe, have scattered the seeds of mighty empires and republics over vast continents of which no dim intimation had ever reached the geographers of the ancients, have created a maritime power which would annihilate in a quarter of an hour the navies of Athens, Carthage, Venice, and Genoa together, have carried the science of healing, the means of locomotion and correspondence, every mechanical art, every manufacture, every thing that promotes the convenience of life, to a perfection which our ancestors would have thought magical, have produced a literature which may boast of works not inferior to the noblest which Greece has bequeathed to us, have discovered the laws which regulate the motions of the heavenly bodies, have speculated with exquisite subtilty on the operations of the human mind, have been the acknowledged leaders of the human race in the career of political improvement.

CLERK TO ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF WORKS.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes in spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

Evvery restrante on public libberty that we have hetherto notised has been purmitted either to the exeecuteve goverment, in the intirests of the state, or to coarts of justice, in the exarcize of a nessusery juresdiction. But the law further purmitted, and sosiaty long tollarated, the most greevous and wanten restrantes, impozed by one subjekt upon another, for which no such justefecation is to be found. The law of detter and creddeter, until a cumparritevly reesint peeread, was a scandle to a civvelised countrey. For the smallest clame, any man was lyable to be arested, before leegle prufe of the dett. He might be torne from his fammely like a mallifactor, and ditaned until bale was given ; and in deforlt of bale, imprissened untill the dett was payed. A detter, however honnest and solvant, was lyable to arest. The demande might be false and frordulant, but the pretended creddeter, on making oathe of the dett, was armed with this tereble prosess of the law. Even if the dett was dispruved, the retched difendunt could not obtane his descharge wethout farthur prosedings. Sloly and with riluctans did parlemant adress itself to the corexion of this monsterus abbuse. The totle abberlition of arest before tryal was freequintly advercated, but it was not untill 1838 that it was acomplesht. Provision was made for sieuring apsconding detters; but the old prosess for the ricovvary of dett, which had rought so many acts of opression, was abbolisht. While this vindictif remmady was dinnide, the detter's lands were for the first time alowed to be taken in sattesfaction of a dett. The acts hetherto past for the releef of insolvants were of temprerry and parshal oppuration. In 1861 the law atained its fullest deevellupment. Nor did the enlitened charrety of the leggeslature rest here. Detters famillear with their prissn walls, who clung to their mizzrable cells, were led fourth, and their untennented dunjuns were condemmed to destruxion.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 758,372 grains troy how many pounds, &c. ?
2. If 3 tons of copper cost 210*l.*, what will be the cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ?
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. of cheese at 65*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton.

CLERK TO ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF WORKS.

4. Find the simple interest on 7,455*l.* for 3 months at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $\frac{11}{12}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and $4\frac{1}{2}$.
6. Subtract $7\frac{5}{11}$ from $11\frac{5}{7}$.
7. Multiply $9\frac{6}{31}$ by $2\frac{37}{59}$.
8. Divide $7\frac{3}{19}$ by $\frac{4}{38}$.

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9. Add together 421·5, ·00763, 21·4285, 7·9, and 72·4599.
10. Subtract 50·9543 from 51·245685.
11. Multiply 110·543 by 2000.
12. Divide 3·1133256 by 741·2 to four places of decimals.
13. Express 1·9375 of a bushel in gallons and the decimal fraction of a gallon.
14. Reduce 8868097 cubic inches to cubic yds. ft. and inches.
15. 150 men had to do a piece of work in 65 days; 20 of the men falling ill, how long did the remaining number take to complete it?
16. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 10,002*l.* at 9*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in the £.
17. Find the amount of 7,205*l.* in two years at $2\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

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18. Add together $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{9}{13}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{15}{26}$.
19. Subtract $5\frac{11}{17}$ from $17\frac{4}{9}$.
20. Multiply together $1\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, and $15\frac{3}{7}$.
21. Divide $13\frac{7}{16}$ by $\frac{15}{9}$.

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22. Add together 15·41215, ·00215, 416·5, 7211·0215, and 1000.
23. Subtract 471·2 from 1000·575.
24. Multiply 47·215785 by ·00218.
25. Divide ·03344318 by ·00425 to four places of decimals.
26. Find the value of 1·025 of 40 guineas in sixpences.

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27. Reduce 150 tons 75 lbs. to ounces.
28. If the 4*d.* loaf weighs 10 ozs. when wheat is 63*s.* a quarter, what would be the weight of the 2*d.* loaf when wheat is 54*s.* a quarter?
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of 945,126 articles at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per score.
30. At what rate will 2,416*l.* amount to 3,050*l.* 4*s.* in 5 years?

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31. Add together $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{10}{11}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{11}$.
32. Subtract $51\frac{7}{11}$ from $100\frac{1}{2}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{2}{7}$ of $12\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of $1\frac{1}{2}$.
34. Divide $7\frac{4}{15}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$.

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35. Add together 154·2125, ·5421, ·0001215, 741·206, 14·4125, and 180000.
36. Subtract 512·416 from 1001·2.
37. Multiply 412·561 by 1·2045.
38. Divide 598·1482 by 412·5 to four places of decimals.
39. Reduce 75·0125 cwts. to pounds, and the decimal fraction of a pound.

CLERK TO ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF WORKS.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE STRENGTH, &c. OF MATERIALS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What are the respective merits of Portland and Roman cement? Which is the more liable to deteriorate by exposure to the air? How would you test their qualities?
2. What is the difference between rich and poor limes? Which will carry the most sand, and for what purposes are they respectively used?
3. What kinds of timber would you use for—
   - Roof trusses.
   - Flooring to a public building.
   - Slate boarding.
   - Internal doors.
   - Bearing piles in foundations.
4. What proportion do you consider the ultimate strength of timber ought to bear to its safe working strength?
   What is the greatest permanent load you would put upon a red pine pillar 10 feet high and 12 inches square?
5. Name the different kinds of bricks in ordinary use, and the purposes for which they are adapted.
6. What are the following stones composed of, and for what purposes are they ordinarily used?
   - Portland.
   - York.
   - Bath, such as Corsham Down and Box Hill.
   - Kentish Rag.
   - Bramley Fall.
   - Caen.
7. Describe any artificial stones you may be acquainted with, and state the purposes for which they could be used with advantage.
8. What are the relative powers of assistance of cast and wrought iron to tension and compression? State their respective merits as materials for fireproof constructions.
9. What do you consider to be the safe working stress, in lbs. per square inch, to put upon the wrought-iron tie-rod of an iron roof?
10. A bar of wrought iron has been broken by direct tension gradually applied; without knowing the breaking force, how would you judge of the fitness of the iron for the tension bars of a lattice girder bridge?
11. What do the different coats in lath, plaster, float and set consist of, and how are they put on?
12. Describe the different processes gone through, and the materials used in painting and flatting a new deal door.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Explain the nature of the stresses set up in a beam fixed at one end and loaded at the other.
2. If a rolled iron beam will carry with safety a central load of 3 tons, what would it carry evenly distributed over its whole length?

CLERK TO ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF WORKS.

3. Draw a line sketch of a queen post roof, showing by thin lines the members in tension, and by thick lines those in compression. For what spans would you use such a roof?
4. A beam supported by two posts 10 feet apart is loaded with a weight of 5 cwts. at a point 3 feet from one of the posts; what proportion of the weight is borne by each post?
5. A roof which fell in at King's College, London, was constructed thus,—Cast-iron main girders having been fixed in position, the top flanges were cut away wherever necessary to facilitate the cross girders being placed in between them; these latter resting on the lower flanges of the main girders. Explain the faultiness of the arrangement.
6. Show by means of sketches the difference between single, double, and framed floors. Under what circumstances are they respectively applicable?
7. Explain fully, by means of sketches, how the front hearth of a fireplace on an upper floor is supported, and how the floor joists in a single floor would be trimmed round a chimney breast 6′ 6″ wide, supposing them to run at right angles to the fireplace.

   Give the scantlings of the trimming, single, and trimmer joists required, the room being 18 feet wide.
8. Give a section of what you consider to be the best form for a retaining wall in a loose soil level with the top of the wall, giving your reasons for the particular form adopted.

   If the footings were sunk in an impermeable stratum what precautions would have to be taken?
9. Explain by means of a diagram the true object of buttresses, in such a case as the external wall of a church, and the theoretical value of pinnacles crowning them.
10. Find the thickness of a rectangular wall 15 feet high, built of stone weighing 120 lbs. per foot cube, which will just turn over under a wind pressure of 35 lbs. to the foot super. The strength of the mortar to be neglected.
11. Explain fully the causes of loss of head in the case of water flowing through pipes.
12. Under what circumstances are egg-shaped preferable to circular sewers?

DESIGNS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

PART I.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Draw on a scale of 1 inch to a foot the plans of two successive courses of bricks,—1st. At the angle of a house, the walls being 1½ bricks thick, built in English bond; 2nd. At the junction of a 1½-brick party wall, built in Flemish bond, with a 2-brick wall, built in English bond.
2. Show by sketches the different kinds of wooden roofs ordinarily used, and name the spans for which they are respectively applicable.

   Specify the nature and quality of the timber you would use for such purposes.
3. The walls of a building are to rest on a thick bed of concrete and to be built of brickwork faced with Ashlar.

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Draw out a specification for the proper execution of the work, including getting in the concrete foundations, building the walls, and the composition of the concrete and mortar.

4. Give a section, on a scale of $\frac{1}{12}$, showing how countess slates are laid on battens; the section to show 4 slates laid at the eaves of a roof.

Draw out a specification for the proper execution of the slaters' work.

DESIGNS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

PART II.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

5. Draw, to a scale of $\frac{1}{40}$, a section through an iron roof, 25 feet span, showing the roof truss, its connexion with the walls, and the mode of carrying the roof covering of slates laid on boards.

Give on an enlarged scale full details of the joints connecting the different members of the truss.

6. Give sections, to a scale of $\frac{1}{18}$, showing the construction of a fireproof floor applicable to a public reading room 30 feet wide. Every detail connected with its construction, and the laying of the flooring, to be shown by enlarged hand sketches, if not clearly explained by the sections.
7. Draw up a specification for the proper execution of the work connected with the fireproof floor, question 6.
8. Give a short description of the different styles of architecture known in England, giving any of the characteristic features by which you would recognise them.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DRAWING.

Time allowed, 6 hours.

All the work must be drawn to the scale indicated after the question. Such scale to be clearly shown on the drawing.

Answers to questions 1 and 2 must be inked in and finished, the remaining answers may be in pencil.

Not more than five questions to be worked by the candidate, one of which must be either No. 1 or No. 2, but no candidate will receive credit for both.

1. (80 Marks.) On a rusticated basement, surmounted by a plain projecting stringcourse, it is required to superimpose a story in the Ionic order of architecture 17 ft. 10 ins. in clear height to top of weathering of cornice. Show two bays of this front in plan and elevation, the one bay blank and the other with window. The columns, which are to be without pedestals and entirely relieved from the wall, are five diameters apart. Scale $\frac{1}{24}$th.
2. (80 Marks.) An early English three-light window is 14 ft. in extreme height and eight feet clear in width between the inner sides of outer mullions. Draw the plan and elevation of the window. The elevation to be $\frac{1}{2}$ internal, $\frac{1}{2}$ external. Scale $\frac{1}{24}$th.
3. (70 Marks.) A wrought-iron girder, whose clear span is 23 ft., is required to carry a load of 17 tons distributed. Give a section and elevation of it. Scale $\frac{1}{32}$nd. Details $\frac{1}{12}$th.

CLERK TO ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF WORKS.

4. (40 Marks.) Show, by means of plan and elevation, the method of securing the wrought-iron principal and ties to the cast-iron shoe for a small iron roof. Scale $\frac{1}{2}$th.
5. (40 Marks.) Make a working drawing (in plan only) for a double hung ovolo sash and frame for a window 3 ft. wide (measured in the clear opening of the brickwork). The jambs to be splayed internally, with plain tongued linings and moulding round to form architrave. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$th.
6. (60 Marks.) Make a plan and elevation of a pair of swing-doors 6 ft. wide by 7 ft. 3 ins. high measured inside the frame, with diminished styles and the upper panels glazed. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$th.
7. (50 Marks.) Give a design for a timber roof truss for a span of 54 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ pitch slated, with queen-posts 16 feet apart; write down the scantlings of the principal timbers. Scale $\frac{1}{48}$th.
8. (40 Marks.) Give a design for a 4-inch trussed partition for a room 22 ft. wide by 12 ft. high, with doors 7 ft. × 3 ft., 2 ft. from either side. Scale $\frac{1}{32}$nd.

PAPERS USED AT AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR TWO SITUATIONS AS ASSISTANTS TO THE CLERK OF THE FURNITURE IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS (HELD IN MARCH 1871 UNDER THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 10.)

ASSISTANTS TO THE CLERK OF THE FURNITURE. WORKS.

DICTATION.

In order to fully appreciate the character of Lord Holland, it is necessary to go far back into the history of his family; for he had inherited something more than a coronet and an estate. To the House of which he was the head belongs one distinction which we believe to be without a parallel in our annals. During more than a century, there never was a time at which a Fox did not stand in a prominent station among public men. Scarcely had the chequered career of the first Lord Holland closed, when his son, Charles, rose to the head of the Opposition, and to the first rank among English debaters. And before Charles was borne to Westminster Abbey a third Fox had already become one of the most conspicuous politicians in the kingdom. It is impossible not to be struck by the strong family likeness which, in spite of diversities arising from education and position, appears in these three distinguished persons. In their faces and figures there was a remarkable resemblance. The ample person, the massy and thoughtful forehead, the large eyebrows, the full cheek and lip, the expression, so singularly compounded of sense, humour, courage, openness, a strong will and a sweet temper, were common to all. But the features of the founder of the House were disagreeably harsh and exaggerated. In his descendants, the aspect was preserved, but it was softened, till it became, in the late lord, the most gracious and interesting countenance that was ever lighted up by the mingled lustre of intelligence and benevolence. As it was with the faces of the men of this noble family, so was it also with their minds. To all nature had given strong reason and sharp wit, a quick relish for every physical and intellectual enjoyment, constitutional intrepidity, and that frankness by which constitutional intrepidity is generally accompanied, and that genial courtesy which has its seat in the heart, and of which artificial politeness is only a faint and cold imitation.

ASSISTANTS TO THE CLERK OF THE FURNITURE. WORKS.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, ¾ hour.

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes in spelling, but not otherwise altering either the words or their order.

Inturnational law may purhaps be difined as the law which aught to reggulate the conduct of nations in thare mutuel inturcoarse. One of the cheaf objicts of such law would be to make such arrangments that deuring war the leest possibal evul may be purduced, consistantly with the attanement of the good which is saught. A disinterrested lejislater would seak to permote the gratest hapiness of all nations generaly by folowing the same coarse he would folow in regard to inturnal law. He would indeavour to prevent posative inturnational ofenses, to encourrage the practise of posatively useful actes. He would regarde as a posative crime evary proceding by which a nation should do moar injary to forreign powars colectively, whose interrests might be afected, than it should do good to itselfe. For exampel, the cloasing agenst other nations the sees and rivvers which are the highwayes of the gloabe. In the same maner he would regarde as a neggative ofense evary deturmination by which the givven powar should refews to rendur posative servises to a forreign nation wher the renduring of them would purduce moar good to such forreign nation than evul to ittself. War is a speecies of proceedure by which one nation endevours to inforce its rigts at the expence of anuther. It is the onlye metthod to which recoarse can be had, when no othar meens of sattisfaction can be found by complanants, having no arbittraters betwene them suficiently strong to take awaye all hope of succesfull resistence. But if inturnal percedure be atended by panefull evuls, inturnational pursedure is atended by evuls infinately moar so ; in certane respecs in point of intencity, comonly in point of deuration, and uniformely in point of extente. The laws of peece would tharefore be the substantiv laws of the inturnational coad, the laws of war would be the adgectiv laws of the same. Any plan for supressing the causes of hostillity betweene peeples is beyonde our presant subject.

COPYING.

Copy as much of the following as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February 1869.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 1st of February 1869, in the words following, viz. :—

Whereas, by Your Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 14th of January 1869, certain alterations have been authorised in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, including the merging of the office of the Controller of the Navy into that of Third Lord : We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty that this measure has

ASSISTANTS TO THE CLERK OF THE FURNITURE, WORKS.

rendered it advisable to make corresponding changes in some of the offices, together with the salaries and allowances attaching thereto; as set forth in the following Table :—

Name of Officers.	Present Salaries and Allowances.	Future Salaries.
	£	£
Director General or Naval Ordnance -	1,456	1,000 456 Half-pay.
Chief Constructor - - -	1,000	1,260
Engineer in Chief - - -	900	Place abolished.
Engineer Assistant - - -	550	600
Valuer and Inspector of Dockyard Work	700	Place abolished.
Master Shipwright, Portsmouth -	700	Place abolished.
Professional Secretary to Chief Constructor.	- - -	550
Assistant Master Shipwright, Chatham -	400	Place abolished.
Chief Engineer, Portsmouth - -	650 365 Allowances	Place abolished.
Assistant Engineer - - -	400	500

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

You are requested—

(1) *to write your name at the* top *of each of your papers;*
(2) *to put the* number *to each question;*
(3) *to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

1. Write down in figures Three hundred and forty-five million seven hundred thousand and twenty-two.
2. Write down in figures Ten million five hundred and eighty.
3. Write down in words 73060105.
4. Add together—

	145736
	8013
	324734
	10029
	1138
	54367
Insert the answer	

5.—

£	s.	d.
1063	14	9
2057	8	$10\frac{3}{4}$
43	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$
1119	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
3684	13	$10\frac{3}{4}$
1017	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$

6.—

From	2037623115
Take	987654321
Insert the answer	

7.—

£	s.	d.
5215	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$
4298	15	$11\frac{3}{4}$

ASSISTANTS TO THE CLERK OF THE FURNITURE. WORKS.

The following questions are to be answered in the order in which they are set, and the working is to be shown up.

8. Multiply 765312 by 20561.
9. Divide 695347210 by 16.
10. Multiply 80135 by 5079.
11. Divide 289537624 by 347.
12. Multiply 38127*l.* 3*s.* 4¾*d.* by 8.
13. Divide 60123581 by 7635.
14. Multiply 81235*l.* 19*s.* 6¾*d.* by 536.
15. Divide 1436250*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* by 35.
16. Multiply 3562*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* by 459.
17. Divide 24948618*l.* 2*s.* by 672.
18. In 3947652 ounces how many tons, cwt., qrs., lbs., &c.?
19. If 2 cwt. 3 qrs. of sugar cost 7 guineas, what must be given for 19¼ lbs.?
20. Find (by Practice) the rent of 17 acres 2 roods 20 poles of land at 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per acre.
21. Add together $3\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{7}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{12}$, and $2\frac{4}{27}$.
22. Subtract $14\frac{3}{7}$ from $18\frac{6}{9}$.
23. Multiply together $2\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{21}{55}$, and $2\frac{10}{17}$.
24. Divide $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{71}{80}$.
25. Add together 71206·00123, 42·123, ·006, and ·100069.
26. Subtract 437·8125 from 500·016.
27. Multiply 14·7583 by 2·00635.
28. Divide ·2762529638 by 84·7012.
29. Reduce 7*s.* 6*d.* to the decimal of 1*l.*

ADDITION.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed (½ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

It is important that the addition should be quite *correct;* additional credit will also be given for *rapidity.*

£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
57437	4	2	971068	6	1	2489	6	7
538097	1	2	19109	19	10	189603	2	5
754739	2	1	34232	1	11	36197	11	7
627412	3	7	352376	0	9	74321	18	9
732110	11	7	961403	5	5	642935	8	1
273144	9	9	213884	3	2	147230	3	7
423925	4	11	471067	13	8	90704	8	8
16027	3	7	47983	8	2	83641	8	9
96738	4	9	927	6	8	156917	11	9
16391	1	4	48690	7	3	673159	0	1
89137	6	8	219432	2	6	432112	19	8
671646	3	11	14239	2	5	810769	2	2
197314	5	6	83215	9	5	617173	8	6
83511	3	0	621593	5	4	361211	6	7
536408	13	10	152836	1	9	879	6	1
416228	10	9	239416	9	8	692765	1	2
Answer								

ASSISTANTS TO THE CLERK OF THE FURNITURE WORKS.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
99374	5	7	52867	13	5	402723	11	2
32752	15	3	612356	1	2	177119	1	6
531067	13	8	107319	8	4	14203	5	6
92485	9	7	26179	5	8	753276	5	5
23997	5	2	418203	2	3	234526	1	1
82163	9	10	181528	3	6	91467	1	3
931801	3	8	94712	3	3	264103	7	7
859276	3	8	61423	2	8	211618	10	7
98278	17	6	65211	6	8	23276	5	9
23109	19	10	426409	12	8	37691	11	2
41708	7	7	181437	9	8	297215	9	5
90473	16	5	178786	4	2	25672	3	4
8542	18	9	95316	2	2	86631	7	7
836729	6	7	514376	15	10	127433	9	5
133879	1	7	90574	2	1	310397	8	7
9632	2	6	17692	9	5	113257	8	11

Answer

UPHOLSTERY, &c.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

Assume that it is necessary to fit up the room in which you are sitting as an official dining room.

1. Describe the furniture which it would be proper to place in it, and give a plan of its arrangement.
2. Describe the curtains and their trimmings, poles, &c., and the carpet with its surroundings.
3. Give an estimate of the cost of every article of upholstery which you would place in the room.
4. Give a sketch of one window with the curtains, valance, &c in their places.

FURNITURE.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Assume that it is necessary to furnish as an office the room in which you are sitting:

The following measurements are given;—

Length from fireplace to fireplace -	- 26 ft.
Width from centre door to opposite window	- 20 ft.
Height - - - - -	- 14 ft.
Width of end doors - - -	- 4 ft. 4 in.
Width of windows - - -	- 5 ft. 7 in.
Length between windows - -	- 4 ft. 5 in.

From these measurements prepare a plan (as nearly as you can without further measurements) on the scale of one inch to the foot, showing the elevation of the four walls, with the furniture on them, and the arrangement of all the furniture which you think should be placed in the room. A full-sized pedestal table, and at least one bookcase 8 feet high, must form part of this furniture.

ASSISTANTS TO THE CLERK OF THE FURNITURE. WORKS.

FURNITURE. (2.)

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Prepare full-sized working drawings, in elevation and section, of a portion of one of the book cases which you proposed to put in the official room which was the subject of this morning's paper.
2. Prepare full-sized working drawings, in elevation and section, of a portion of the pedestal table proposed for the said room.
3. Give a full description of every article of furniture which you would propose to place in the said room, with an estimate of its cost.

JUNIOR EXAMINERS, WORKS. May 1871.

PAPERS USED AT AN OPEN COMPETITION FOR TWO JUNIOR EXAMINERSHIPS IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS (HELD IN MAY 1871 UNDER THE REGULATIONS PRINTED AT p. 12).

COPYING.

Copy on the form supplied as much of the following, including the table of figures, as you can in half an hour, taking care to attend to the instructions given on the form, and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—It is important that the copy should correspond *line for line* with the original.

The revenue produced by the Customs has been well sustained, notwithstanding the great reductions effected in our Tariff since 1842. In that year almost every article imported was liable to a Customs duty, and the list of Tariff denominations amounted to many hundreds, whilst at present about twelve leading articles alone are taxed on importation.

VALUES of EXPORTS of CERTAIN ARTICLES of MANUFACTURES.

—	1842.	1853.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel, Haberdashery, and Millinery.	1,143,270	6,923,190	7,169,975	7,376,970	7,653,706
Cotton Yarn - -	7,771,464	6,895,653	8,019,954	9,083,239	10,351,049
Cotton goods - -	13,907,884	25,817,249	39,424,010	45,799,090	46,903,796
Earthenware and Porcelain.	555,430	1,338,370	1,334,275	1,422,014	1,442,934
Hardware and Cutlery	1,398,487	3,665,051	3,826,784	4,334,273	4,334,273
Leather and Leather wares.	400,927	1,578,595	2,319,763	2,408,306	2,462,100

Notwithstanding the great increase here indicated with regard to British Exports, it must be borne in mind that few countries have yet comprehensively adopted a liberal commercial policy.

ADDITION.

JUNIOR EXAMINERS, WORKS. May 1871.

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

N.B.—*You had better occupy the whole time allowed.*
No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
302475	11	6	358756	3	7	984917	10	8
95016	18	2	642935	8	1	86631	7	7
8797	7	7	891174	2	10	267873	13	2
817637	6	9	23276	5	9	89768	12	11
351867	4	11	815975	16	11	786178	2	4
69840	3	7	7624	6	2	69263	15	4
189603	2	5	65211	6	8	373041	2	7
541263	9	5	426409	12	8	232087	9	7
465983	17	11	36197	11	7	318019	3	8
840732	9	2	859276	3	8	22896	10	10
19109	19	10	74573	2	4	209172	1	9
298772	2	6	538097	1	2	24761	18	4
476239	15	7	314197	6	5	361211	6	7
147732	6	2	381397	7	1	97239	2	5
90574	2	1	741	18	2	23297	12	5
31847	1	2	29200	7	9	566984	5	4
34232	1	11	54346	3	6	631902	8	6
99374	5	7	873	2	1	621140	15	6
98290	2	10	476385	16	3	744032	8	6

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
156917	11	9	231287	14	7	106747	18	3
6679	14	5	29215	9	5	17218	9	6
16391	1	4	313257	8	11	326408	13	10
39142	5	2	23109	19	10	11835	0	3
398136	2	6	23109	19	10	734321	18	9
32752	15	3	74321	18	9	74321	18	9
403750	5	8	102376	18	3	810327	4	4
76899	13	7	376514	10	5	42361	8	9
753276	5	9	39642	5	2	299653	1	8
112935	8	1	91105	2	1	228416	9	10
274032	12	1	803421	3	6	239763	2	1
166197	11	7	141263	9	5	310397	8	7
44687	17	7	813214	2	6	810732	17	1
129374	5	7	675940	18	2	8724	2	10
612356	1	2	153748	2	9	83215	9	5
94636	1	1	691040	3	7	20242	0	7
16391	1	4	708416	19	7	291414	12	4
31140	15	6	673159	0	1	649603	2	5
34728	12	6	310397	8	7	93198	10	8

Answer

JUNIOR EXAMINERS, WORKS. May 1871.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
633925	4	11	789409	1	0	52350	11	1
107319	8	4	610732	17	1	234106	7	8
106408	13	10	107568	3	11	612356	1	2
65416	18	2	191880	19	2	37	9	1
352376	0	9	181528	3	6	134139	8	5
161094	8	9	63276	5	9	531397	7	1
125176	13	7	15691	13	9	12844	9	8
173617	6	8	120421	7	0	41752	15	3
41220	4	9	131528	3	6	810563	4	1
71425	3	3	231485	15	5	209945	2	11
11835	0	3	19284	10	2	234526	1	1
274086	3	3	19631	7	7	836	2	7
861014	8	8	111397	7	1	373041	2	7
234526	1	1	6781	2	2	614275	8	2
106408	13	10	793130	2	4	769276	3	8
439250	13	2	236	3	1	32752	15	3
14691	13	9	4636	11	4	43109	19	10
4752	1	3	63177	2	5	41047	3	2
34917	10	8	371140	15	6	82971	3	2

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
274032	12	1	436197	11	7	417116	15	7
719058	15	1	106549	3	3	38839	7	1
416109	8	9	68972	7	1	214376	15	10
72505	8	2	108106	2	2	268549	16	7
692765	1	2	935112	1	8	98132	1	6
791023	13	8	60616	3	7	234016	3	9
231902	7	6	659276	3	8	254321	18	9
348896	17	2	10847	7	7	21595	3	8
577667	13	11	10919	1	5	925978	11	1
3481	16	8	125643	9	9	941013	1	4
196408	13	10	89318	2	6	649603	2	5
105217	3	7	711015	0	1	106073	9	7
71476	3	9	739369	10	2	76752	15	3
167932	1	3	102276	3	5	87163	9	11
102376	17	1	93756	2	2	156917	11	9
463487	1	10	227	18	9	905002	0	7
81906	10	7	71834	5	9	756409	12	8
4785	13	11	83649	2	7	532121	7	6
514376	15	10	58209	1	2	761089	15	9

Answer

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

JUNIOR EXAMINERS, WORKS. May 1871.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. Reduce 3 lbs. 2 oz. 3 dwts. to grains.
2. If 37 cwt. of iron can be bought for 9*l.* 5*s.*, what is the price per ton?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 1,731*l.* 10*s.* at 13*s.* 3*d.* in the £.
4. Find the simple interest on 8,240*l.* for 14 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $2\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $1\frac{7}{24}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. Subtract $3\frac{1}{7}$ from $7\frac{1}{13}$.
7. Multiply $2\frac{1}{3}$ by $3\frac{2}{21}$.
8. Divide $4\frac{1}{5}$ by $\frac{9}{40}$.

---

9. Add together 723·862, ·006203, 7, 19·634, and 32·62.
10. Subtract 8·96437 from 11·0213801.
11. Multiply 86·2034 by ·0563.
12. Divide 4·67 by 2·643 to four places of decimals.
13. Express ·0375 of a furlong in yards.

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14. In 327,461 pints how many quarters, bushels, pecks, &c.?
15. If 7 men can build a wall 140 feet long and 6 feet high in 12 days, in how many days will 15 men build a wall 10 feet longer and 2 feet higher than the first?
16. Find (by Practice) the value of 1 ton 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs. at 3*l.* per ton.
17. Find the amount of 7,205*l.* in three years at 4 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

---

18. Add together $2\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{3}{20}$, $4\frac{1}{15}$, and $\frac{7}{12}$.
19. Subtract $3\frac{3}{7}$ from $8\frac{1}{5}$.
20. Multiply together $2\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{6}{13}$, and $1\frac{4}{27}$.
21. Divide $9\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{13}{20}$.

---

22. Add together 17·2398, 9·376, ·00403, 177·42, and 53·20735.
23. Subtract 16·41215 from 27·06.
24. Multiply ·0743 by ·08072.
25. Divide ·239316 by 3·256.
26. Find the value of ·0735 of 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* in pence.

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27. Reduce 3 acres 1 rood 12 perches 3 yards to square inches.
28. The telegraph posts on a railway being 33 feet apart, a passenger notices that one is passed every 2 seconds; at what rate per hour is the train travelling?
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of 173,251 articles at 13*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.
30. At what rate per cent. will 3,745*l.* amount to 3,932*l.* 5*s.* in two years (simple interest)?

JUNIOR EXAMINERS, WORKS. May 1871.

31. Add together $\frac{3}{5\,6}$, $2\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $2\frac{1}{8}$.
32. Subtract $8\frac{7}{8}$ from $9\frac{3}{1\,6}$.
33. Multiply together $7\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{5}{2\,7}$, $\frac{9}{4\,3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and 6.
34. Divide $7\frac{1}{7}$ by 8.

35. Add together 6·72358, ·076407, 23·742, 973·25, and 30·00256.
36. Subtract 70·89571 from 100·013.
37. Multiply 3·07625 by 24·32.
38. Divide 64·35016 by ·00761.
39. Express 1·76 feet as the decimal fraction of a mile.

BUILDER'S WORK, MEASURING AND VALUING.

PART I.

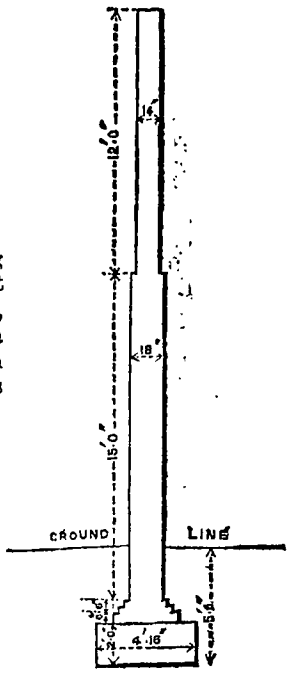
Time allowed, 3 hours.

The written answers to be on half sheets of foolscap with a quarter margin, and no two answers to be written on the same sheet.

The Candidate must write his name at the top of each sheet.

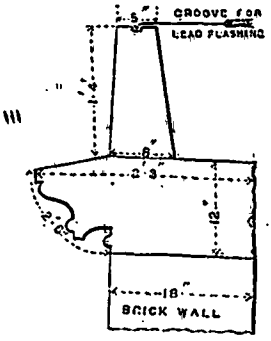
1. Describe fully the different steps to be taken in measuring up and billing out builder's work to be paid for on a schedule of prices.
   Give the forms used in each operation, and the mode of filling them up.
2. Give an estimate for $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods of brickwork built with sound grey stocks and stone lime mortar.
   The bricks, ingredients of the mortar, and labour to be estimated separately, and 18 per cent. added to the total for profit.
3. What are the following bricks chiefly used for? State their ordinary market prices in any district you may have been employed in; viz., malm cutters, picked stocks, blue Staffords, Dutch clinkers, place bricks, red rubbers.

4 Measure up from the accompanying section, on a proper measurement form, the excavators work, concrete, and rods of brickwork required for a building 20′ × 30′ from in to in on ground floor. There are 8 windows 7′ × 3′ 8″, and a door 8′ 3″ × 4′ 9″



5. Measure up in detail and estimate the cost of the cube stone and labour expended on 20′ run of the Portland stone cornice and blocking course shown by sketch.

JUNIOR EXAMINERS, WORKS. May 1871.



BUILDER'S WORK, MEASURING AND VALUING.

PART II.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

The written answers to be on half sheets of foolscap with a quarter margin, and no two answers to be written on the same sheet.

The Candidate must write his name at the top of each sheet.

6. Explain the meaning of the following terms in carpenters and joiners work, viz.: framed timber, plugging, wall plates, wrought, edges shot, mortice and tenon, glued and blocked, mortice clamped ends.
7. The floor of a room 18′ × 20′ consists of common joists $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10''$, covered with $1\frac{1}{4}''$ battens ploughed and tongued at joints. Estimate the cost of the materials used and labor expended in laying the floor. The timber to be yellow Christiana, and the labor in preparing the sawn battens for laying to be taken separately.
8. What is the difference between lath plaster float and set, and render float and set, and how is plasterers work measured and paid for on plain surfaces, and in the case of moulded cornices to rooms?
9. How many countess slates laid to a 3″ lap are required to cover $4\frac{1}{2}$ squares of slating, and what would be the cost of the slates? What are the usual allowances made, in measuring slating, for hips, ridges, and eaves?
10. A smith contracts to supply and fix the following ironwork at $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., or to supply only at a deduction of 11 per cent., viz.: chimney bars, holdfasts, dog irons, cramps, hasps and staples, and roofing irons, including heel straps complete with connecting plates, nuts, and washers, and stirrup irons with gibs and keys. Describe the different articles and their uses, and estimate the cost of 1,754 lbs. weight of the same, supplied only.
11. Describe the mode of measuring painters work in the following cases, viz.: iron railings, window frames and sashes, walls, skirtings, and mouldings on doors cut in in separate colors. What are considered superior colors in painting?

COUNTY SURVEYORS, IRELAND. Nov. 1870.

PAPERS SET AT AN EXAMINATION FOR COUNTY SURVEYORSHIP, IRELAND (HELD IN NOVEMBER 1870 UNDER 25 & 26 VICT. C. 106.).

GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1 If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other each to each and have likewise the angle contained by the two sides of the one equal to the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other, the triangles will be equal to one another in all respects.

2. Describe a square which shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

3. The straight lines drawn from the angles of a triangle at right angles to the opposite sides all pass through one point.

4. Triangles which have all their angles equal have their sides about the equal angles proportionals.

5. Simplify $\frac{(x^2-y^2)^3-z^6}{x^2-y^2-z^2}$ and

$$\frac{1}{x+2\sqrt{x}+1}-\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{2x}+1}+\frac{1}{x-2\sqrt{x}+1}-\frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2x}+1}.$$

6. Solve the equations—

$$(\alpha)\ \frac{6-x}{x-3}-\frac{x+3}{2x-1}=1.$$

$$(\beta)\ \sqrt{4+x}+\sqrt{2x+1}=\sqrt{7x-3}.$$

7. Prove that $\frac{x}{y}+\frac{y}{x}=a, \frac{y}{z}+\frac{z}{y}=b, \frac{z}{x}+\frac{x}{z}=c$, are not three independent equations between the three variables x, y, and z, and that they will be compatible only when $a^2+b^2+c^2=abc+4$.

8. Find a geometric mean between $2x$ and $a-\sqrt{2ax-x^2}$, and show that the sum of five terms of the series of which these are the first and third terms respectively is either—

$$a+x+\frac{a-x}{2x}(a-\sqrt{2ax-x^2})$$

$$\text{or } a+x+\frac{x^2-a^2}{x}+\frac{5x+3a}{2x}(a-\sqrt{2ax-x^2}).$$

9. Write down the sixth term of the expansion of $\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$.

Prove that—

$$1+n+\frac{n(n+1)}{1\cdot 2}+\&c.+\frac{n\cdot(n+1)\cdots(n+r-1)}{1\cdot 2\ \cdots\ r}$$

$$=\frac{(n+1)(n+2)\cdots(n+r)}{1\cdot 2\ \cdots\ r}.$$

10. Show within what limits of A sin A + cos A is positive or negative respectively; and find the value of A for which sin A + cos A is a maximum.

COUNTY SURVEYORS. IRELAND. NOV. 1870.

11. Prove the formula $2 \sin A = \pm\sqrt{1+\sin 2A} \pm \sqrt{1-\sin 2A}$. Explain the four values, and show how in any given case to choose the right one.

12. Prove the formulæ—

$$(\alpha)\ \tan 3A = \frac{2\tan A - (\tan A)^3}{1-3(\tan A)^2}.$$

$$(\beta)\ (\cos A+\cos B)^2+(\sin A+\sin B)^2 = 4\left(\cos\frac{A-B}{2}\right)^2.$$

13. Two sides of a triangle are 23,031 and 7,677 yards respectively, and the included angle 30° 10′ 5″: find the other angles.

Log 1·5354 = ·1862215.
Log 3·0708 = ·4872515.
Log tan 15° 5′ = 9·4305727.
diff. for 10″ 838.
Log cot 61° 40′ 20″ = 9·7316452.
diff. for 10″ 504.

14. Investigate an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides in a form adapted to logarithmic computation; and show that it is equal to $s^2 \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2}$ where $s=\frac{a+b+c}{2}$.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS, AND GEOMETRICAL OPTICS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and from the definition find that of cosec x. Find also $\frac{d^6 \operatorname{cosec} x}{dx^6}$.

2. Prove Maclaurin's theorem—

$$f(x) = f(0) + xf'(0) + \frac{x^2 f''(0)}{1\cdot 2} + \ldots + \frac{x^n f^n(0)}{1\cdot 2\ldots n} + \&c.$$

and apply it to expand $\log_a(1+x)$ in a series of ascending powers of x.

3. Show how to find the limiting value of a fraction of which the numerator and denominator are vanishing quantities by help of the differential calculus.

Ex. Find the limiting value of $\frac{x\cos x - \sin x}{x(1-\cos x)}$ when x vanishes.

4. Transform $\frac{1}{x}\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{y}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ into an expression in terms of r and θ in which θ is independent variable, having given $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$.

5. Investigate the equation to the tangent to the curve $\varphi(x, y) = 0$. Find that to the curve $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n = 1$. Trace the curve when $n = 3$.

6. Integrate $\int \frac{a\,dx}{a^2-x^2}$, $\int \frac{x\,dx}{(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, and $\int \theta\sin\theta\,d\theta$.

7. Investigate an expression for the area of a plane curve referred to polar coordinates. Show that the area included by all the loops of the curve $r = a\sin n\theta$ is half that of the circumscribing circle, n being an integer.

COUNTY SURVEYORS, IRELAND. NOV. 1870.

8. Find the volume of a pyramidal figure bounded by four equal right cylindrical surfaces of given radius with their axes in one plane, and forming a square; the other bounding surfaces of the figure being planes parallel to the axes of the cylinders.
9. State the laws of reflexion of light at plane surfaces. Show that the deviation of a ray after reflexion at each of two plane surfaces, in a plane at right angles to those surfaces, is double the angle between those surfaces.
10. Investigate the geometrical focus for a pencil of rays incident upon a spherical refracting surface; and thence find the focal length of a lens in terms of the radii of its surfaces.
11. An object is seen by reflexion in a convex mirror: show that the image is always erect and diminished. Show also whether the apparent brightness of the image is greater or less than that of the same object formed by a plane mirror, both images being equally distant from the observer.
12. Describe the construction of an astronomical telescope. Show at what distance from the eye-lens the eye must be placed in order to have the largest possible field of view. Explain the effect of having the object-glass broken, and a piece of it (1) entirely removed, (2) slightly displaced but not removed.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the resultant of two forces, and equilibrium. State the conditions of equilibrium when a body is acted on by three forces only. A string of given length is fixed by its ends at two points in the same horizontal line, and has a weight hung at its middle; show that the further apart the points of attachment are, the more likely is the string to be broken.
2. State the statical principle of equality of moments. Prove it in the case of three parallel forces in equilibrium (1) about any point in their plane, (2) about any line not in their plane. A square block of stone of uniform thickness, weighing 3 cwt., rests in a horizontal position on 3 points, one at each of two adjacent angles, and the third at a point in the opposite side of the square, distant from one angle a quarter of the whole length of the side; find the pressure on each point of support.
3. Define the coefficient of friction. Show that the condition that a heavy body may rest by friction only on a rough inclined plane is independent of the weight of the body. Also that a sphere will not rest by friction on an inclined plane, however small the inclination of the plane. Explain why practise does not exactly agree with theory in this case.
4. Three beams are joined so as to form an isosceles triangle, which is set up vertically with the base horizontal, and carries a weight on one of the inclined sides; show that the nearer the weight is to the vertex the greater the tension of the horizontal beam.
5. Distinguish between stable and unstable equilibrium. When two weights are in equilibrium on a wheel and axle, show that their common centre of gravity is not moved by turning the wheel. Also show that the equilibrium of a system, under the action of no force but gravity and mutual forces between the parts, will in general be stable when the centre of gravity has the lowest

position it can assume consistently with the connexion between the parts of the system.

6. Investigate the equation to the common catenary.
7. Define acceleration and mass; and explain what are the units employed in measuring them. What is the relation between the mass of a body and the acceleration imparted to it by a given force? Explain how this relation is established. If a mortar with a given charge of powder, and an elevation of 45°, throws a loaded shell weighing 1 cwt. a distance of 800 yards on a horizontal plane, how far ought an unloaded shell weighing only $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. to be thrown by the same charge at the same elevation?
8. Prove the dynamical formula $v^2 = u^2 + 2fs$, where u is the initial velocity and v that of the body after describing the space s under a constant force producing an acceleration f in a unit of time. Prove the corresponding relation between v and u when the force is a central one varying as the distance, the motion being in the line of action of the force. Deduce the period of a complete oscillation of the body from rest to rest on either side of the centre.
9. Explain by reference to established mechanical principles, how it is that a man can drive a nail into a piece of wood by means of a hammer, when his whole strength would fail to move the nail if applied directly to it. What becomes of the vis viva apparently lost in driving a nail?
10. Enunciate d'Alembert's principle, and explain the use of it in the solution of dynamical problems. Two spheres moving in the same vertical plane come into collision; prove that the motion of their common centre of gravity is not affected by the collision.
11. Prove the "conservation of areas" when a body moves in an orbit about a fixed centre of force.
12. Show how the force of gravity may be measured by means of a pendulum, and thence how the height of a mountain may be found by means of a pendulum. A simple pendulum which beats seconds at the sea level loses 12 seconds in 24 hours when taken to the top of a mountain; find the height of the mountain as a fraction of the earth's radius.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, PNEUMATICS, AND HEAT.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the pressure at any point of a mass of fluid at rest. Explain fully how the pressure of the atmosphere at any time and place is determined. Show by reference to experiment that it is as much upwards as downwards at the same point.
2. Find the tension of the piston-rod of a common pump, the area of the piston being 6 square inches, the height of the piston above the water in the cistern 20 feet, and the lower valve open. (A cubic foot of water weighs 62·4 lbs.)
3. Water is supplied by a pipe from a reservoir of which the bottom is 75 feet above the point of outflow; find the velocity of the issuing stream when the water stands 5 feet deep in the reservoir, neglecting friction. Compare the quantity of water issuing in a second with that which would flow from a pipe of equal

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section but only one foot long inserted in the bottom of the same reservoir.

4. State the experimental laws of resistance offered by a fluid to the motion of a body through it. Show that the resultant pressure of the wind on any plane area exposed to it, directly or obliquely, passes through the centre of gravity of that area.
5. Explain the ascent of a balloon. A balloon contains 49,000 cubic feet of gas which has a specific gravity $\frac{4}{9}$ that of air, what weight, including that of the balloon, will just prevent the balloon from rising, the weight of a cubic foot of air being 535 grains?
6. Show how to find the tension of the sides of a cylindrical pipe containing fluid at a given pressure. The section of a cylindrical boiler has a diameter of 3 feet and the pressure of the steam within is 60 lbs. on the square foot; find the minimum tension which a strip of the material of which the boiler is made, one inch wide, must be capable of sustaining.
7. Explain how the horse power of an engine is measured. The mean section of a stream acting on the floats of a water wheel is 12 feet by 1 foot, its mean velocity is 40 feet per minute, the fall is 12 feet, and the modulus of the wheel is $\frac{1}{2}$; find the horse power of the wheel.
8. Define the coefficient of expansion of air for changes of temperature, and state its amount. Show how its value can be inferred from the change of pressure due to temperature in a mass of air at a constant volume. Why does the value so found differ from that found by measuring the expansion under a constant pressure?
9. Describe the cylinder, condenser, and valves of a steam engine, and explain their action.
10. Point out the several causes which make the work of which a steam engine is capable less than that theoretically due to the heat evolved during the combustion of the fuel. Is this waste of energy greater in a high pressure or in a condensing engine, and why?
11. Investigate the conditions of stability of the equilibrium of a body floating in a liquid.

HEAT, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Trace the changes in temperature and density produced in a lump of ice, originally at 4° below freezing, as it gradually acquires heat from a uniform source until it is 15° above freezing.
2. Define the dew point. Describe Daniell's or Regnault's method of finding the dew point, and explain the principle of it.
3. How is it shown experimentally that heat radiating from different sources may differ in quality as well as intensity, just as light from different sources may differ in colour as well as in brightness? Explain as a consequence of this how the atmosphere helps to retain the solar heat received by the earth, and how it does so more at one time than another.
4. State Dalton's laws of evaporation. Describe and explain the phenomena of ebullition. How are they modified by the presence of (1) salt, (2) sharp sand in the water? What explanation do you give of these modifications?

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5. Define specific heat. 2 lbs. of zinc heated to 100° C are plunged into 1 lb. of water at 15° C and when the zinc and water have acquired the same temperature they are at 20°. What is the specific heat of zinc?
6. Describe an electric condenser, and explain what is essential to it. Show how very small charges of electricity may be made sensible by means of it.
7. What is meant by induction in electricity? How does the induced charge vary when the distance of the inducing body is varied? What is the relation between the whole induced and inducing charges, and how is this proved to be true?
8. What do you understand by local action in a galvanic battery, and to what cause is it due? Explain why it is lessened by amalgamating the zinc.
9. Define electrical potential or tension. The first zinc of a battery of 5 Daniell's cells is connected with the earth, and the last copper is connected with one end of a wire having a resistance equal to the internal resistance of the battery, and the other end of the wire is connected with the earth: explain by a diagram or otherwise how the potential will vary at the junctions of the several cells and at different points of the wire.
10. Describe the chemical voltameter and explain the principle of it. If two voltameters be placed in the same circuit explain why they do not give the same measure of the current that one alone gives.
11. Explain fully how to measure the resistance for electricity of any given piece of wire.
12. State the laws of attraction and repulsion of two magnetic poles. If a hard steel bar and a soft iron bar be presented to the same pole of a magnet, which will be more strongly attracted, and for what reason?
13. A soft iron bar has an insulated wire wound round it: state the electric effect on the wire when one end of the bar is made (1) to approach (2) to recede from the N. pole of a magnet, and explain how you would make the electricity manifest, and determine its direction if dynamic, and quality if static.

CHEMISTRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define an element in chemistry. Describe the varieties of phosphorous, explain how they are produced, and how they are proved to consist of one and the same substance only.
2. Give an account of the mode in which the composition of water has been determined synthetically.
3. Describe the process of making sulphuric acid, and explain the chemistry of it.
4. What is meant by the nascent state? Give examples to show that an element in the nascent state will sometimes combine with substances with which it will not combine directly in its ordinary state.
5. State the composition of the oxides of carbon, and describe and explain the preparation of each of them. How can they be distinguished from each other, and how can the proportion of each in a mixture of the two be determined?

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6. Name some of the most common forms in which silica occurs in nature. Explain its action when heated with sodium carbonate. Explain how soluble silica may be obtained.
7. Describe the preparation of caustic potash, and explain the same. Explain by equations the action of this substance with (1) hydrochloric acid (2) sulphuretted hydrogen (3) zinc sulphate.
8. What is the chemical nature of cast iron, malleable iron, and steel, respectively? Describe a process for making steel, and explain the chemistry of it.
9. What other elements most nearly resemble iron in their chemical relations? Give the composition of a series of typical compounds of iron, and the corresponding compounds of the allied elements. Give also the reactions by which these elements are distinguished from each other in analysis.
10. Explain the causes of hardness in spring water, and how they may be detected. What kind of impurities may be remoued from water by filtration through charcoal? How do you suppose the charcoal to act?
11. What are the useful properties of platinum? What difficulties attend the working of it, and how are they overcome?
12. Explain the principles of volumetric analysis. 34 measures of a solution containing one per cent. of silver nitrate are required to precipitate the chlorine in 200 measures of a solution of common salt: what is the per-centage of salt in the solution?
N : O : Na : Cl : Ag = 14 : 16 : 23 : 35·5 : 108.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the following rocks, stating the mineral composition of each, and the class and sub-division of rocks to which you refer it,—marl, grit, slate, gravel, basalt, gneiss, greenstone, chert, quartzite.
2. State the system of crystallization and the essential constitution of opal, aragonite, augite, baryte, blende, talc, hæmatite, and mesotype. By what characters may baryte be distinguished from white lead ore (cerussite), blende from tin-stone, talc from mica?
3. State the different kinds of lustre observed in minerals, and give one or more examples of each of them.
4. What is the mineral constitution of granite? Which of its constituents is most liable to decomposition or disintegration, and which the least so? Granites vary in colour from red to grey or white, to which of its mineral constituents are these variations of colour due?
5. Define cleavage, foliation, and lamination, and give one or more examples of each. Explain the most common causes of lamination in sandstones.
6. Explain the formation of caves in limestone, and of stalactites in the caves. What minerals of economic importance are met with in mountain limestone. Describe their modes of occurrence.
7. Define the *strike* of strata. Explain to what it is due.
8. State approximately the greatest depth to which the superficial changes of temperature of the earth in these latitudes are sensible within it. What is known of its temperature at greater depths?
9. Explain the formation of glacial drift. How can you distinguish a river gravel from a glacial deposit?

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10. Give some proofs of the great extent to which denudation has been carried in former geological periods. Explain how the denuding action of the sea is affected by (1) the existence of stratification, (2) the dip of the strata in the land acted upon.
11. Give the principal divisions of British palaozoic strata in ascending order, and explain the grounds for making those divisions.
12. State the distinctive characters of ganoid fishes and of the genera spirifer, trigonia, calymene, and icthyosaur. State the formations in which they severally make their first appearance, and those in which they last appear.

KNOWLEDGE OF MATERIALS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Describe the process of manufacturing bar iron from the ore. What is the tensile strength of good bar iron?
2. What is the difference between hot and cold blast iron; and for what purposes is the former chiefly used?
3. In manufacturing a cast-iron girder what precautions are necessary in order to ensure a good sound casting?
   How would you test the quality of the metal employed?
4. What kinds of timber are most suitable for structures exposed to alternate wet and dry?
5. What is the difference between the wood of the Scotch and spruce firs, and how would you distinguish one from the other?
   Name some of the purposes for which each is used.
6. Describe the different defects to which timber is liable, and how you would judge of its quality.
7. Explain the difference between Roman and Portland cement; state their relative merits, and write out a specification for the supply of Portland cement of the best quality.
8. Having the choice of two good stones, the one a limestone, and the other a sandstone, which would you select for the stairs of a fireproof building, and for hearthstones? State your reasons.
9. How are common stocks and red bricks manufactured?
   Give the names, uses, and ordinary prices of the different bricks commonly employed for building purposes.
10. What is commonly used in the adulteration of painter's white lead? What is the drying of paint due to?
    What is the object of priming woodwork, and what does the priming coat consist of?
11. Write out a specification for a bed of concrete 5 feet thick, to carry a factory chimney.

THEORY OF CONSTRUCTION.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define *friction*, and the *co-efficient of friction*.
   A weight W, resting on an inclined plane, is kept at rest by a force P, acting parallel to the plane. Determine the value of P, taking ϕ as the co-efficient of friction, and θ as the angle of inclination of the plane.
2. A beam l ft. long, and fixed at both ends A and B, is loaded with a weight w at $\frac{1}{5}\,l$ from A, and with w' at $\frac{2}{3}\,l$ from B. Determine the re-actions at A and B.

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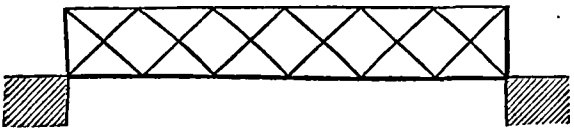
3. In a beam supported at both ends and uniformly loaded, where is the section of greatest bending moment? How are the stresses distributed with regard to the neutral axis of that section?
4. Determine the ultimate strength of a beam supported at both ends, under the following conditions:—
   l = length.
   b = breadth.
   d = depth.
   C = ultimate resistance per unit of area.
   w = weight of load per ft. run.
5. A beam l ft. long, and supported at both ends, is loaded with a weight w at a point distant x from the support A, also with a weight w' distant $x + y$ from A. Give expressions for the shearing stress at any section between x and y, and at x.
6. In the accompanying diagram of a lattice girder for a railway bridge, show by thick lines the parts which should be designed to resist compression, and by thin line those to resist tension. State how the tresses are distributed throughout the different members.



7. In a plate girder bridge of several spans it is proposed, in order to add to the strength of the girders, to connect them together over the piers, although they were not constructed with that intention. Explain fully why it might be unsafe to do so.
8. Explain the offices performed by the stiffeners to a plate girder, and show by a sketch how they ought to be distributed along the web.
9. A roof of 40 ft. span has a pitch of 30°, and the trusses are 10 ft. apart; determine the diameter of a wrought-iron tiebar to connect the feet of the principal rafters, assuming the weight of the roof itself at 18 lbs. per ft. super., and adding the usual allowance for wind and snow.
10. What resistance per foot run would a 14 inch brick wall, 16 ft. high, offer to the force of the wind tending to overturn it, neglecting the strength of the mortar, and taking the weight of the brick-work at 120 lbs. per ft. cube?

ROADS, DRAINAGE, AND RIVER WORKS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Give a dimensioned cross section through a road to be constructed across a bog, and draw out a specification for the same.
2. Describe and illustrate by sketches, the most approved methods, other than macadamizing, of forming roads for heavy traffic in towns.
3. Give a dimensioned cross section of a turnpike road with a footpath on one side, explaining fully the means employed both for surface and under drainage, supposing the latter to be necessary.
4. Show by means of sketches the description of piers you would construct to carry an iron bridge over a river where the least possible obstruction must be offered to the waterway, the depth of water being taken at 15 feet, and the bed of the river consisting of a thick bed of gravel underlying about 10 feet of silt and clay.

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5. Describe some of the means employed for protecting the banks of rivers, and deepening their channels, by increasing the scour.
6. Describe the different kinds of drains used for agricultural drainage. How would you drain stiff clay and porous soils respectively?
7. Draw up a specification for the thorough drainage of a stiff clay soil where a good outfall is to be got.
8. Show by means of sketches, with figured dimensions, how you would construct a dolphin in the case of a bridge of two spans, over a river where steamers ply. The bed may be taken to be firm gravel.
9. It is required to ascertain the velocity and flow of a stream; describe the means you would adopt.

ARCHITECTURE.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Show by sketches how you would determine the different styles of English architecture by the forms given to the arches and the character of the mouldings employed.
2. Give plans to a scale of $\frac{1}{12}$ of two successive courses of bricks at an angle of a house built in English bond, the walls being two bricks thick.
3. Draw to a scale of $\frac{1}{36}$ a cross section of a wooden roof for a span of 40 feet, trusses 10 feet apart, resting on an 18-inch brick wall. Name the different parts, figure the scantlings, and give explanatory freehand sketches of the joints connecting the different members of the truss.
4. Draw a section, on a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a foot, showing all the details of a lead gutter suitable to the above roof, the walls being finished with a stone cornice and blocking course; the eaves to be shown with three courses of duchess slates laid.
5. Explain by means of sketches the different kinds of fireproof flooring you may be acquainted with.
6. Give a horizontal section to a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ through one side of a sash frame set in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ brick wall, showing boxings, shutters, and all the necessary fittings and details of good work.
7. Give a line sketch of an iron roof for a 50 feet span. Show by hand sketches how it rests on the walls, the sections of iron employed in the different members, and the principal joints connecting them together.

SEWAGE AND IRRIGATION.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Describe and state the relative merits of the different systems employed for distributing sewage over land.
2. In laying out a sewage farm, how many acres would you require to utilize the sewage of a town of 50,000 inhabitants?
3. State what you know about any processes which have been tried for manufacturing artificial guano by separating the fertilizing properties of the sewage by precipitation.
   To what extent have they been successful?

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4. Give a sketch of a manhole leading to a main sewer, running down the center of a street; showing how you would deodorize the gases before reaching the open air.
5. What is the objection to close trapping main sewers?
   Where drains run into one another, what points require special attention?
6. What considerations govern the forms and dimensions given to sewers?
   Show by a diagram a simple way of striking the curves of an oval sewer.
7. How would you ensure to landholders the supply of given quantities of water from an irrigation canal?
8. Write out a specification for laying down the drains leading from an ordinary dwelling house to the branch sewer.
9. In laying down a system of house drains, branch and main sewers, what steps would you take to prevent annoyance from gases generated in the sewers?
10. What is the minimum velocity it is desirable to maintain in the flow of sewage through drains?

WATER SUPPLY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What laws govern the friction of fluids, and how do they affect the flow of water in pipes and open channels?
2. Explain the following terms:—Vena contracta: Coefficient of contraction: Pressure of 5 atmospheres: Hydraulic mean depth: Catchment basin.
3. A reservoir embankment has to be formed across a ravine 600 feet wide, to resist a pressure of 50 feet of water. Draw a cross section of the embankment, fully dimensioned, at a point where there is 15 feet of alluvial soil and silt overlying a hard sandstone rock.
   Describe the process of making the embankment.
4. Describe fully, and explain by sketches, how you would provide for drawing off the regular supply of water from the above reservoir.
5. Give a general idea of the arrangements you would make to guard against accidents from floods, and to prevent impure storm waters from fouling a reservoir.
6. What considerations would guide you in selecting a drainage area for the water supply of a town? Supposing the drainage area to be porous, how would you deal with it?
7. What proportion of the rainfall of a district would it be safe to calculate upon under the most favourable conditions of drainage area?
8. How do you calculate the loss of head due to bends and curves in pipes?
9. A main leading from a reservoir is laid for a certain distance at a given fall, and then at a different fall as far as B, there being two bends in the lower length; explain how you would determine the diameter of the pipe at the reservoir in order to allow of a given discharge at B.

10. Explain the "cone theory" as applied to the yield of water by wells, and how does the nature of the strata affect it?
11. Describe the different methods of sinking and lining wells.

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SEA AND RECLAMATION WORKS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What difference would you make in the construction of works intended, 1st. to break or expend the force of the waves; 2nd. to present the least possible resistance to the waves.
2. Explain the term "ground swell." State what it is caused by, and describe its action on a shelving shore.
3. How will the nature of the soil, upon which a sea embankment is to be raised, affect its mass and section?
4. Give a section of a sea wall to be erected on a sandy shore to keep out 8 ft. of ordinary spring tides; the range of the tide being 15 ft., and the situation exposed. The materials used may be considered as readily obtained in the neighbourhood.
5. Draw up a specification for the erection of the above embankment.
6. What are "groins," and how are they used?
   Give sketches showing some of the different ways of constructing them.
7. Describe the mode of reclaiming land from the sea by "polders," as practised in Holland. Give sections and explain the construction of the dykes employed.
8. How would you provide for the drainage of land reclaimed from the sea?
9. Show, on plan, how the stonework of the Eddystone lighthouse was bonded.
10. What is meant by "tabling" in masonry exposed to the action of the sea?

HARBOUR AND DOCK WORKS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Describe the different methods which have been resorted to for getting in masonry foundations under water.
2. Describe the different kinds of iron bearing piles in use, and how they are sunk.
3. Which would you use for sea works, cast or wrought iron piles? State your reasons.
4. Give sketches showing the action of a pile driving machine, and the ringing and shoeing of wooden piles; both whole and sheet piles.
5. A floating dock wall 30 feet high has to be borne on wooden piles driven through 15 feet of silt into hard gravel; draw a section of the proposed wall and pile foundations, with full details and dimensions.
6. Give a detailed estimate of the probable cost of erecting 100 feet of the above wall.
7. What weight and fall of monkey would be required to drive the piles for the above wall; and what test would you exact of the piles having been sufficiently driven.

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8. A cofferdam, capable of resisting 15 feet of water, has to be constructed, in order to get in the foundations of a harbour wall. Draw a section of the cofferdam you would erect, marking the dimensions of the different parts; and determine the pressure of water against it. A thick bed of stiff clay underlies 10 feet of silt.
9. If the above cofferdam were exposed to the action of the waves, what difference would you make in its construction?
10. Describe the action of a scouring basin in a harbour. Where should the outlet be situated?

CANAL ENGINEERING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Show by construction the best discharging section for a channel with banks sloping at an angle of 40°.
2. Draw a dimensioned cross section, giving the details of construction of a canal to carry boats 12 feet broad, with a maximum draught of 4½ feet; the water level to be 8 feet above the natural ground level, and the soil available for the embankment porous.
3. What considerations would guide you in deciding between single locks separated by reaches, or concentrating the fall at a flight of locks?
   What is the object of double flights of locks?
4. What are the different causes of loss of water in canals?
   How is the demand for water usually estimated, and what are the ordinary sources of supply?
5. Describe the system of *inclined planes* on canals, and state its advantages over locks.
6. Give drawings to a scale of $\frac{1}{24}$, showing the construction of a pair of tail gates, for the passage of boats as described in Question 2; the lift being 7 feet. Mark the names and dimensions of the different parts.
7. Draw up a specification for the proper construction of the above lock gates; and determine the pressure they ought to be capable of resisting.
8. What is the object of side ponds in connexion with locks? Explain their action both when used singly and double.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Why is ballast used on railroads, and how is it laid?
   Name the different materials suitable for ballast, placing them in what you consider to be their order of merit.
2. Describe the mode of executing cuttings and embankments in ordinary soils.
3. Give a dimensioned cross section of a railroad for a double line of rails, through a clay cutting 20 feet deep, showing every detail of construction.
4. Give the sections and weights per foot run of some of the rails laid down in Ireland; also a cross section through a chair showing how the rail is secured in position.

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5. By what means are the flanges on the wheels of railway carriages preserved from the wear and tear which would result from constant friction against the rails? Why are the upper surfaces of the rails rounded?
6. In what different ways are rails laid?
   Give a plan, with dimensions, of about 30 feet of a single line of rails running over a bridge, showing stone parapets, rails, joints, and transverse sleepers.
7. Show by means of plans and sections the construction of a carriage turntable.
8. To what extent do atmospheric changes affect the length of iron rails, and how are the expansion and contraction of the rails provided for?
9. What are the conditions of safety laid down by the Board of Trade in the case of cast and wrought iron bridges?
10. Draw a cross section on a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ through the centre of a cast iron railway bridge carrying a double line of rails over an occupation road.

APPENDIX IV.

MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

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* The Examination Papers, &c. of the Examination for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, July 1870, were printed in the 15th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, App. IV., pp. 166–200.

† The Examination Papers, &c. for an Examination for Direct Commissions held in July 1870 were printed in the 15th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, App. IV., pp. 201–239.

MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Examinations for Direct Commissions.

Proposed new Regulations.

The Military Secretary, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 21st October 1870.

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject of the schemes of examination for admission to the army, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to enclose copy of draft regulations for the examination of candidates for Direct Commissions proposed by the Director General of Military Education.

The Civil Service Commissioners will observe that these draft regulations differ very materially from the scheme proposed by the Royal Commission on Military Education.

1st. The marks for Latin have been reduced from 4,000 to 3,000.

2nd. The marks for Greek have been reduced from 3,000 to 2,000.

3rd. English Composition and History have been joined, and the marks have been raised from 2,500 to 3,000.

4th. Geology is added as a subject of examination with marks 1,500.

5th. The marks for experimental sciences have been raised from 1,500 to 2,000.

Before coming to a decision upon this question, Mr. Cardwell would be glad to have the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners with regard to the alternative proposals or any modification of them.

The Commissioners will not fail to observe that there is a great difference between the examination for Direct Commissions and for Woolwich, the latter being competitive and the former qualifying with a very low standard, and that this difference may be considered to make it necessary to take special precautions against the introduction of such subjects as are capable of being easily "crammed."

I have, &c.

(ENCLOSURE.)

MEMORANDUM.

The following Regulations in regard to the Examination of Gentlemen preparatory to their receiving Commissions in the Army, will take effect from this date, in lieu of those issued on the 1st January 1867, and previous dates.

I. The examinations of candidates for direct commissions will be held in London at such periods as the exigencies of the service may require, and be conducted under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners. The number of candidates summoned to attend each examination will be limited to the requirements of the service.

II. The age of candidates examined for direct appointments will be from 17 to 20 years for all cavalry and infantry corps.

III. The candidate will be examined by a medical board to ascertain that he is in every point of view, as regards his physical constitution, fit for military service.

He will be required to produce the following certificates, which must be forwarded to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, as soon as possible after the receipt of the order to attend for examination:— Examinations for Direct Commissions.

a. A certificate of baptism, or other satisfactory proof of his age.

b. A certificate from a minister of the Church, or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of religion. Proposed new Regulations.

c. A certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, or by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years; or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the officer commanding-in-chief.

d. A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

IV. The following will be the subjects of examination, but no candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than *five* of these subjects, or *six* if freehand drawing be one of them:—

	Marks.
1. Latin	3,000
2. Greek	2,000
3. Mathematics, limited to arithmetic, geometry, algebra, and plane trigonometry	4,000
4. English language, literature, and history (the authors and period of history being notified beforehand)	3,000
5. French	2,000
6. German	2,000
7. Geology	1,500
8. Experimental sciences, the candidate being limited to one of the following subjects, *i.e.*, (*a*) Chemistry and Heat; or, (*b*) Electricity, including Magnetism	2,000
9. Freehand drawing (figure and landscape)	1,000

V. Of the foregoing subjects, the elementary branches of mathematics and the English and French (or German) languages to the extent stated in the following paragraphs, will be considered obligatory:—

1. In mathematics, 1,000 marks will be given to the following obligatory portions, viz., arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, extraction of the square root, and simple interest.

Geometry not beyond the standard of the first book of Euclid.

Of the marks allotted to the foregoing portions of mathematics, one-third will be required for qualification.

2. In the English language, the candidate will be required to write correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation, and to compose an essay or letter. 1,000 marks will be allotted to this portion of English, of which 500 will be required for qualification.

3. In French or German 300 marks will be required for qualification.

4. Out of the remaining subjects the candidate may select any two, or three if freehand drawing be one of them.

5. No candidate will be allowed to count the marks gained in any one of the three voluntary subjects, unless amounting to one fourth of the whole number of marks allotted to that subject; and for qualification he will be required to obtain on his five (or six) subjects a total of 2,000 marks.

6. In the examination in classics, passages will be given for translation from the books usually read at schools; grammatical questions will be set, and passages from English prose authors will be also given for translation into the Latin language; translations into Greek prose will not be required, nor verse composition in either language.

VI. The result of each examination will be reported to the officer commanding-in-chief, the candidates being placed and being offered commissions in the order in which they pass.

VII. An unsuccessful candidate will not be debarred from applying to the officer commanding-in-chief for permission to attend a future examination. No candidate, however, will be allowed more than three trials.

Should a candidate obtain only between 1,000 and 1,500 marks, he will not be allowed to present himself for re-examination for at least six months. If he obtains less than 1,000 marks, a period of at least 12 months must elapse before he can be allowed to present himself again.

In all cases permission to be re-examined must depend upon the number of applicants on the list.

In subsequent examinations no credit will be given for the marks gained by a candidate on former occasions.

Examinations for Direct Commissions.

In the event of a candidate not appearing for examination at the time appointed, such candidate will not be permitted to attend on the next occasion, and he will render himself liable to have his name either erased entirely or placed at the bottom of the list of those noted for examination.

Proposed new Regulations.

VIII. A student at either of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, or Queen's University, Ireland, who shall have passed "responsions" at Oxford, the "previous examination" at Cambridge or the corresponding examinations at the other universities, is qualified for a commission by purchase without being required to pass the foregoing examination, provided he is within the limits of 17 and 20 years of age, and can produce the certificates marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).

In the case of students of any of the above universities who have passed the examinations necessary for taking a degree in arts, the age for admission to the army by direct commissions will be extended to 22 years.

The candidates mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs will be required to produce, in addition to certificates of age and moral character, the usual certificates of having passed the university examinations.

On his application being approved, the candidate will receive an order to be medically examined as to his physical fitness for the service.

The candidate will address his application, accompanied by the necessary certificates to the military secretary, Horse Guards.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 12th December 1870.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant relative to the regulations proposed by the Director General of Military Education, for the examination of candidates for Direct Commissions.

Having given their careful consideration to the questions raised in your letter, the Commissioners desire me to request that you will submit to the Secretary of State for War the following observations:—

(1.) If it were asked whether, as a proof of industry and general ability, an acquaintance with the moderate amount of mathematics described in the Regulations were of greater value in the proportion of four to three than the greatest proficiency in Latin which any candidate is likely to show, the Commissioners would hesitate to answer in the affirmative. But having regard to the peculiar importance which is understood to attach to mathematical training in the education of an officer, it appears to the Commissioners not undesirable that in these examinations classics and mathematics should have the relative weight which the Director General of Military Education proposes to assign to them.

(2.) By the fourth section of the fourth regulation the examination in history, which before was general, is limited to the history of England; and English history and literature are combined with English composition so as to form one subject in which every candidate is required to qualify.

The necessary effect of this, under a system in which the number of subjects is limited, will be to encourage the study of English history and literature in preference to the other optional subjects, and this encouragement will of course be increased by the addition of 500 marks to the maximum. The Commissioners advert to these points, thinking that they may possibly have escaped Mr. Cardwell's notice; but they do not desire to offer any suggestion respecting them, except that it would appear desirable to announce in the regulations what marks are to be assigned to English history and English literature respectively.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, War Office.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 6th January 1871.

Authors and period of history for winter examination, 1871-2.

WITH reference to the regulations for the examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich;

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell that they have selected the following authors and period of history for the examination which is appointed to be held in November next, viz.:—

Authors.

Chaucer.—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spenser.—Faerie Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare.—Tempest, Merchant of Venice, Julius Cæsar, Romeo and Juliet.
Milton.—Paradise Lost, Book I., and Samson Agonistes.
Pope's Epistles.
Bacon's Essays.
Addison's Papers in the Spectator.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.
Scott.—Kenilworth, The Monastery, The Abbot, The Fortunes of Nigel.

Period of History.

The History of England.—From 1550 to 1650 A.D.

If Mr. Cardwell approves of this selection the Commissioners presume that he will cause public notice to be issued on the subject at the proper time.

I have, &c.

The Director-General of Military Education to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 18th January 1871.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I am desired by the Director-General of Military Education to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Secretary of State for War has approved of the authors and periods of history selected for the examination to be held in November next, of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy; and that the requisite announcement was made in the "Times" newspaper of the 17th instant.

The list will also be published in the Army List for next month.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Proposed new Regulations.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 6th January 1871.

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st June last, and to my reply thereto of June 22nd.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will move Mr. Secretary Cardwell to cause them to be informed whether

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

it is his desire to modify in the manner proposed by them, or in any other way the regulations respecting the examination to be held in May next for admission to the Royal Military Academy.

I have, &c.

Proposed new Regulations.

The Director-General of Military Education, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, War Office, 11th January 1871.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform the Civil Service Commissioners that time does not admit of any modification of the regulations for the examination to be held in May next for entrance to the Royal Military Academy, but that he proposes to modify them for the examination in November 1871 in the manner shown in the accompanying copy* of the General Regulations for the Royal Military Academy.

Physical geography having been combined with geology, 1,500 marks may perhaps be considered too few for the subject. Mr. Cardwell will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Civil Service Commissioners upon the subject.

I am, &c.

New Regulations.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 14th January 1871.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that it would in their opinion be advisable to fix the number of marks for "geology and physical geography" at 2,000 instead of at 1,500.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Military Education Branch, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Military Education Branch, War Office, 25th March 1871.

WITH reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, I am desired by the Director-General of Military Education to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Governor of the Royal Military Academy has now expressed the opinion that a further experience of the new course of instruction at the academy will doubtless suggest some important alterations in the subjects of the entrance examination, and that Mr. Secretary Cardwell therefore considers it advisable to postpone the alterations which it was his intention to make in the regulations with respect to English and geology, until the whole of the alterations which may be prompted by further experience shall have been ascertained; as it is obviously inexpedient to make constant changes in the rules which govern the admission of candidates to the Royal Military Academy.

* The Regulations, as finally settled, are printed at p. 185.

For the present therefore the examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy will be conducted in conformity with the general regulations dated 15th February 1870. ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

I have, &c. New Regulations.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Military Education Branch, War Office.

SIR, 1st April 1871.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, communicating the wish of the Secretary of State for War that the proposed alterations in the subjects of the Entrance Examination for the Royal Military Academy should be postponed for a time.

The Commissioners have always understood that the Summer Examination of this year was to be held under the Regulations of February 15th 1870, and they have made their preparations accordingly. As regards the winter examination they venture to hope that before the time comes for issuing the necessary notices, it may be found possible to frame amended Regulations embodying the alterations already approved by Mr. Secretary Cardwell, whereby greater weight would be given to English, and to the Natural Sciences. Even if other alterations should afterwards be found necessary, any disturbance which might thus be caused in the calculations of Candidates or their teachers would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be a far less serious evil than the continued depreciation of two important branches of instruction.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 12th May, 1871.

ADVERTING to Captain Greentree's letter of the 21st February last and subsequent correspondence relative to the revision of the regulations for the government of the Royal Military Academy, and particularly to the interview which took place at this office between yourself, the governor of the Academy, and the Civil Service Commissioners.

I am directed to transmit an amended draft of the regulations embodying what the Commissioners understand to be the result of the interview above referred to.

I am at the same time to request that as soon as the draft is finally settled the Commissioners may be supplied with copies, as frequent applications on the subject are made to them, and if it is intended that the alterations under consideration should be enforced at the winter examination, it seems desirable that early notice should be given.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Military Education Branch, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Military Education Branch, War Office, 5th July 1871.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th May last I am desired by the Director General of Military Education to forward the accompany-

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

ing Copies of the Revised Regulations for the Royal Military Academy, which Mr. Secretary Cardwell has decided shall not come into operation until the Midsummer of 1872.

I have, &c.

New Regulations.

(ENCLOSURE.)

N.B.—The following revise of the Regulations, dated 15th February 1870, will come into force, as regards the subjects of examination for admission, at the Midsummer examination, 1872. For age of candidates *see* Special Army Circular, dated 7th October 1871.

[*This Circular is as follows*:—

"With reference to the Regulations for the Royal Military Academy, the Secretary "of State has approved of the limits of age of candidates for admission to the "Academy being as follows:—

"For the winter examination, 1871-72	16 to 19 years.
"For the Midsummer examination, 1872	16 to 18½ "
"For subsequent examinations	16 to 18 "]

GENERAL REGULATIONS for the GOVERNMENT of the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH.

Object of the Royal Military Academy.

1. The Royal Military Academy is maintained for the purpose of affording a preparatory education to candidates for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. This education will be chiefly technical, and will in no obligatory subject be carried beyond the point useful to both corps alike.

Regulations for Admission, &c.

2. The number of cadets will vary according to the requirements of the service.

3. Admission will be determined by competition, unaccompanied by nomination. Notice will be given from time to time of the examinations for admission, which will be conducted under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners, and will take place half-yearly about Christmas and Midsummer.

4. The number of trials allowed will not exceed three.

5. The limits of age for admission will be from 16 to 18, the age being reckoned to the 1st January for the winter examination, and to the 1st July for the summer examination.

6. Any gentleman wishing to compete for admission must send an application to be examined to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards not less than one month before the 1st January and 1st July. This application should be accompanied by the following papers:—

1st. An extract from the register of his baptism, or in default of that, a declaration taken by one of his parents before a magistrate, giving his exact age. When the register of baptism does not contain the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a memorandum, signed by one of his parents or guardians, stating the day on which the candidate was born.

2nd. A certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

3rd. A statement of the subjects of examination in which he may desire to be examined.

7. A candidate who has been examined before, when he applies for leave to present himself again, will only be required to forward the list of subjects he selects, and a certificate as to his moral character from his tutor or the head of his school, &c., for the interval between the two examinations.

8. The candidates will be inspected by Military Surgeons on the first day of the examination, in order that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties. Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

9. Every candidate will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects, whether he takes them up among those in which he wishes to compete, or not, viz.:—

(1.) Mathematics, viz., (*a.*) arithmetic, including the use of common logarithms; (*b.*) algebra, including quadratic equations, the binomial theorem, arithmetical and geometrical progressions; (*c.*) geometry, up to the standard of the sixth book of Euclid. New Regulations.

(2.) French or German.

(3.) English writing from dictation, and grammar.

(4.) Geometrical drawing; *i.e.*, drawing with accuracy, neatness, and to scale, the several problems of Euclid.

A thorough knowledge of each of the three branches of mathematics will be required.

10. Marks gained in French or German in the qualifying examination will not be counted for competition, except when the candidate takes up the subject as one of those in which he wishes to compete. Marks assigned for English writing from dictation and grammar will not be counted for competition.

11. Those candidates only who pass the qualifying examination will be allowed to compete in the competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows:—

(1.) Mathematics, including algebra, ratio and proportion, permutations and combinations, and first principles of probability, theory of logarithms, indeterminate coefficients and first principles of equations, plane trigonometry, co-ordinate geometry and the first principles of solid geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, spherical trigonometry, and differential and integral calculus.

(2.) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors; and English history—the examination in the latter subject being limited to certain fixed periods notified beforehand.

(3.) Latin.

(4.) Greek.

(5.) French; the examination to be partly colloquial.

(6.) German; the examination to be partly colloquial.

*(7.) Experimental sciences, viz., (*a.*) chemistry and heat; or (*b*) electricity and magnetism.

(8.) Geology and physical geography.

(9.) Free-hand figure and landscape drawing.

12. Marks for these subjects will be given in the following proportions:—

(1.)	Mathematics (including 2,000 allotted to the subjects of the qualifying examination)	4,500
(2.)	English composition, literature, and history	3,000
(3.)	Latin	3,000
(4.)	Greek	2,000
(5.)	French	2,000
(6.)	German	2,000
(7.)	Experimental sciences	2,000
(8.)	Geology and physical geography	2,000
(9.)	Drawing, free hand	1,000
	„ geometrical	300

Of these nine subjects a candidate will not be allowed to take up more than four for competition, exclusive of mathematics and drawing.

13. A certain number will be deducted from all marks gained by a candidate in any subject which he takes up, except mathematics and drawing; and the remainders will be added to the marks gained by each candidate in the qualifying examinations in mathematics and geometrical drawing, to make up a total, according to which his place in the competitive list will be determined. The successful candidates will be those who stand first on the list so formed.

Terms of Payment.

14. The terms of payment for Cadets at the Royal Military Academy are regulated by the following articles of Her Majesty's Warrant of 27th December, 1870, for the Pay and Promotion of the Army:—

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* Subjects (*a.*) and (*b.*) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

New Regulations.

[471.] The payment to be contributed on behalf of a Cadet shall be as follows, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance:—

	Annually.
	£
Queen's cadets (if any)	Nil.
For the son of an officer of the army or navy who has died in the Service, and whose family is left in pecuniary distress (subject to the approval of Our Secretary of State)	20
For the son of an officer below the rank of colonel or regimental field officer in the army and captain or commander in the navy, or of an instructor at the Royal Military Academy or Royal Military College or Staff College	40
For the son of a colonel or regimental field officer in the army, or of a captain or commander in the navy, or of a professor at the Royal Military Academy or Royal Military College or Staff College	60
For the son of a general officer who is not colonel of a regiment, or of a vice or rear admiral	70
For the son of an admiral, or of a general officer who is colonel of a regiment or in receipt of Indian colonel's allowances	80
For the son of a private gentleman	125

[472.] In determining the rate of payment—

a. A general officer on the half-pay of his last regimental commission shall pay in accordance with such regimental rank.

b. Officers who have sold their commissions shall be regarded as private gentlemen.

c. Officers on retired full or half-pay after 25 years service, or officers of less than 25 years' service, if placed on half-pay by reduction of establishment, or on account of ill-health, shall pay in accordance with their last substantive regimental rank. The cases of officers voluntarily retiring to half pay before completing 25 years' service shall be specially considered.

d. Officers of the Departments of Our army and navy, according to their relative rank, of the permanent staff of the militia, adjutants of the volunteer force, as well as Indian military and naval officers, shall be treated on the same terms as military or naval officers.

e. The sons of deceased officers shall be contributed for in accordance with the foregoing regulations in regard to the rank or classification of their fathers.

[473.] If a cadet be absent a whole term in consequence of sickness or rustication, a payment of 10*l.* shall be required for the privilege of his name being kept on the rolls of the establishment, and for a vacancy being guaranteed at the commencement of the next term.

[474.] In the case of a cadet who is an orphan, whose annual contribution is only 20*l.*, the amount to be paid when absence extends over a whole term shall be determined by Our Secretary of State.

[475.] If a cadet be absent from sickness during a portion of the term, his pay shall continue to be issued and credited to his account; but no refund of the contribution shall be permitted.

[476.] If a cadet be rusticated or removed during a term, his daily pay shall cease from the date on which he is sent away, and the contributions made for the half-year shall be forfeited.

[477.] The pay of a cadet shall be 3*s.* a-day. It is issued to cover the expenses of regimental clothing, messing, washing, and other contingencies. All other necessary expenses of this nature, as well as weekly pocket money, postage of letters, bootmakers', and tailors' bills for repairs, &c., which cannot be covered by his pay, shall be chargeable to his parent or guardian in addition to the regulated contribution.

[478.] Each cadet on first joining shall be required to pay, in addition to the regulated contribution, a sum of 25*l.* to cover the expense of uniform, books, &c., and to bring with him the articles of clothing of which he will receive notice, and which must afterwards be kept at his own expense. He shall also be required to pay the regulated contribution in advance, for each half-year of the time during which he remains under instruction; and a deposit of 5*l.* on account for contingent expenses, which latter sum he shall be required to make up on returning to the Royal Military Academy after each vacation, to cover any expenses that may be incurred on his account during the ensuing half-year.

Government and Organization.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

15. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will be the President of the Royal Military Academy.

16. An independent inspection by a Board of Visitors, appointed by the Secretary of State for War, and reporting to him, will be made once a year. Such visitors will not be a permanent body, but will not all be changed at the same time. The report of this Board will be presented to Parliament. New Regulations.

17. The Academy will be under the control of a Governor, a military man, selected with special reference to his qualifications for superintending both instruction and discipline, and appointed by and responsible to the Secretary of State for War, through the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

18. The Governor by virtue of his office will have local rank superior to that of any of the officers employed under him.

19. The tenure of the appointment is regulated by the following Article of the Royal Warrant of the 27th December, 1870 :—

> [488.] The appointment of Governor of Our Royal Military Academy.... shall be for seven years, with power of re-appointment; but shall in all cases terminate after 14 years, or at the age of 60.

20. The Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War, will have the power of appointing and removing the professors and instructors.

21. The organization will be on a military basis.

22. The Governor will be solely responsible for discipline and for the general superintendence of the studies.

23. He will be assisted in the arrangement of the studies by an Academy Board, composed of the professors or senior instructors of the different branches. The head of each branch will have the general power of supervision and inspection over the studies in his department, with the duty of reporting on them to the Governor.

24. The Governor will from time to time assemble and confer with all the professors and instructors of each separate branch on matters relating to it.

25. The Governor will be assisted by a Staff Officer, not under the rank of Captain, who will be Secretary and Treasurer, and have charge of the records, correspondence, and accounts of the establishment, and make all local payments connected therewith, and receive the contributions for the cadets. This appointment will be for seven years, with power of re-appointment.

26. The cadets will form one company under a Captain, assisted by four Lieutenants, charged with the discipline out of studies and the drill, one of whom will be Adjutant and Quartermaster.

27. The professors and instructors may be either military men or civilians.

28. The professors and instructors will have certain limited powers of punishment, within and without the halls of Study, at the discretion of the Governor, to whom they will report all punishments which they may inflict.

29. The Chaplain will be specially appointed by the Secretary of State, and will give instruction in classics.

30. The tenure of office of the professors and Instructors is regulated by the following Article of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870 :—

> [490.] The Professors and Instructors at Our Royal Military Academy shall be appointed for six years, with power of re-appointment. Their term of office shall not continue after the age of 55, unless an extension be specially recommended by the Governor and approved by Our Secretary of State.

31. No Professor or Instructor will be permitted to give private instruction to a cadet, either during the vacation or at any other time; or be allowed to prepare candidates for admission to the Academy.

32. The Governor will have the absolute power of rustication and removal, and also of sentencing a cadet for misconduct to lose places in the list of successful candidates for commissions; when expulsion is necessary, the case will be referred to the Secretary of State through the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

33. The name of any cadet expelled for misconduct will be recorded in the office of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and will be made known to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and to the Secretary of State for India, in order to prevent his being admitted into Her Majesty's Naval, Military, or Indian Service.

34. A sword will be given at each final examination as a special reward for excellence in conduct.

35. The governor will cause registers to be kept of all serious punishments awarded, and of the offences which have caused them.

36. He will inspect accounts of every description connected with the academy, and certify those which require it.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Course of Instruction.

37. The length of the course of instruction will be two years and a-half.

New Regulations.

38. If any cadet fail to come up to the required standard at two examinations, or be found unable to qualify in his studies for a Commission within three years, to be counted from the commencement of the term in which he first joins, or to acquire a sufficient proficiency in military exercises, he will be removed. No extension of the above period of three years will be granted on account of absence from any cause excepting illness. Cases of protracted absence on account of illness will be specially referred for decision to the Secretary of State for War through the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

39. The following subjects will form the course of obligatory studies :—

(1.) Mathematics, including a thorough knowledge of plane trigonometry; practical mechanics, with the application of mathematics to machinery.
(2.) Fortification, field and permanent; such a course as is suitable to cadets qualifying for the Artillery, and the requisite amount of geometrical drawing.
(3.) Artillery; such a course as is suitable to cadets qualifying for the engineers.
(4.) Military drawing, with field sketching and reconnoissance.
(5.) Military history and geography.
(6.) French or German, at the student's choice.
(7.) Elementary chemistry and physics.
(8.) Drills and exercises.

40. In addition to the obligatory course, every cadet will be allowed, at his option, to take up certain voluntary subjects, viz. :—

(1.) Higher mathematics.
(2.) Higher portions of fortification.
(3.) A second modern language, French or German.
(4.) Free-hand, figure, and landscape drawing.
(5.) Higher chemistry.
(6.) Latin } Instructions in these subjects to be given by the chaplain.
(7.) Greek }

41. Marks will be assigned to the obligatory subjects of instruction in the following proportions :—

Mathematics and mechanics		7
Fortification		7
Artillery		5
Military drawing and reconnoissance		6
Military history, &c.		3
One modern language, French or German		2
Elementary chemistry and physics		2
Drills and exercises	Manual, platoon, and company drill	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Gymnastics	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Riding and sword exercise	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Artillery	2
		$3\frac{1}{2}$

40. The voluntary subjects shall be valued as follows :—

Higher mathematics	5
Higher fortification	3
Latin	2
Greek	2
One second foreign language, French or German	2
Free-hand, figure, and landscape drawing	2
Higher chemistry	2

43. No obligatory subject shall gain a cadet any marks unless he obtain a minimum of one-half marks in it.

44. No cadet will be ensured a Commission unless he qualify by obtaining at least one-half marks in the obligatory course in mathematics and mechanics, fortification and artillery, and one-half of the total aggregate of the marks allotted to all the obligatory subjects.

45. No voluntary subjects shall gain a cadet any marks unless he obtain a minimum of at least one-third of the marks assigned to that portion of it in which he is examined. The marks gained in the voluntary subjects will be added to those obtained in the obligatory subjects to make a second total, according to which cadets shall be finally placed.

46. The periodical examinations will be entirely conducted by examiners independent of the Academy, the whole of the marks, except those reserved for note books and drawing being allotted according to their results.

Staff of the Establishment.

New Regulations.

47. The following will be the staff of the establishment :—

Governor	1
Secretary and Treasurer	1
Captain Commanding Company	1
Lieutenants	3
Adjutant and Quartermaster	1
Medical Officer	1
Chaplain	1
Professor and Instructors of Mathematics and Mechanics	4
" " Fortification and Geometrical Drawing	4
" " Artillery	2
" " Military Drawing, &c.	4
" " Military History and Geography	1
" " French and German	2
" " Figure and Landscape Drawing	1
" " Chemistry	1

48. The pay and allowances of the officers are regulated by the following articles of Her Majesty's Warrant of the 27th December 1870 :—

[469.] The pay of the Officers of Our Royal Military Academy shall be as follows :—

	Yearly.	
Governor	1,500*l.*	inclusive of all allowances except quarters, and in addition to his unattached pay as a General Officer or his pay as Colonel Commandant of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, in the event of his holding such rank.
Secretary and Treasurer not of lower rank than Captain	400*l.*	inclusive of all allowances except quarters, and in addition to regimental pay.

	Daily.	
Captain of Company	12*s.*	and regimental pay [also forage allowance for one horse, quarters, fuel, and light, and two soldier servants].
Lieutenants	each 4*s.*	and regimental pay [also quarters, fuel, and light, and one soldier servant].
Adjutant and Quartermaster	5*s.*	and regimental pay as Lieutenant [also quarters, fuel, and light, forage allowance for one horse, and two soldier servants].

Surgeon, according to his rank in the Army Medical Department.

Chaplain and Classical Instructor, 400*l.* yearly, and quarters, fuel and light.

Professor of Mathematics, if a civilian, 550*l.* to 700*l.* yearly, by a triennial increase of 50*l.*

Professor of Mathematics, if an officer, 550*l.* yearly without increase.

Instructors of Mathematics, if civilians, 350*l.* to 500*l.* each yearly, by a triennial increase of 50*l.*

Instructors of Mathematics, if officers, 450*l.* yearly, without increase.

	Yearly. £
Professor of Fortification	550
Instructors of Fortification and Geometrical Drawing, each	450
Professor of Artillery	550
Instructors of Artillery	450
Professor of Military Drawing	550
Instructors of Military Drawing, each	450
Professor of Military History	500
Professor of French	350
Professor of German	350
Professor of Landscape Drawing	350
Professor of Chemistry	400

Royal Military Academy.

New Regulations.

[470.] The above scale of pay [and allowances] shall include all remuneration of every kind except any additional pay, beyond his ordinary regimental pay, to which an officer may be entitled by brevet rank or as a reward for distinguished service in the field, and no person hereafter to be appointed to any of the above appointments shall be entitled to pension or superannuation allowance for services in such appointment.

49. The appointments of military professors and instructors are open to officers of all ranks.

50. No person whatever belonging to the Royal Military Academy is to receive a present from any cadet, or from the relations or friends of any cadet.

EDWARD LUGARD.

War Office, 29th June 1871.

Examination for Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

The Secretary, Military Education Branch, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Military Education Branch, War Office, 13th April 1871.

I AM desired by the Director-General of Military Education to acquaint you that on the application of the Governor of Malta, the Secretary of State for War requests that the necessary questions may be prepared for the competitive examination of eight candidates for a vacancy which has occurred in the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, and that when ready they may be forwarded confidentially to the Director-General for transmission to Sir Patrick Grant.

The subjects of examination are those shown in the enclosed list.*

I have, &c.

Examination for Household Brigade.

The Secretary, Military Education Branch, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Military Education Branch, War Office, 21st April 1871.

I AM desired by the Director-General of Military Education to acquaint you for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners that on the application of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for War has approved of an examination of candidates for commissions in the Household Brigade being held in accordance with the Horse Guards memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed.†

There are 33 gentlemen to be examined.

Mr. Cardwell requests to be informed whether the Commissioners are prepared to undertake this examination, and if so whether the 5th June will be a convenient date for its commencement.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Director-General of Military Education.

SIR, 26th April, 1871.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Greentree's letter of the 21st instant with enclosure, relative to an examination of candidates for commissions in the Household Brigade.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for Mr. Secretary Cardwell's information, that the Commissioners will be prepared to undertake the

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* A copy of this paper was printed in the 15th Report of the Commissioners, App. IV., p. 138.

† This paper is printed at p. 225.

examination in question, and that the 5th June next will be a convenient date for its commencement. Examination for Household Brigade.

The Commissioners, however, find themselves in some difficulty as regards the range which the examination in "English language" is intended to embrace. By clause IV. of the memorandum a maximum of 2,000 marks is allotted to this subject; and by the second paragraph of clause V. it is provided that 1,000 marks may be obtained for writing from dictation and English Composition.

To avoid possible misapprehension, the Commissioners would be glad to be informed, to what branches of English the remaining 1,000 marks are meant to be assigned.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Military Education Branch, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, Military Education Branch, War Office, 28th April 1871.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I am desired by the Director-General of Military Education to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Secretary of State for War approves of half the number of marks allotted to "English language," in clause IV. of the Horse Guards' memorandum, dated 1st April 1871, being assigned to English grammar and to exercises in re-writing given sentences in a correct form, or in pointing out inaccuracies or peculiarities in the construction of the same.

I have, &c.

2.—EXAMINATION FOR THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

DECEMBER 1870.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

Horse Guards, 1st May 1868.

N.B.—All candidates for Commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers are required to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy.

I. Competitive examinations for admission are held in London twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The candidates must be between 16 and 19 years of age.

II. The admissions will be determined by the result of the examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz. :—

			Marks.
1. Mathematics	Pure	Section I. Arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, plane trigonometry - 2,000	3,500
		Section II. Spherical trigonometry, elements of co-ordinate geometry, and of the differential and integral calculus * - 500	
	Mixed :—Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics - - - 1,000		
2. English language and composition - - -			1,000
3. History of England, its dependencies and colonies -			1,000
4. Geography (modern) - - - - -			1,000
5. Classics	Latin language - - - -		1,500
	Greek ditto - - - -		1,500
6. French language - - - - -			1,000
7. German ditto - - - - -			1,000
8. Hindustani ditto - - - - -			1,000

The examination in French, German and Hindustani will include writing from dictation.

9. Experimental sciences, *i.e.*, chemistry, heat, electricity, including magnetism - - - - -	1,000
10. Natural sciences, *i.e.*, mineralogy and geology - -	1,000
11. Drawing { Free-hand drawing of machinery, architectural, topographical, landscape, or figure subjects - - - - }	1,000

Every candidate must qualify in geometrical drawing; *i.e.* drawing in ink, with accuracy, neatness, and to scale the several problems of Euclid. The standard of qualification in this subject is 100 marks, which must

* See the syllabus on the next page.

be gained out of a maximum of 300 nominally assigned to it. But the marks so gained will not count towards the general aggregate.

III. No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be mathematics, and no one who does not obtain at least 700 marks in Section I. of pure mathematics, will be eligible for an appointment.

From the other subjects of examination, to which marks are assigned as above, each candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which he desires to be examined. The rules for counting marks in such subjects are as follows :—

In all subjects carrying marks, except the 1st section of mathematics, in which 700 marks are required, one-sixth of the number allotted to each must be gained before they can be allowed to count.

In classics, the subject is divided into two sections as above, either or both of which the candidate may take up as one subject; but he will not be allowed to count the marks gained in either section unless they amount to one-sixth of the number allotted to it.

In either *French*, *German*, or *Hindustani*, every candidate will be required to obtain for qualification one-sixth of the maximum of marks, whether he takes it up as subjects in which he desires to compete or not.

It should be understood that, although only a small qualifying test has been imposed in respect to modern languages, a knowledge of them on admission will contribute greatly to a candidate's future success at the Royal Military Academy.

IV. The candidates are allowed to answer as many questions as the time allotted to the subject will permit.

V. No candidate will be admitted unless he obtain an aggregate of at least 2,500 marks.

Syllabus of Examination in the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Differential Calculus.

The meaning of differentiation.

The differentiation of elementary functions of one independent variable.

The theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin, with their applications.

The theory of maxima and minima, with its applications.

The equations to the tangents, normals, and asymptotes of plane curves.

The curvature of plane curves and their radii of curvature and evolutes.

The differential co-efficients of the arcs and areas of plane curves to rectangular and polar co-ordinates, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Integral Calculus.

The meaning of integration.

The integration of elementary functions.

The integration of rational fractions.

The determination of the lengths and areas of plane curves, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.*

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* The full Regulations were printed in the 15th Report of the Commissioners, p. 166.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH, DECEMBER 1870.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MATHEMATICS.

Tuesday, 13th December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Divide 26*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* by 82.
2. Find the difference in yards and fractional parts of a yard between 10 chains 5 links and 1 furlong 2 rods.
3. An account, after a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is taken off, becomes 16*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* What was the sum due before the discount was subtracted?
4. If a litre is ·52 gallons, find to the nearest penny in English money the value of a pint of liquid which is worth 10 francs the litre, 1,200 francs being equivalent to 49*l.*
5. Express ·101 of 1 lb. 5 oz. as a decimal of 1 cwt.
6. A person borrows 100*l.*, and at the end of each year pays 25*l.* to reduce the principal and to pay interest at 4 per cent. on the sum which has been standing against him through that year. How much will remain of the debt at the end of three years?
7. Resolve $2a^2 - 3a - 35$ into two factors, each containing the first power of a.
8. Solve the following equations:—

(1.) $4x^4 - 16x^2 + 9 = 0.$

[Compute the roots of this equation to two places of decimals.]

(2.) $$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{x} - \frac{b}{y} &= \frac{a^2}{c^2} \\ \sqrt{\frac{a}{x}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}} &= \frac{b}{c} \end{aligned}\right\}.$$

(3.) $$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + xy &= 12 \\ y^2 - xy &= 8 \end{aligned}\right\}.$$

(4.) $x^2(x+3) + x = 1.$

9. Two men run at uniform speeds round a ring 1,440 yards in circumference, starting together at the same point in opposite directions. At the end of 4 minutes they meet and pass one another, and then the man who was the slower of the two increases his pace and runs 90 yards a minute faster than before, the other not altering his speed. The place where they next meet is the point from which they started. Find what the speed was with which each man began to run.
10. Show under what circumstances a ratio is made greater or made less by adding the same quantity to both its terms.

If a, b, c, d are four magnitudes of the same kind, prove that the ratio $a + c : b + d$ is intermediate in magnitude to the two ratios $a : b$ and $c : d$.
11. Prove the Binomial Theorem when the exponent is a positive integer. In the expansion of $(1 - x)^{12}$ how many terms will be positive and how many will be negative?

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

12. How many changes can be rung with 8 bells, one given bell always leading?

13. Explain the advantages of taking 10 for the base of logarithms. If all the logarithms in a table are multiplied by the same number, prove that they will still be logarithms of the same numbers as before, but to another base.

Employ logarithms to find to three places of decimals the value of $\frac{1 \cdot 003}{\sqrt{\cdot 008128735}}$.

If x is an integer, what is the least value which it can receive to make 507^x exceed 8 millions?

PURE MATHEMATICS.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Wednesday, 14th December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. In any right-angled triangle, prove that the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

Show by the aid of the First Book of Euclid only, that the perpendiculars drawn from the points of bisection of the sides of a right-angled triangle will intersect in the point of bisection of the hypothenuse.

2. In an acute-angled triangle, show that the square of the side subtending either of the acute angles is less than the squares of the sides containing that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of the sides and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle.

If in the triangle ABC, A be the subtended acute angle, how will the perpendicular BD drawn from B divide AC, when $BC^2 = AB^2 + 3\,AD^2$.

3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle of which the adjacent sides AB, BC, are equal; show that the diagonal BD bisects the angle ADC.

4. State and prove the property of proportionals known as ex æquali, and illustrate its use from any proposition of Euclid.

5. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line, which likewise cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square of the line bisecting the angle.

If AD be the line bisecting the angle BAC of the triangle and cutting the base in D,

Prove $AC + CD : AD :: AD : AB - BD$.

6. When is a straight line perpendicular to a plane? Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from any point above it.

The base of a pyramid is an equilateral triangle BCD; from the vertex A a perpendicular is drawn which meets the base in its middle point O, prove $AO^2 + \frac{1}{3}\,BC^2 = AC^2$.

7. In modern treatises on Trigonometry the trigonometrical functions are commonly defined as ratios, in ancient treatises as geometrical

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

lines, illustrate both definitions as applied to sines and cosines; explain and reconcile the equations $(\sin A)^2 = (\cos A)^2 = 1$, $(\sin a)^2 + (\cos a)^2 = r^2$ where r is the radius of a circle.

The logarithmic sine of 43° 10′ is registered in the tables as 9·8351341, explain the meaning of this value in accordance with both systems.

8. In any plane triangle in which a, b, c, are the sides subtending the angles A, B, C, respectively,—

Prove (1.) $1 - \cos A = \dfrac{(a - b + c)(a + b - c)}{2bc}$

(2.) $bc\left(\cos\dfrac{A}{2}\right)^2 + ac\left(\cos\dfrac{B}{2}\right)^2 + ab\left(\cos\dfrac{C}{2}\right) = \dfrac{(a + b + c)^2}{4}$

9. In the triangle ABC, there are given to solve it—

(1.) $A = 30°$ $BC = 3\sqrt{3}$ $AC = 3$

or,

(2.) $A = 30°$ $AC = 3\sqrt{3}$ $BC = 3$

Examine which solution will be ambiguous, and from the data in the ambiguous case show that this solution gives an isosceles triangle as one result and a right-angled triangle as the other.

10. An observer at a distance of half a mile on a horizontal plane from the point where a balloon, that ascends vertically and uniformly, left the ground observes the angle of its elevation to be 43° 10′, after this the balloon still ascends uniformly and in the same vertical plane, but in a line making an angle of 15° with the vertical direction, and away from the observer, who, ten minutes after his first observation, finds the angle of elevation of the balloon to be 64° 25′; find the rate at which the balloon moves in miles per hour.

11. A pyramid has a regular hexagon for a base with 20 feet in each side, its perpendicular altitude which passes through the centre of the base is 15 feet, find the content of the pyramid and the inclination of one of its plane faces to the base.

Where will a plane parallel to the base meet the axis, so that the pyramid thus cut off will be to the frustum cut off as one to seven?

MATHEMATICS.

Friday, 16th December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. If $y = ax + b, y = a_1x + b_1$ be the equations to two straight lines referred to the same system of rectangular co-ordinates, find the angle at which the lines intersect, and determine the conditions when two straight lines are (1) parallel, (2) perpendicular to each other.

$9x^2 + 9y^2 - 12y - 32 = 0$ is the equation to a circle, find the equation to the diameter which makes an angle of 45 with the axis of x.

2. Construct the conic section represented by the equation—

$2x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2 - 8 = 0$, and find its area.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

3. In a parabola find the focal distance at any point in terms of the abscissa and distance of the focus from the vertex.

If S be the focus of a parabola, PM a semi-ordinate to the axis, show that the circle circumscribing the triangle SPM will touch the straight line which is a tangent to the vertex of the parabola.

4. In spherical trigonometry, state and prove the fundamental properties by which the primitive and polar triangles are related to each other.

Find generally the cosine of an angle of a spherical triangle in terms of the sides, and thence the cosine of a side in terms of the angles.

5. Find the area of a spherical triangle in terms of the spherical excess.

The angles of a spherical triangle on the surface of the earth are 42° 2′ 35″, 67° 55′ 38″, 70° 1′ 48″, find the area of the triangle in square miles, taking the earth's diameter at 8,000 miles.

6. What is the limit expressed by the differential coefficient of a function of one independent variable? Find from definition the differential coefficient of sin x.

7. Given $u = \log_e \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ find $\frac{du}{dx}$.

If $y^3 - 3x^2y + x^3 = 0$, prove $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$.

8. If $u = f(x)$ has a maximum value, show that generally $\frac{du}{dx} = 0$, and that $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$ is finite and negative.

Of all triangles on the same base, and having the same perimeter, show that the isosceles triangle has the greatest area.

9. If (r) be the radius of curvature at any point of a plane curve, (p) the corresponding perpendicular on the tangent, show that the radius of curvature at the point where (r) meets the curve is $\frac{rdr}{dp}$.

In the ellipse the equation from the focus $p^2 = \frac{b^2 r}{2a - r}$ where (a) and (b) are the semi-axes major and minor, find from the above expression the radius of curvature at the extremity of the axis minor.

10. Integrate—

(1) $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 4}$.

(2) $\frac{du}{dx} = (\sin x)^2$.

11. Investigate the expression for the differential coefficient of the volume of a solid of revolution.

Find the volume of a frustum of a paraboloid in terms of the radii of its extreme circular sections and of the portion of the axis intercepted between them.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

MATHEMATICS.

Saturday, 17th December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Two forces, P, Q, act on a point in directions which include the angle 30°. If the direction of Q be reversed, find the angle through which the direction of the resultant of the two forces is thereby transferred.
2. If two forces act upon a body in parallel lines in the same direction, prove that they can always be balanced by a single force equal to their sum.

   If a series of forces act in various directions in one plane on a body, can they always be balanced by a single force? State the conditions of their being in themselves at equilibrium.
3. Prove that two couples acting in the same plane on a body to turn it contrary ways will balance one another if only their moments are equal.

   A door is pulled perpendicularly at the handle by a given force, but is hindered from opening by a bolt at the upper corner. Find the pressure produced on each of the two hinges which are at the top and the bottom of the door.
4. A small body of given weight lies upon a plane inclined at a given angle to the horizon, and the plane is not sufficiently rough to prevent the body sliding down. Given the co-efficient of friction between the body and the plane, find the least force which acting horizontally will keep the body at rest.
5. Assuming the formulæ which give the results of the action of constant accelerating force, prove that when a body slides down a smooth inclined plane the velocity which it acquires is the same as if it had fallen freely down the same vertical height, but the time of descending is greater.

   If it is stated in a French book that a body projected upwards in vacuo with a velocity of 8·17 metres per second rises through 3·4052 metres, what is the value thus obtained for the force of gravity in metres to the first place of decimals?
6. An elastic ball moving with a given velocity and in a given direction impinges on a fixed plane. Find the velocity with which it rebounds.
7. A body is projected upwards in any direction, and is acted on by the force of gravity only. If two points be taken in its path where it has the same height above the horizontal plane through the point of projection, prove that the velocity of the body at these points is the same.

   If the height of these points be given, as well as the velocity and direction of projection, find the time in which the body passes from one of the points to the other.
8. What is the Hydrostatic Paradox, and what fact respecting the pressure of fluids does it illustrate?
9. When liquid is at rest in a vessel, prove that the difference of the pressures at any two points varies as the difference of the depths of these points.

   A straight tube 12 inches long with its lower end closed and its upper end open is sunk in a vertical position in water until its lower end is 10 feet below the surface. Into what space will the atmospheric air be compressed which originally filled the tube? Suppose the pressure of the atmosphere represented by the weight of a column of water 32 feet high.

10. Describe an instrument for finding the specific gravity of a piece of iron.
11. Explain how a syphon draws liquid out of a vessel, and what are the limitations of its action?

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION.

Saturday, 17th December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

(*Only one of the two subjects for Composition is to be attempted.*)

Subject for Composition:—

Either,

1. The pleasures of society or the pleasures of solitude.
2. The qualities which make a good officer.

3. Instance words in which the meaning has grown wider and others in which it has become narrower.

   Instance words which, though commonly used in English, have not become thoroughly incorporated in the language. How are such words usually written and printed?

   Give six pairs of words, the words in each pair having the same signification, but one being of Latin and the other of Anglo-Saxon origin.
4. State the rule or rules for forming the comparative, and the exceptions.

   Mention various ways of forming the past tense of the indicative.

   What different verbs contribute to the formation of the verb *To be*?
5. The construction in some of the following sentences is ungrammatical, in others it is peculiar; correct the errors, and explain the peculiarities;—"He executed an instrument which he called and was intended to be his last will and testament;" "This essay reads well;" "The worst kind of oligarchy is when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be to whom they should obey;" "I am sincerely desirous to live piously, and really to be so;" "He had sold his estates and which he would not have done if he had been sane;" "Some preach the truth of envy and some also of good-will, the one preach it of contention not sincerely, but the other of love;" "Every mountain and island were moved out of their places;" "This was a suit against directors of a company whose position being entirely fiduciary towards their shareholders are in fact their trustees;" "What did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" "No other nobles were present save they:" "He got himself the crown by violence;" "They are gone at last;" "If any one thinks so they are mistaken;" "People would not act so if they were made to feel that it incurred an equal penalty on themselves."

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

GEOGRAPHY.

Monday, 19th December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

1. Draw a map of Egypt.
2. Draw an outline of the European continent. Mark the boundaries of the several independent states by lines, and the situations of their capitals by asterisks (*).
3. Draw an outline of the United States of America. Show the directions of the mountain ranges and rivers, and the situations of any great towns on the latter.
4. Through what districts, and past what important towns, do the following rivers flow?—
   The Rhine and the Moselle.
   The Ganges.
   The Amazon.
   The Tay.
5. Where are the regions known as the Danubian Principalities, the Leeward Islands, the Levant, the Barbary States, Further India, and the English Lake district? Account for the names.
6. Enumerate, and describe the general nature of any prevalent currents in the atmosphere and the ocean.
7. Mention the chief products, and describe the physical characteristics generally of the following regions:—
   Tasmania.
   Afghanistan.
   Japan.
   Connaught.
   Iceland.
   The Cape Colony.

HISTORY.

Tuesday, 20th December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

1. What were King Alfred's services to his country?
2. What were the principal effects of the Norman conquest?
3. Give a short account of the reign of King John.
4. Why did Edward I. make war upon Scotland, and what were the chief battles between the English and Scotch in his reign, and in the reigns of his two successors?
5. What changes were made in the English Church during the reign of Henry VIII.?
6. Enumerate the chief articles in the Bill of Rights.
7. What are the respective powers of King, Lords, and Commons?
8. Describe the battles of Naseby and Blenheim.
9. What were the dominions of the Crown at the period of their greatest extent under Henry II., Edward III., Henry VI., and George III.?
10. Give some account of Sir Thomas More, Oliver Cromwell, General Washington, Mr. Canning, and the Duke of Wellington.
11. Give a short sketch of the administration of Warren Hastings.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

GREEK.

Tuesday, 20th December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδας τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν τήν τε ἔξοδον παρεσκευάζετο αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδα καθίστη ἐπὶ τὰς Θρᾳκίας καλουμένας τῶν πυλῶν, ὅπως ὥσπερ εἴρητο ἐπεξίοιεν. Τῷ δὲ Κλέωνι, φανεροῦ γενομένου αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου καταβάντος καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιφανεῖ οὔσῃ ἔξωθεν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς θυομένου καὶ ταῦτα πράσσοντος ἀγγέλλεται, προὐκεχωρήκει γὰρ τότε κατὰ τὴν θέαν, ὅτι ἥ τε στρατιὰ ἅπασα φανερὰ τῶν πολεμίων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας ἵππων τε πόδες πολλοὶ καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὡς ἐξιόντων ὑποφαίνονται. Ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἐπῆλθε· καὶ ὡς εἶδεν, οὐ βουλόμενος μάχῃ διαγωνίσασθαι πρίν οἱ καὶ τοὺς βοηθοὺς ἥκειν, καὶ οἰόμενος φθήσεσθαι ἀπελθών, σημαίνειν τε ἅμα ἐκέλευεν ἀναχώρησιν καὶ παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν, ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, ὥσπερ μόνον οἷόν τ' ἦν, ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἠιόνος. Ὡς δ' αὐτῷ ἐδόκει σχολὴ γίγνεσθαι, αὐτὸς ἐπιστρέψας τὸ δεξιὸν καὶ τὰ γυμνὰ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους δοὺς ἀπῆγε τὴν στρατιάν.

Thucydides.

Οἱ δὲ πρέσβεις ἐπεὶ ἦκον οἴκαδε καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν ταῦτα εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀθυμία ἐνέπεσε πᾶσιν· ᾤοντο γὰρ ἀνδραποδισθήσεσθαι, καὶ ἕως ἂν πέμπωσιν ἑτέρους πρέσβεις πολλοὺς τῷ λιμῷ ἀπολεῖσθαι, περὶ δὲ τῶν τειχῶν τῆς καθαιρέσεως οὐδεὶς ἐβούλετο ξυμβουλεύειν· Ἀρχέστρατος γὰρ εἰπὼν ἐν τῇ βουλῇ Λακεδαιμονίοις κράτιστον εἶναι ἐφ' οἷς προὐκαλοῦντο εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, ἐδέθη· προὐκαλοῦντο δὲ τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν ἐπὶ δέκα σταδίους καθελεῖν ἑκατέρου· ἐγένετο δὲ ψήφισμα μὴ ἐξεῖναι περὶ τούτων ξυμβουλεύειν. Τοιούτων δὲ ὄντων Θηραμένης ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ εἶπεν ὅτι εἰ βούλονται αὐτὸν πέμψαι παρὰ Λύσανδρον, εἰδὼς ἥξει Λακεδαιμονίους πότερον ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι τὴν πόλιν βουλόμενοι ἀντέχουσι περὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἢ πίστεως ἕνεκα. Πεμφθεὶς δὲ διέτριβε παρὰ Λυσάνδρῳ τρεῖς μῆνας καὶ πλεῖον, ἐπιτηρῶν ὁπότε Ἀθηναῖοι ἔμελλον διὰ τὸ ἐπιλελοιπέναι τὸν σῖτον ἅπαντα, ὅτι τις λέγοι ὁμολογήσειν. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦκε τετάρτῳ μηνί, ἀπήγγειλεν ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ ὅτι αὐτὸν Λύσανδρος τέως μὲν κατέχοι, εἶτα κελεύοι εἰς Λακεδαίμονα

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ἰέναι· οὐ γὰρ εἶναι κύριος ὢν ἐρωτῷτο ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐφόρους. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἠρέθη πρεσβευτὴς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα αὐτοκράτωρ δέκατος αὐτός.

Xenophon.

II.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Parse the following words in the above passages:—καθίστη, καταβάντος, προὐκεχωρήκει, φθήσεσθαι, ἐνέπεσε, ὤοντο, ἀπολεῖσθαι, ἐδέθη, καθελεῖν, πεμφθείς, ἐπιλελοιπέναι, and ἠρέθη.
2. Give the gender and the genitive case singular of ἅλς, ἄλσος, ἅλμα, ἔχιδνα, θεός, νόσος, ναῦς, ὄϊς, πρᾶξις, πτέρυξ, πυλίς, and ὄρνις.
3. Give the vocative singular of ἄναξ, βασιλεύς, αἰδώς, ἄνηρ, θήρ, πρέσβυς, and the dative plural of πατήρ, χείρ, γίγας, ποιμήν, and κύων.
4. How do adjectives in -ων and -ύς form commonly their comparatives and superlatives? Give the superlatives of τάλας, μάκαρ, λάλος, ῥᾴδιος, and φίλος.
5. Mention the chief irregular tenses of ἀφικνέομαι, ἀφίστημι, ἀφίημι, βούλομαι, γιγνώσκω, δέρκομαι, ἐλαύνω, ἐσθίω, μιμνήσκω, and πίνω.
6. Give all the participles, active, passive, and middle, of the verb δίδωμι.
7. What prepositions govern two cases? Give examples of the double use of each.
8. Show by examples that the meaning of some Greek words depends upon the accent.
9. Translate into Greek—"Fifty men," "five hundred horses," "four thousand two hundred and eighteen ships," "December 21st, 1870."

III.

Translate into Greek Verse:—

Ah! wherefore? Did not Hercules by force
Wrest from the guardian monster of the tomb
Alcestis, a re-animated corse,
Given back to dwell on earth in vernal bloom?
Medea's spells dispersed the weight of years,
And Æson stood a youth 'mid youthful peers.
The Gods to us are merciful—and they
Yet further may relent; for mightier far
Than strength of nerve and sinew, or the sway
Of magic, potent over sun and star,
Is Love.

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GREEK.

Wednesday, 21st December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

Translate into English:—

Ὣς ἐφάμην, ὁ δέ μ' αὐτίκ' ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπεν·
"Ἀτρεΐδη, τί με ταῦτα διείρεαι; οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ
Ἰδμεναι, οὐδὲ δαῆναι ἐμὸν νόον· οὐδέ σέ φημι
Δὴν ἄκλαυτον ἔσεσθαι, ἐπὴν εὖ πάντα πύθηαι.
Πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν γε δάμεν, πολλοὶ δὲ λίποντο·
Ἀρχοὶ δ' αὖ δύο μοῦνοι Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
Ἐν νόστῳ ἀπόλοντο· μάχῃ δέ τε καὶ σὺ παρῆσθα.
Εἷς δ' ἔτι που ζωὸς κατερύκεται εὐρέϊ πόντῳ.
Αἴας μὲν μετὰ νηυσὶ δάμη δολιχηρέτμοισιν.
Γυρῇσίν μιν πρῶτα Ποσειδάων ἐπέλασσεν
Πέτρῃσιν μεγάλῃσι, καὶ ἐξεσάωσε θαλάσσης·
Καί νύ κεν ἔκφυγε κῆρα καὶ ἐχθόμενός περ Ἀθήνῃ,
Εἰ μὴ ὑπερφίαλον ἔπος ἔκβαλε καὶ μέγ' ἀάσθη.
Φῆ ῥ' ἀέκητι θεῶν φυγέειν μέγα λαῖτμα θαλάσσης.
Τοῦ δὲ Ποσειδάων μεγάλ' ἔκλυεν αὐδήσαντος·
Αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα τρίαιναν ἑλὼν χερσὶ στιβαρῇσιν
Ἧλασε Γυραίην πέτρην, ἀπὸ δ' ἔσχισεν αὐτήν·
Καὶ τὸ μὲν αὐτόθι μεῖνε, τὸ δὲ τρύφος ἔμπεσε πόντῳ,
Τῷ ῥ' Αἴας τὸ πρῶτον ἐφεζόμενος μέγ' ἀάσθη·
Τὸν δ' ἐφόρει κατὰ πόντον ἀπείρονα κυμαίνοντα.
Ὣς ὁ μὲν ἔνθ' ἀπόλωλεν, ἐπεὶ πίεν ἁλμυρὸν ὕδωρ.
Σὸς δέ που ἔκφυγε κῆρας ἀδελφεὸς ἠδ' ὑπάλυξεν
Ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῇσι· σάωσε δὲ πότνια Ἥρη."

Homer.

Ἦλθόν με νηὶ ποικιλοστόλῳ μέτα
Διῒός τ' Ὀδυσσεὺς χὠ τροφεὺς τοὐμοῦ πατρὸς,
Λέγοντες, εἴτ' ἀληθὲς εἴτ' ἄρ' οὖν μάτην,
Ὡς οὐ θέμις γίγνοιτ', ἐπεὶ κατέφθιτο
Πατὴρ ἐμὸς, τὰ πέργαμ' ἄλλον ἢ 'μ' ἑλεῖν.
Ταῦτ', ὦ ξέν', οὕτως ἐννέποντες οὐ πολὺν
Χρόνον μ' ἐπέσχον μή με ναυστολεῖν ταχὺ,
Μάλιστα μὲν δὴ τοῦ θανόντος ἱμέρῳ,
Ὅπως ἴδοιμ' ἄθαπτον· οὐ γὰρ εἰδόμην·
Ἔπειτα μέντοι χὠ λόγος καλὸς προσῆν,
Εἰ τἀπὶ Τροίᾳ πέργαμ' αἱρήσοιμ' ἰών.
Ἦν δ' ἦμαρ ἤδη δεύτερον πλέοντί μοι,

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Κἀγὼ πικρὸν Σίγειον οὐρίῳ πλάτῃ
Κατηγόμην· καί μ' εὐθὺς ἐν κύκλῳ στρατος
Ἐκβάντα πᾶς ἠσπάζετ', ὀμνύντες βλέπειν
Τὸν οὐκ ἔτ' ὄντα ζῶντ' Ἀχιλλέα πάλιν.
Κεῖνος μὲν οὖν ἔκειτ'· ἐγὼ δ' ὁ δύσμορος,
Ἐπεὶ δάκρυσα κεῖνον οὐ μακρῷ χρόνῳ,
Ἐλθὼν Ἀτρείδας πρὸς φίλους, ὡς εἰκὸς ἦν,
Τά θ' ὅπλ' ἀπῄτουν τοῦ πατρὸς τά τ' ἄλλ' ὅσ' ἦν.
Οἱ δ' εἶπον, οἴμοι, τλημονέστατον λόγον,
Ὦ σπέρμ' Ἀχιλλέως, τἄλλα μὲν πάρεστί σοι
Πατρῷ' ἑλέσθαι, τῶν δ' ὅπλων κείνων ἀνὴρ
Ἄλλος κρατύνει νῦν, ὁ Λαέρτου γόνος.

Sophocles.

II.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Parse the words δάμεν, ἐπέλασσε, ἀάσθη, ἔσχισεν, πίεν, ὑπάλυξεν, in the passage from Homer.
2. Give the first future and perfect of πλέω, ὁράω, αἴρεω, φθίνω, ὄλλυμι, πίπτω.
3. Κατηγόμην, ἠσπάζετο, ἀπῄτουν. Why is the imperfect tense of these verbs used in the passage from Sophocles?
4. Οὐ πολὺν
χρόνον μ' ἐπέσχον, μή με ναυστολεῖν ταχὺ.
Point out the exact force of the negative in this passage.
5. Distinguish the Homeric and the Attic use of the article.
6. What cases do ἁμαρτάνω, ψεύδομαι, κοινωνέω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἡγέομαι, χαρίζομαι, ἅπτομαι, govern?
7. Ὅπως ἴδοιμ' ἄθαπτον. Why is the verb in the optative mood here?
8. Translate the first line in the passage from Sophocles into Latin.

III.

Translate into Greek Iambics:—

I could be well moved, if I were as you;
If I could pray to move, prayers would move me.
But I am constant as the northern star,
Of whose true fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
The skies are painted with unnumbered sparks,
They are all fire and every one doth shine;
But there's but one in all doth hold his place;
So, in the world; 'tis furnished well with men,
Yet in the number I do know but one
That unassailable holds on his rank
Unshaked of motion; and that I am he
Let me a little show it, even in this.

LATIN.

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Friday, 16th December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

Postquam ab eo colloquio in arcem sese recepit, convocatis militibus; Credo ego vos audisse, milites, inquit, quemadmodum præsidia Romana ab Siculis circumventa et oppressa sint per hos dies. Eam vos fraudem deum primo benignitate, deinde vestra ipsi virtute, dies noctesque perstando ac pervigilando in armis, vitastis. Utinam reliquum tempus nec patiendo infanda nec faciendo traduci possit! Noctem unam ægre ad consultandum sumpsi, qua vos certiores periculi instantis facerem. Orta luce concionem habituri sunt ad criminandum me concitandumque in vos populum. Itaque crastino die aut vestro aut Hennensium sanguine Henna inundabitur. Nec præoccupati spem ullam, nec occupantes periculi quicquam habebitis. Qui prior strinxerit ferrum, ejus victoria erit. Intenti ergo omnes armatique signum exspectabitis. Ego in concione ero: et tempus, quoad omnia instructa sint, loquendo altercandoque traham. Quum toga signum dedero, tum undique clamore sublato turbam invadite, ac sternite omnia ferro: et cavete, ne quiquam supersint, a quibus aut vis aut fraus timeri possit. Vos, Ceres mater ac Proserpina, precor, ceteri inferni supernique dii, qui hanc urbem, hos sacratos lacus lucosque colitis, ut ita nobis volentes propitii adsitis, si vitandæ, non ferendæ, fraudis causa hoc consilii capimus.

Livy.

Sol Phaëthonti filio, ut redeamus ad fabulas, facturum se esse dixit, quidquid *optasset*. Optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur. Sublatus est. Atque is, antequam constitit, ictu fulminis deflagravit. Quanto melius *fuerat*, in hoc promissum patris non esse servatum! Quid? quod Theseus exegit promissum a Neptuno? Cui quum tres optationes Neptunus *dedisset*, optavit interitum Hippolyti filii, quum is patri suspectus esset de noverca: quo optato impetrato, Theseus in maximis fuit luctibus. Quid? Agamemnon, quum devovisset Dianæ, quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset illo anno, immolavit Iphigeniam, qua nihil erat eo quidem anno natum pulchrius. Promissum potius non faciendum, quam tam tætrum facinus admittendum fuit. Ergo et promissa non facienda nonnumquam, neque semper deposita reddenda. Si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens: reddere peccatum sit, officium non reddere. Quid? si is, qui apud te pecuniam deposuerit, bellum inferat patriæ, reddasne depositum? Non, credo: facias enim contra rempublicam, quæ debet esse carissima. Sic multa, quæ honesta natura videntur esse, temporibus fiunt non honesta.

Cicero.

II.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Give the perfect tenses and supines of—colo, lino, pario, concino, faveo, torreo.
2. Give the gender and genitive case of—merces, carcer, pedes, carbo, cardo, præceps, palus, abies.
3. What class of verbs govern a double accusative case? Give examples.
4. What is the exact meaning of the word "occupo" in the passage from Livy?

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5. Give the precise force of the mood and tense of the verbs *optasset, fuerat, dedisset*, in the passage from Cicero.
6. What are the derivations of—cæteri, scilicet, ilicet, utinam, inquam, sestertius?
7. Distinguish between gerunds and gerundives. To what class of verbs are the latter limited? Give one or two instances of the use of each.

III.

To be translated into Latin Prose:

This was the course of study I proposed to myself to accomplish. I had completed the greatest and most difficult part at the beginning of the present year, and in three years more I hoped to finish the whole. After that I determined, if health and leisure should still remain to me, no longer to study *authors*, but to study *subjects*.

For there are two methods of study; the one is by studying an author, the other may be called studying a subject. In the former case you propose to make yourself master of a whole book, you diligently peruse it, and become familiar with the language and sentiments of the writer. By the other method, you follow up the particular branch of knowledge to which you devote yourself, through all the books in which it may be found; search in them for every passage that is to the purpose, and collect everywhere the scattered particles of information.

LATIN.

Monday, 19th December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

It portis jubare exorto delecta juventus;
Retia rara, plagæ, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites, et odora canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Pœnorum expectant; ostroque insignis et auro
Stat sonipes, ac fræna ferox spumantia mandit.
Tandem progreditur, magnâ stipante catervâ,
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.
Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
Necnon et Phrygii comites, et lætus Iülus,
Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Infert se socium Æneas, atque agmina jungit.
Qualis, ubi hybernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit, ac Delum maternum invisit Apollo,
Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt, pictique Agathyrsi;
Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro;
Tela sonant humeris. Haud illo segnior ibat
Æneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore.

Virgil.

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Hoc, quodcunque vides, hospes, qua maxima Roma est,
Ante Phrygem Aeneam collis et herba fuit:
Atque ubi Navali stant sacra palatia Phoebo,
Euandri profugae procubuere boves.
Fictilibus crevere deis haec aurea templa,
Nec fuit opprobrio facta sine arte casa:
Tarpeiusque pata nudâ de rupe tonabat,
Et Tiberis nostris advena bubus erat.
Quo gradibus domus ista Remi se sustulit olim,
Unus erat fratrum maxima regua focus.
Curia, praetexto quae nunc nitet alta Senatu,
Pellitos habuit, rustica corda, patres.
Buccina cŏgebat priscos ad verba Quirites:
Centum illi in prato saepe Senatus erant:
Nec sinuosa cavo pendebant vela theatro:
Pulpita solemnes non oluere crocos.
Nulli cura fuit externos quaerere divos,
Quum tremeret patrio pendula turba sacro,
Annuaque accenso celebrare Palilia foeno,
Qualia nunc curto lustra novantur equo.

Propertius.

II.

Questions.

1. Give examples of nouns ending in *a*, which are (1), masculine; (2), common; (3), neuter. How do neuter nouns in *a* make their genitive case?
2. Give as full a list as you can of irregular Latin superlatives, and account in each case for the irregularity.
3. Express in Latin (by words, not symbols), the following numbers:—"Five hundred and fifty-three." "Eight hundred and twenty-four." "One million two hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-two."
4. Account for the differences in the quantity of the following words:

ĭdem (nom. sing. masc.) . . .	ĭdem (nom. sing. neut.).
manŭs (nom. sing.)	manūs (nom. plur.).
fŭgit (3rd pers. s. pres.) . . .	fūgit (3rd pers. s. perf.).
jŭvenis (positive)	jūnior (comparative).
sĕcuris (nom. sing. "axe") . .	sēcuris (abl. pl. "secure").

5. Give the derivations of *comes*, *egregius*, *buccina*, *cogo*, *Quirites*, *solennis*, *Palilia*, and *mollis*.
6. Mention any constructions which are admissible in Latin poetry, but not in prose.
7. Distinguish between *retia* and *plagæ*; *turba*, *turma*, and *caterva crines*, *capilli*, and *cincinnus*; *tela* and *arma*.
8. Translate into Latin:—
   a. He replied, that if they wished him to understand what they wanted, they must speak more plainly.
   b. When I am at Athens, I wish myself at Rome; when I am at Rome I wish myself back at Athens.
   c. So far was he from desiring to fight, that he had given orders to recross the river when the enemy set upon him.

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III.

Translate into Latin prose:—

Something might still be hoped from the favour or timidity of Antonius, and Catiline turned again, to throw himself on the consular army. Antonius shut himself up under pretence of illness, and allowed the command to devolve upon Petreius, a veteran of unflinching fidelity. Catiline's undisciplined bands had no chance against their opponents as soon as they met in the field; yet they fought to the last with the ferocity of wild beasts, unless indeed their devotion to their leader deserves a nobler title. Three thousand of their number were slain in the combat, and each man fell on the spot on which he had been marshalled for the battle.

FRENCH.

Wednesday, 14th December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

A peine réveillé, le gamin de Paris devient la proie des deux passions qui font sa vie, la faim et la liberté. Il faut qu'il mange, il faut qu'il sorte. Il est bien vite habillé, une blouse en fait l'affaire. Quand il a plongé ses mains et sa tête dans l'eau froide comme un joyeux caniche, sa toilette est faite pour tout le jour. Son père ne s'en inquiète guère, car le père a été jadis un gamin de Paris et il sait comment cela s'élève; mais sa mère, en sa qualité de Parisienne et de mère, est jalouse de la beauté de son fils; elle a toujours pour lui une chemise blanche, un coup de peigne, un baiser, quelque menue monnaie; et puis "Adieu, mon fils, te voilà lâché." Chemin faisant rien n'empêche que le gamin n'entre dans une école. La leçon est commencée, le maître est entré en explication; mais déjà le gamin a tout compris; c'est la plus vive, la plus rapide et la plus sincère intelligence de ce monde. Rien ne l'étonne; il apprend si vite qu'il a l'air de se souvenir. Dans leur argot, ils ont un mot qui résume pour eux toutes les sciences: quand ils ont dit "*Connu, connu!*" ils ont tout dit. Vous leur parlez de Charlemagne, et de Louis XIV.: *connu, connu!* Vous leur expliquez que deux et deux font quatre: *connu, connu!* Comment c'est la terre qui tourne, et non pas le soleil: *connu, connu!* Une fois à l'armée, le gamin de Paris s'y distingue autant par la vivacité de son esprit que par son courage; c'est lui qui est chargé de tous les bons mots de l'armée. Il trouve à lui tout seul ces réparties plaisantes, ces improvisations hardies qui charmaient tant Napoléon 1er. "Je vois ce que c'est," disait un jour à l'Empéreur un de ces gamins, "tu veux de la gloire, eh bien! l'on t'en fichera!"

Jules Janin.

II.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Dans quel cas les adjectifs numéraux *vingt* et *cent* prennent-ils la marque du pluriel? Répondez à la même question quant au mot *mille.*
2. Quand se sert-on en Français du nombre cardinal, alors qu'on emploie le nombre ordinal en Anglais? Donnez quelques exemples.
3. Ecrivez les temps simples de deux verbes impersonnels et l'impératif d'un verbe pronominal.

4. Expliquez pourquoi dans cette phrase: *Ces deux hommes se sont recontrés et ne se sont pas adressé la parole*, le premier participe est au pluriel et le second au singulier.
5. Transformez en adverbes les adjectifs suivants: Bon, grand, mauvais, patient, petit, nouveau, heureux, doux, jaloux.

III.

Essai.

Expliquez en quelques lignes comment et par quels moyens l'Angleterre et la France ont, plus qu'aucune des autres nations européennes, contribué aux progrès de la civilisation moderne.

IV.

DICTATION.

Voyez ce cheval ardent et impétueux, pendant que son écuyer le conduit et le dompte: que de mouvements irréguliers! C'est un effet de son ardeur, et son ardeur vient de sa force, mais d'une force mal réglée. Il se compose, il devient plus obéissant sous l'éperon, sous le frein, sous la main qui le manie à droite et à gauche, le pousse, le retient comme elle veut. A la fin il est dompté: il ne fait que ce qu'on lui demande: il sait aller le pas, il sait courir, non plus avec cette activité qui l'épuisait par laquelle son obéissance était encore désobéissante. Son ardeur s'est changée en force, ou plutôt, puisque cette force était en quelque façon dans cette ardeur, elle s'est réglée. Remarquez: elle n'est pas détruite, elle se règle. Il ne faut plus d'éperon, presque plus de bride; car la bride ne fait plus l'effet de dompter l'animal fougueux; dont l'action est tellement unie à celle de celui qui le mène, qu'il ne s'ensuit plus qu'une seule et même action.

Bossuet.

FRENCH.

Thursday, 15th December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Translate into French:—

Ask an Englishman what nation in the world enjoys most freedom, and he immediately answers his own. Ask him in what that freedom principally consists, and he is instantly silent. This happy preeminence does not arise from the people's enjoying a larger share in legislation than elsewhere; for in this particular several states in Europe excel them; nor does it arise from a greater exemption from taxes, for few countries pay more; it does not proceed from their being restrained by fewer laws, for no people are burthened with so many; nor does it particularly consist in the security of their property, for property is pretty well secured in every polite state of Europe. How then are the English more free—for more free they certainly are—than the people of any other country, or under any other form of government whatever? Their freedom consists in their enjoying all the advantages of democracy, with this superior prerogative borrowed from monarchy, that the severity of their laws may be relaxed without endangering the constitution. In most republics, the people are slaves to laws of their own making little less than in unmixed monarchies, where they are slaves to the will of one, subject to frailties like themselves.

Goldsmith.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

GERMAN.

Thursday, 15th December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:—

Bei seiner Zurückkunft nach Athen fand Solon den Staat von drei Parteien zerrüttet, welche zwei gefährliche Männer, Megakles und Pisistratus, zu Anführern hatten. Pisistratus, Solons ehemaliger Liebling, erschien einstmals bleich, auf seinem Wagen ausgestreckt, vor der Volksversammlung, und bespritzt mit dem Blute einer Wunde, die er sich selbst in den Arm geritzt hatte. "So," sagte er, "haben mich meine Feinde um euretwillen mißhandelt. Mein Leben ist in ewiger Gefahr, wenn ihr nicht Anstalten trefft, es zu schützen." Alsbald trugen seine Freunde, wie er sie selbst unterrichtet hatte, darauf an, daß ihm eine Leibwache gehalten würde, die ihn begleiten sollte, so oft er öffentlich ausging. Solon errieth den betrügerischen Sinn dieses Vorschlags und setzte sich eifrig, aber fruchtlos dagegen. Der Vorschlag ging durch, Pisistratus erhielt eine Leibwache, und nicht sobald sah er sich an ihrer Spitze, als er die Citadelle von Athen in Besitz nahm. Jetzt fiel die Decke von den Augen des Volks, aber zu spät. Der Schrecken ergriff Athen; Megakles und seine Anhänger entwichen aus der Stadt und überließen sie dem Usurpator. Solon, der sich allein nicht hatte täuschen lassen, war auch jetzt der Einzige, der den Muth nicht verlor, so viel er angewandt hatte, seine Mitbürger von ihrer Uebereilung zurückzuhalten, als es noch Zeit war, so viel wandte er jetzt an, ihren sinkenden Muth zu beleben. Als er nirgends Eingang fand, ging er nach Hause, legte seine Waffen vor seine Hausthüre und rief: "Nun hab ich gethan, was ich konnte zum Besten des Vaterlandes."

II.

Translate into German:—

There are many men in all times who employ themselves actively in public affairs; but very few amongst these deserve the title of "men of action." The rare individuals who justly claim this designation, and whose existence exercises so important an influence over the age in which they appear, must possess, in no ordinary degree, intelligence, energy, and judgment; but these qualities are found blended in different degrees in the different classes or types of men, who, as soldiers, sovereigns, or statesmen, command the destinies of their times. They in whom superior intelligence, energy, and judgment are equally united, mount with firm and rapid pace the loftiest steps of ambition, and

establish themselves permanently on the heights to which they have safely ascended. Such men usually pursue some fixed plan or predominant idea with stern caution and indomitable perseverance, adapting their means to their end, but always keeping their end clearly in view, and never, in the pursuit of it, overstepping that line by which difficulties are separated from impossibilities. Cardinal de Richelieu in France and William III. in England are types of this heroic race.

III.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Give the gender, the genitive singular, and the nominative plural of Hand, Stand, Band, Dolch, Meſſer, Mutter.
2. Give the first person of the imperfect indicative and the past participle of ſchneiden, hauen, kauen, bleiben, ſtreben, geben.
3. Conjugate the imperfect subjunctive of brechen in the active and passive voice.
4. Mention six separable verbs, and state the moods and tenses in which the prefix is separated.
5. State the respective genders of nouns ending in *-keit*, *-niß*, *-lein*, *-heit*.
6. Give the derivation of Ungenügſamkeit, Vergnügungsſucht, Abenteuer, unnachahmlich, verſchwenderiſch.

Dictation.

Der Plan des Lykurgus brachte es mit ſich, daß die Anhänglichkeit an das Eigenthum der Anhänglichkeit an das Vaterland durchaus nachſtand, und daß die Gemüther, durch keine Privatſorge zerſtreut, nur dem Staate lebten. Darum fand er für gut und nothwendig, ſeinen Mitbürgern auch die Geſchäfte des gewöhnlichen Lebens zu erſparen, und dieſe durch Fremdlinge verrichten zu laſſen, damit auch nicht einmal die Sorge der Arbeit oder die Freude an häuslichen Geſchäften ihren Geiſt von dem Intereſſe des Vaterlands abzöge. Die Äcker und das Haus wurden deßwegen von Sklaven beſorgt, die in Sparta dem Vieh gleich geachtet wurden. Man nennt ſie Heloten, weil die erſten Sklaven der Spartaner Einwohner der Stadt Helos in Lakonien geweſen, die ſie bekriegt und zu Gefangenen gemacht hatten. Von dieſen Heloten führten nachher alle ſpartaniſchen Sklaven, die ſie in ihren Kriegen erbeuteten, den Namen.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

GERMAN.

Thursday, 15th December 1870. 4 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

I.

Syntax.

1. What cases are used to denote (*a*) indefinite time; (*b*) definite time; (*c*) duration of time? Give instances.
2. Enumerate the prepositions which govern the dative and accusative cases, and illustrate by examples the use of these cases.
3. How is the participle to be translated in the following sentences?—He has been taken ill by going out in the rain. I infer from his not coming that he is ill. I knew him by his stammering. Having delivered his message he returned.
4. Correct the faults in the following sentences:

Er denkt über dieſem Gegeſtand nach. Ich habe ihm leſen gelernt. Wenn ich nach Häuſe kam, war mein Freund ſchon da. Der Soldat iſt nicht feig, aber muthig. Ich kann es nicht helfen. Weil die Tage ſind Kurze, man muß viel bei Licht arbeiten.

II.

Theme for an Essay in German.

The blessings of Peace and the horrors of War.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

Monday, 12th December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

I.

1. Explain the terms *Jazm*, *Tashdîd*, *Tanwîn*, and *Wasla*. Show how they are written and employed.
2. Give the rules relating to the gender of substantives.
3. Show how masculine substantives are declined.
4. How are adjectives modified for gender and number?
5. Decline the pronouns *koî* and *kuchh*, and explain their meaning.
6. Write out the future, the imperfect, and pluperfect tenses of the verb *nikalnâ*.
7. Show how compound verbs are formed with *saknâ*, *chuknâ*, *châhnâ*, and *lagnâ*. Explain the meaning of each compound.
8. From what is the word *châhiye* derived, what does it mean, and how is it used?
9. What words used as prepositions require the genitive in *kî*?
10. Write in words and figures the numerals 15, 23, 37, 42, 56, 68, and 83. Date your paper in Hindûstânî.

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II.

Translate into English:

a. سَوداگربچّہ رُخصت ہوکر اپنے گھر مین آیا - سب وزیر کي مجلّ کي آدمي حَیران ہُوئي کہ یہ مرد کَون گھُس آیا * سَوداگربچّہ (یعني بیٹي وزیر کي) اپني ما کي پاؤن پر جا گِري اَور روئي اَور بولي - کہ مَین تُمھاري جائي ہُون * سُنتي ہي وزیر کي بیگم گالیان دینے لگي کہ اَي تتري تُو بڑي شتّا ہو نِکلي - اپنا مُنہ تُو نے کالا کیا - اَور خاندان کو رُسوا کیا - ہم تو تیري جان کو رو پیٹ کر صبر کرکي تُجھ سي ہاتھ دھو بَیٹھي تھي - جا دفع ہو *

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b. ایک رات قاضي نے کِتاب مین دیکھا کہ جِس کا سِر چھوٹا اور ڈاڑھي لنبي ہوتي ہَی وُہ احمق ہوتا ہَي - اِتّفاقاً قاضي کا سِر چھوٹا اَور ڈاڑھي لنبي تھي اپني دِل مین کہا سِر بڑا کرنا غَیر مُمکِن ہَي لیکِن ڈاڑھي چھوٹي کرني مُشکِل نہین - یہ سوچ مِقراض تلاش کي لیکِن اُس وَقْت نہ مِلي لاچار گھبراکر آدھي ڈاڑھي ہاتھ مین پکڑا اور آدھي چِراغ کي ٹیم پر رکھي جب بالون کو آگ لگي اَور شُعلہ ہاتھ کو پہُنچا ڈاڑھي چھوڑ دي سب ڈاڑھي جل گئي - تب تو قاضي شرمندہ ہوکر دِل مین کہنے لگا واقِعي جو کِتاب مین لِکھا ہي سو دُرُست ہي *

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c. بلندمکان راجه چندر سنگھ سلامت –

بعضی جواب اور سوال اور معاملي تمهاري آني پر موقوف هين امید هي که اس پروانی کي دیکهتي هي آیئي اور جتني کارکن که تمهاري علاقي مین هین ساتهه لائي که ان کا آنا بهي ضرور هي اس لکهي پر عمل کرو ۞

Translate into Hindustani :—

III.

1. I will go with you to-morrow. He wants to buy some books. The man saw the fox yesterday. The woman is lying on the ground under a tree. They must write better than this. Such as the father is, such is the son. If thou hadst been here my brother had not died.

2. All my soldiers were brave, but there were none that had seen so many fights and battles as I had seen, and no *amir* could compare with me in the fighting I had gone through and the experience I had gained. I therefore gave them instructions as to the mode of carrying on war ; on making and meeting attacks, on arraying their men, on giving support to each other, and on all the precautions to be observed in warfare.

DICTATION.

ایک شهر مین روئي کا "هیر چوري گیا تها – روئي‌والون نی بادشاه سي نالش کي – بادشاه نی هرچند تجسس کیا پر چور کو نپایا – ایک امیر نی عرض کي که جو اجازت هو تو مین چورون کو پکڑون – بادشاه نی حکم کیا – امیر نی شهر کي سب رهنی‌والون کو ضیافت کي بهاني اپني گهر بلایا – جب سب جمع هوئي امیر اس مجلس مین گیا اور سب کي منه کي طرف دیکهکي بولا که کیا حرام‌زادي اور بیحیا آدمی هین که روئي چورائي هي اور پهاهي روئي کي اُنکي

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ڈاڑھیون میں لگي ھیں اور میري مجلس میں آئي ھیں
کتني لوگون نے وھیں اپني ڈاڑھي جھاڑي - معلوم ھوا کہ
وي چور ھیں - بادشاہ نے امیر کي حکمت پر آفرین کي ۞

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Thursday, 22nd December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30. P.M.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

1. What is the use in geology of a knowledge of the forms of fossils?
2. How would you determine a specimen of rock to be a piece of limestone?
3. Exclusive of the evidence afforded by fossils, how do you determine the relative ages of stratified formations?
4. Are there any means of determining the ages of igneous rocks with respect to any stratified formations with which they are associated?
5. What is supposed to be the immediate cause of volcanic eruptions?
6. Construct a column in serial order of all the British cretaceous formations, placing the oldest at the bottom.
7. What causes have produced the phenomenon of slaty cleavage in rocks that were originally merely stratified muddy sediments?
8. Draw a section composed of several stratified formations dipping at a low angle towards your right, and showing a plain on the left, and two escarpments further to the right.
9. What is the crystalline form and general composition of common mica?
10. Name three forms of mineral carbon very distinct in their qualities and external appearance.
11. What is chalcedony?
12. Describe asbestos.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES.

Thursday, 22nd December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain why a piece of charcoal burns much more brilliantly in oxygen than in atmospheric air. Also describe some contrivance for burning with safety a mixture of oxygen and coal gas, and explain the principle of it.

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2. Describe the preparation of ammonia, and explain the chemistry of it. Describe the chief properties of ammonia. What weight of ammonia will exactly neutralize 900 grains of a solution containing 20 per cent. of nitric acid?

3. Describe the preparation of chlorine, chloride of lime and potassium chlorate, respectively; and explain the chemistry of the processes. Explain also the explosions which occur when potassium chlorate is warmed with sulphuric acid.

4. A silver coin being given for analysis, explain how you would dissolve it; how prove the presence in the solution of each of its component metals; and how determine the proportion of silver. Express in equations the reactions mentioned.

5. State the law of expansion of air for changes of temperature; and describe fully an experiment by which the truth of this law may be verified. What other gases follow the same law?

6. What is the difference between ebullition and other evaporation? Explain why ebullition takes place at a higher temperature in a closed, or nearly closed, vessel than in an open vessel; and more irregularly and violently in water which has been long boiled than in water which has but recently reached the boiling temperature.

7. Give examples to show that the solution of gases in water is attended with an elevation, and of solids with a depression, of temperature; and explain the general principle to which both effects may be referred.

8. Give examples of good, and of bad, absorbers of radiant heat. What is the relation between the absorbing and radiating powers of the same substances? Describe some experiment in confirmation of your statement. Would you expect (1) glass or rocksalt, (2) dry air or moist, to acquire the temperature of surrounding objects more readily, by radiant heat only? Give reasons for your answer.

9. Explain the action of the conductor of an electric machine at work. Also why brighter but not longer sparks can be taken from a large than from a small conductor, other things being the same.

10. Give a list of insulators of electricity in order of insulating power. Explain why it is desirable to have a telegraph wire well insulated; what will happen if it be partially insulated; and how the signals will be thereby affected. What are the most common means of insulation employed in telegraphs?

11. What is essential in the construction of a galvanic battery? Illustrate by some example. If in a 10-celled battery the zinc and copper plates in one of the cells touch each other within the liquid, explain (1) how the action in that cell, (2) the current of the battery, will be affected.

12. Define the magnetic meridian. If an electric discharge occur in the upper region of the atmosphere in a direction from north to south, explain how a compass will thereby be affected. Would you expect any current to occur in the earth at the same time, and if so, for what reason, and in what direction, and with what duration?

13. How does the resistance of a wire, for electricity, vary with the length and thickness of the wire? Explain fully how to measure the resistance of a wire. Given the resistances of two wires when used separately, find their joint resistance when used together in such a way that the current can divide and pass through both at once.

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GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Tuesday, 13th December 1870. 2.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M.

[*The whole of the work is to be inked in. The constructive lines to be shown in dots. No written explanations are required.*]

1. Draw two parallel lines at $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and between them insert nine other lines parallel to them, and dividing the space between them at equal intervals. Ink in the nine lines with thick, thin, and dotted lines alternately.
2. Draw three circles, each with a diameter of 2 inches, and so that each circle may touch the other two.
3. Draw a square of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches side, and in it place four equal circles each one touching two of the other circles and two sides of the square, and also four equal circles, each one touching two other circles and one side of the square.
4. Describe a circle with a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and place in it 5 parallel chords, so that the angles subtended by them at the circumference of the circle may be equal to 20, 35, 50, 65, and 80 degrees. Measure and write down the lengths of these chords.
5. Construct a triangle of which the sides are 2·7, 2·4, and 3·5 inches respectively. Measure with your protractor and write down the value of its three angles.
6. Draw a parallelogram having one angle 60°, and the sides 2 and 3 inches long. Measure and write down the lengths of its diagonals. Make a square equal to the parallelogram.

FREE-HAND DRAWING.

Wednesday, 21st December 1870. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—The Drawing must be entirely free-hand; no instrument or mechanical aid of any kind whatever is allowed.

The Paper supplied must not be torn, nor must any other be used, and the drawing must be executed on only one side of the paper.

In Question 1. the outline must be firm and even.

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The cylinder is to be placed with the base downwards on a piece of blotting-paper, and the drawing is to be made the same size as the object.

The woodcut is to be copied in as accurate facsimile as possible.

In the colour examples, match the tints on the paper close to the patterns; and then apply the colour with one single wash. The inequalities caused by the irregularities in the paper are of no consequence; the patterns have been executed in this way and on a sample of paper inferior to that supplied to you.

In making drawings from models, or any kind of solids, you will necessarily have to deal with cross-lights, and the objects must be drawn just as they happen to be lighted.

The examples of Part I. should be executed, so far as the candidate is able to do so, before those in Part II. are attempted.]

PART I.

1. Draw a regular hexagon and a square, having their sides each an inch long, and a circle that would just circumscribe the square.
2. Make a pencil drawing in light and shade and of the actual size of the hollow end of the cylinder before you.
3. Copy accurately with pen and ink the woodcut fixed to your paper.

PART II.

4. Fill the three figures of Question 1. with flat washes of shades of red, green, and grey respectively, the colours to match those on your paper; and write the name of each colour under your figures, in order to show that you know which is which.
5. Draw from memory the object shown to you for the purpose.
6. Give as complete a representation as you can of the machine, model, or object supplied to you.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH who were examined under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on December 12, 1870, and subsequent days.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Names.	French.	German.	Hindustani.	Mathematics. Section I.	Mathematics. Section II. and Mixed Mathematics.	English Language and Composition.	History of England, &c.	Geography.	Classics. Latin. ...	Classics. Greek.	Experimental Sciences.	Natural Sciences.	Drawing.	Total.
		Maxima	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	
1	101	Sill; John Warre	860	615	—	1,566	975	—	—	—	658	—	—	—	649	5,323
2	39	Murray; James Wolfe	762	710	—	1,130	497	—	—	—	812	784	—	—	479	5,174
3	142	Bagnold; Arthur Henry	608	—	—	1,684	1,095	520	—	—	—	—	575	444	—	4,926
4	105	Willock; Harry Borlase	Q	—	—	1,586	1,207	555	350	—	—	—	680	443	—	4,821
5	107	Willis; Charles d'Anyers	735	—	—	1,044	403	425	—	310	992	751	—	—	—	4,665
6	90	Johnson; Richard Francis	Q	—	—	1,056	673	510	270	—	915	604	—	505	—	4,623
7	83	Constable; Willoughby Verner	819	655	—	1,152	533	—	—	595	—	—	—	—	815	4,569
8	103	Sim; George Hamilton	740	665	—	1,133	[146]	—	—	—	769	559	—	—	657	4,528
9	100	Love; Henry Davison	809	—	—	1,242	714	535	407	—	771	—	—	—	—	4,478
10	21	Buchanan; George William	773	—	—	915	410	—	—	—	740	692	405	497	—	4,432
11	88	Rhodes; Ernest Frederic	726	—	—	1,466	750	430	—	310	702	[183]	—	—	—	4,384
12	86	Beaufort; Francis	694	510	—	1,012	626	—	635	—	593	313	—	—	—	4,383
13	85	Jennings; Robert	665	—	—	1,524	957	310	—	365	—	—	—	—	514	4,335
14	99	MacKean; Kenneth	794	—	—	1,092	791	—	515	440	—	—	—	—	697	4,319
15	31	Sulivan; Arthur	789	—	—	1,551	1,320	—	[146]	285	—	—	—	364	—	4,309
16	116	Speed; Henry Andrews	582	—	—	1,457	1,041	375	—	420	—	—	425	—	—	4,300
17	147	Walker; Henry Claughton Chesshyre	830	—	—	1,323	1,095	345	—	325	—	—	—	—	376	4,294
18	53	Warde; St. Andrew Bruce	781	—	—	1,435	935	585	230	325	—	—	—	—	—	4,291
19	34	Oakes; Reginald	692	—	—	1,544	846	330	—	—	—	—	290	—	556	4,258
20	128	Mansel; Alfred	671	—	—	1,232	912	385	505	545	—	—	—	—	—	4,250
21	172	Rawson; Herbert Edward	593	—	—	1,221	307	—	224	220	867	752	—	—	—	4,184
22	105	Hewat; Arthur Houston	627	—	—	1,367	825	270	—	—	—	—	520	553	—	4,162
23	28	Shirreff; George Frederick Farquharson	750	—	—	982	800	440	385	—	550	252	—	—	—	4,159
24	164	Fixott; James Laing	774	—	—	885	230	435	340	—	757	681	—	—	—	4,152

*** The marks included in brackets, thus [146], are not counted, being below the prescribed minimum.
The letter Q, under a modern language, shows that the candidate has passed a qualifying examination in that language.

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TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Names.	French.	German.	Hindustani.	Mathematics. Section I.	Mathematics. Section II. and Mixed Mathematics.	English Language and Composition.	History of England, &c.	Geography.	Classics. Latin.	Classics. Greek.	Experimental Sciences.	Natural Sciences.	Drawing.	Total.
		Maxima	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	
25	138	Tyler; John Charles	704	545	—	1,242	769	560	—	—	—	—	—	274	—	4,094
26	176	Weir; Harry George	740	520	—	820	[80]	660	—	—	1,000	342	—	—	—	4,082
27	72	Prickett; William Robert	735	—	—	944	481	—	365	—	829	388	—	—	330	4,067
28	78	Cassan; Ernest	731	—	—	1,184	904	—	305	340	602	—	—	—	—	4,066
29	30	Jervois; John	683	—	—	852	—	385	—	—	970	817	—	—	311	4,018
30	170	Barker; John Stewart Scott	697	610	—	1,232	604	—	—	—	—	—	220	—	647	4,010
	94	Mackenzie; William Jacob	694	505	621	1,373	552	—	—	—	—	—	265	—	—	4,010
32	11	Daubeny; Herbert Jones	752	—	—	1,252	285	—	450	415	515	332	—	—	—	4,001
33	77	Murray; Arthur Mordaunt	773	—	—	998	510	330	300	—	698	322	—	—	—	3,931
34	137	Buston; Philip Thomas	Q	—	—	1,715	851	435	230	—	—	—	405	259	—	3,895
35	69	Bunny; Frederic Brice	504	500	—	1,238	—	355	—	—	856	422	—	—	—	3,875
36	158	Macmahon; Percy Alexander	643	—	—	1,481	808	320	204	—	—	—	395	—	—	3,851
37	145	Hoskyn; Charles Reginald	Q	—	—	1,442	775	—	[152]	295	—	—	615	709	—	3,836
38	76	Nugent; George	520	—	—	1,185	303	—	—	—	—	—	450	583	731	3,832
39	182	Cunningham; John Dacres	638	—	—	1,194	639	—	—	—	—	—	320	323	631	3,745
40	18	Longridge; Cecil	609	—	—	741	440	455	355	—	739	377	—	—	—	3,716
		UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.														
41	55		744	—	—	1,227	792	345	240	—	—	—	360	—	—	3,708
42	56		653	—	—	1,116	795	375	320	425	—	—	—	—	—	3,684
43	110		585	—	—	922	[227]	480	330	—	772	591	—	—	—	3,680
44	67		529	—	—	952	661	400	—	—	482	316	—	—	338	3,678
45	104		Q	—	—	1,133	726	—	330	—	—	—	300	379	727	3,595
46	1		650	—	—	907	772	410	370	—	439	[153]	—	—	—	3,548
47	35		673	—	—	1,377	382	370	390	315	—	—	—	—	—	3,507
48	64		—	565	—	1,074	512	455	330	545	—	—	—	—	—	3,481
49	20		768	320	—	1,227	412	—	450	—	—	—	295	—	—	3,472
50	87		682	—	—	871	418	—	—	—	—	—	510	504	485	3,470

*** The marks included in brackets, thus [146], are not counted, being below the prescribed minimum.
The letter Q, under a modern language, shows that the candidate has passed a qualifying examination in that language.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Names.	French.	German.	Hindustani.	Mathematics. Section I.	Mathematics. Section II. and Mixed Mathematics.	English Language and Composition.	History of England, &c.	Geography.	Classics. Latin.	Classics. Greek.	Scientific Experimental.	Natural Sciences.	Drawing.	Total.
		Maxima	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	
51	102	* * *	631	246	—	840	—	—	—	—	806	349	—	—	542	3,413
52	114	* * *	520	—	—	1,311	402	355	355	—	450	—	—	—	337	3,575
53	117	* * *	606	—	—	907	760	306	305	—	—	—	—	712	—	3,371
54	82	* * *	701	—	—	914	465	—	375	—	467	[226]	—	—	437	3,349
55	7	* * *	716	660	—	717	280	295	—	—	—	—	—	674	—	3,342
56	91	* * *	679	465	—	1,135	572	—	[147]	—	—	—	—	—	440	3,291
57	13	* * *	742	545	—	1,173	283	310	312	—	—	—	[130]	—	—	3,265
58	185	* * *	671	380	—	1,261	572	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	308	3,252
59	97	* * *	616	505	—	870	491	215	[60]	365	—	—	190	—	—	3,247
60	171	* * *	614	—	—	1,517	545	—	470	—	—	—	[50]	—	—	3,231
61	2	* * *	741	485	—	921	606	340	320	—	—	—	305	—	—	3,223
62	124	* * *	Q	—	—	1,330	667	345	—	—	—	—	[105]	260	—	3,218
63	28	* * *	691	—	—	935	287	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	3,166
64	63	* * *	655	280	—	829	280	335	180	—	—	—	—	—	757	3,166
65	167	* * *	612	—	—	873	620	535	205	—	—	—	320	—	—	3,139
66	46	* * *	733	—	—	1,022	263	405	[105]	345	—	—	—	—	431	3,122
67	159	* * *	662	—	—	1,201	627	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	531	3,106
68	95	* * *	Q	—	—	1,155	702	—	—	175	—	—	205	250	505	3,047
69	80	* * *	636	—	—	767	415	—	362	245	—	—	—	—	405	3,020
70	143	* * *	723	405	—	859	323	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,929
71	48	* * *	610	440	—	865	250	—	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,900
72	138	* * *	608	245	—	722	—	405	—	—	—	380	—	—	—	2,852
73	187	* * *	492	—	—	974	418	350	279	315	—	—	—	—	—	2,828
74	65	* * *	643	—	—	935	[207]	—	—	—	667	264	310	[105]	—	2,810
75	150	* * *	453	—	—	736	202	380	[130]	—	618	460	—	—	—	2,809
76	127	* * *	745	—	—	919	330	—	[140]	—	—	—	[120]	—	—	2,802
77	10	* * *	623	—	—	860	—	—	260	—	599	—	—	—	383	2,725
78	54	* * *	522	280	—	780	386	—	—	—	315	—	—	—	441	2,724

*** The marks included in brackets, thus [146], are not counted, being below the prescribed minimum.
The letter Q, under a modern language, shows that the candidate has passed a qualifying examination in that language.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. Dec. 1870.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Names.	French.	German.	Hindustani.	Mathematics. Section I.	Mathematics. Section II. and Mixed Mathematics.	English Language and Composition.	History of England, &c.	Geography.	Classics. Latin.	Classics. Greek.	Experimental Sciences.	Natural Sciences.	Drawing.	Total.
		Maxima	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	
79	17		522	355	—	745	375	420	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,702
80	108		689	335	—	935	[127]	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	397	2,651
81	148		712	—	—	735	[97]	365	[42]	—	546	289	—	—	—	2,647
82	152		Q	—	—	1,007	521	295	230	240	—	—	—	—	341	2,634
83	119		Q	—	—	1,251	397	435	350	—	—	—	[115]	175	—	2,608
84	180		646	—	—	992	—	—	180	245	—	—	—	—	518	2,581
85	8		295	175	—	1,077	297	—	[120]	—	—	—	—	—	733	2,577
86	126		593	245	—	1,008	[218]	—	—	—	—	—	[75]	—	698	2,544
87	151		532	360	—	704	[10]	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	571	2,472
88	136		556	—	—	922	[165]	—	—	440	—	—	—	[145]	532	2,450
89	15		499	—	—	930	306	375	[127]	—	—	—	280	—	—	2,390
90	81		627	340	—	735	289	—	—	—	—	—	[85]	—	336	2,377
91	125		762	620	—	766	[36]	—	180	—	[206]	[212]	—	—	—	2,328
92	57		577	485	—	985	[116]	—	[90]	—	274	—	—	—	—	2,321
93	106		433	—	—	935	—	285	230	—	410	—	—	—	—	2,313
94	113		508	—	—	1,030	[220]	—	285	—	—	—	—	—	464	2,287
95	154		493	—	—	849	347	285	—	—	—	—	[135]	—	297	2,271
96	62		458	425	—	718	—	—	—	315	—	—	—	—	316	2,232
97	141		708	—	—	1,095	[180]	—	[85]	—	272	—	[110]	—	—	2,075
98	134		Q	—	—	825	363	250	290	—	[248]	[32]	—	327	—	2,055
99	58		597	—	—	741	[96]	255	—	—	354	[169]	—	[25]	—	1,947
100	41		358	—	342	721	[85]	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	1,907
101	29		306	—	—	833	—	—	200	[65]	—	—	—	—	439	1,778
102	155		556	—	—	780	[120]	340	[59]	—	—	—	[100]	—	—	1,076

*** The marks included in brackets, thus [146], are not counted, being below the prescribed minimum.
The letter Q, under a modern language, shows that the candidate has passed a qualifying examination in that language.

Note.—In addition to the above 75 candidates presented themselves, who, having failed to pass a qualifying examination in one or other of the prescribed subjects, were not allowed to proceed with their examination.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE. June 1871.

4.—EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE.

JUNE 1871.

REGULATIONS.

1st April 1871.

The following regulations, in regard to the examination of gentlemen preparatory to their receiving commissions in the Household troops, will take effect from this date, in lieu of those issued on the 1st January, 1867, and previous dates.

I. The examinations of candidates will be conducted under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners.

II. The age of candidates will be from 17 to 20 years.

III. The candidate will be examined by a medical board, to ascertain that he is in every point of view, as regards his physical constitution, fit for military service.

He will be required to produce the following certificates, which must be forwarded to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, as soon as possible after the receipt of the order to attend for examination :—

a. A certificate of baptism, or other satisfactory proof of his age.

b. A certificate from a minister of the Church or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of religion.

c. A certificate of good moral character signed by a clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, or by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years; or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief.

d. A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

IV. The following will be the subjects of examination, but no candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than *five* of these subjects, or *six*, if freehand drawing be one of them :—

	Marks.
1. Latin	3,000
2. Greek	2,000
3. Mathematics, limited to Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry	4,000
4. English language	2,000
5. French	2,000
6. German	2,000
7. History, ancient and modern, with Geography	2,000
8. Geology and Physical Geography	2,000
9. Experimental Sciences, the candidate being limited to one of the following subjects, *i.e.*, (*a*) Chemistry and Heat, or (*b*) Electricity including Magnetism	2,000
10. Free-hand Drawing (figure and landscape)	1,000

V. Of the foregoing subjects the elementary branches of mathematics and the English and French (or German) languages, to the extent stated in the following paragraphs, will be obligatory :

(1.) In mathematics, 1,000 marks will be given to the following obligatory portions, viz., arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, extraction of the square root, and simple interest.

Geometry not beyond the standard of the first book of Euclid.

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Of the marks allotted to the foregoing portions of mathematics, one-third will be required for qualification.

(2.) In the English language, the candidate will be required to write correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation, and to compose an essay or letter. 1,000 marks will be allotted to this portion of English, of which 500 will be required for qualification.

(3.) In French or German 300 marks will be required for qualification.

VI. Of the remaining subjects, the candidate may select any two, or three if free-hand drawing be one of them.

VII. No candidate will be allowed to count the marks gained in any one of the three voluntary subjects, unless amounting to one-fourth of the whole number of marks allotted to that subject; and for qualification, he will be required to obtain on his five (or six) subjects a total of 2,000 marks.

VIII. In the examination in classics passages will be given for translation from the books usually read at schools; grammatical questions will be set, and passages from English prose authors will be also given for translation into the Latin language.

W. F. FORSTER,
Military Secretary.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, 6th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(For Composition and Dictation.)

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

I. Cavalry in modern warfare.

or

II. The Mitrailleuse.

or

III. The burning of Paris.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

DICTATION.

It is true, that the appropriation of supplies, and the established course of the Exchequer, render the greatest part of the Public Revenue secure from misapplication; but, under the head of secret service money, a very large sum used to be annually expended without account, and some other parts of the civil list were equally free from all public examination.

The committee of secrecy, appointed after the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, endeavoured to elicit some distinct evidence of this misapplication, but, the obscurity natural to such transactions, and the guilty collusion of subaltern accomplices who shrouded themselves

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in the protection of the law, defeated every hope of punishment, or even personal disgrace. This practice of direct bribery continued beyond doubt long afterwards, and is generally supposed to have ceased about the termination of the American War. There is hardly any doctrine with respect to our government, more in fashion, than that a considerable influence of the Crown, meaning of course a corrupt influence, in both Houses of Parliament, and especially in the Commons, has been rendered indispensable by the vast increase of their own power over the public administration. But the maxim that private vices are public benefits, is as sophistical as it is disgusting, and it is self-evident, both, that the expectation of a clandestine recompense, or what in effect is the same thing, a lucrative office, cannot be the motive of an upright man in his vote, and that if an entire parliament should be composed of such venal spirits there would be an end of all control upon the Crown. There is no real cause to apprehend that a virtuous and enlightened Government would find difficulty in resting upon the reputation justly due to it, especially when we throw into the scale that species of influence which must ever subsist, the sentiment of respect and loyalty to a Sovereign, of aversion to untried change, which has in fact more extensive operation than any sordid motives.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, 6th June. 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

1. Add together $2\frac{3}{3}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $1\frac{3}{7}$, $3\frac{5}{12}$, and $1\frac{1}{14}$.
2. Subtract $1\frac{9}{13}$ from $3\frac{5}{13}$.
3. Multiply together $5\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{13}{74}$, $\frac{15}{26}$, and $\frac{2}{45}$.
4. Divide $7\frac{7}{11}$ by $3\frac{13}{66}$.
5. Add together 14·35 grains and 2·672 dwts.
6. Subtract ·578 of 1*l.* from ·289 of a guinea.
7. Multiply ·504 by ·709.
8. Divide ·1875 by 7·5.
9. Divide 172·8 by ·144.
10. Reduce 9*s.* 10½*d.* to the decimal of 15 guineas.
11. Reduce 2 miles 3 furlongs 10 poles 2 feet to feet.
12. A creditor receives 260*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* from the estate of a bankrupt paying 15*s.* 9*d.* in the £; what was the original debt?
13. Find the simple interest on 1,760*l.* for 4 years at 5 per cent. per annum.
14. At what rate per cent. simple interest will 300*l.* amount to 373*l.* 10*s.* in 7 years?
15. Find the square root of (1) 572104096, (2) $35\frac{16}{34}\frac{2}{3}$.
16. Find the side of a square field containing 2 acres 121 square yards.
17. If a postage stamp be an inch long and ⅞ths of an inch broad, how many stamps will be required for papering a room 18 ft. 9 in. long, 16 ft. 10 in. broad, and 10 ft. 6 in. high?
18. Reduce to its lowest terms the product of—

$$1+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{16}+\frac{1}{25}+\frac{1}{36} \text{ and } \frac{3}{13}-\frac{1}{7}+\frac{8}{59}.$$

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EUCLID (Book I.).

Tuesday, 6th June. 4 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
2. Draw a straight line through a given point parallel to a given straight line.

   AB, AC, are two straight lines cutting each other in A, and D is a given point; draw from D a straight line cutting off equal parts from AB and AC.
3. If one side of a triangle is produced the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles.

   If one angle of a triangle be equal to the sum of the other two, then the greatest side is double of the distance of its middle point from the opposite angle.
4. If the square described upon one side of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of the triangle the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

MATHEMATICS.

Wednesday, 7th June. 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

1. In a circle the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle.
2. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
3. ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle; AD and BC are produced to meet in E; and through E a straight line is drawn parallel to AB. Show that this straight line touches the circle described round the triangle DCE.
4. Give Euclid's definitions of proportion, duplicate ratio, and similar figures. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
5. Multiply $x^2 + xy + y^2$ by $x^3 + y^3$, and divide the product by $a^4 + a^2x^2 + x^4$.
6. Solve the equations—

$$(\alpha)\begin{cases} \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{2y}{3} = 1 \\ \frac{7x}{3} + \frac{5y}{6} = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$(\beta)\quad \sqrt{9x+4} + \sqrt{9x-1} = 3$$

$$(\gamma)\begin{cases} x^3 + y^3 = 1072 \\ x + y = 16 \end{cases}$$

7. Extract the square roots of $4 - \sqrt{15}$ and of
$$x^6 - 12x^5 - 60x^4 - 160x^3 + 240x^2 - 192x + 64.$$
8. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81}{2x^5 - 11x^2 - 9}$.
9. If $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ show that each of the ratios $= \frac{ax + by + cz}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

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10. At a review it was observed that the total number of men if increased by 497 would have formed sixteen brigades, each equal in strength to the first brigade, and that if the first brigade had been stronger by 1,000 men, the total number would have exceeded nine such brigades by 233. Find the total number of men, and also the number of men in the first brigade.
11. Show how to find the sum of a series in arithmetic progression when the first and last terms and the number of terms are known. The arithmetical mean of two numbers is 1, and the harmonical mean is $-7\frac{1}{5}$; find the numbers.
12. Sum the following series:—
    (1.) $2-2^2+2^3-2^4+\ldots$ to 32 terms.
    (2.) $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{4}{9}+\frac{8}{27}+\ldots$ to infinity.
    (3.) $1-2+3-4+\cdots$ to $2n$ terms.
13. Find 5 terms and the general term of the binomial expansion of $\frac{1}{(1-x)^3}$.
14. Prove the formulæ—
    $$(\alpha)\ \tan(A+B)=\frac{\tan A+\tan B}{1-\tan A\tan B}.$$
    $$(\gamma)\ \frac{\sin A+\sin B}{\sin A-\sin B}=\frac{\tan\frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan\frac{A-B}{2}}$$
15. Find sin 45°, tan 60°, cos 75°, and cos 36°.
16. Express $\sin\frac{A}{2}$ and $\cos\frac{A}{2}$ in terms of sin A, and show what signs must be chosen for the radicals when A=260°.
17. A man observes two objects in the same plane with his eye to be 30° apart, and on walking 50 yards in a straight line towards one of them the angle increases to 75°: find his distance from the other. Show whether the data are sufficient to find the distance between the objects.
18. Define a logarithm, and having given log 2=·30103
    log 3=·47712
    find log ·36, log $\sqrt{\cdot 06}$, and log ·075.
19. Investigate expressions for the area of a triangle (1) when two sides and the included angle are given, (2) when one side and the adjacent angles are given. If $a=2$, B=75°, and C=30°, find the area.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Wednesday, 7th June. 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Give three sentences in which the subjunctive mood is employed, and state the rules which regulate its use.
2. To what parts of speech do words belong that have the following endings: -ful, ize, en, ible, ness, ty, ous, ar, ory, tion, fy, ling, less, isk? Give instances.

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3. Parse fully the words printed in *italics* in the following passage :—

While these do labour for their own preferment,
Behoves it us to labour for the realm.
I never saw but Humphrey *Duke* of Gloucester
Did bear him like a noble *gentleman*.
Oft have I seen the haughty cardinal,
More like a soldier than a man o' the church,
As stout and proud as he *were* lord of all,
Swear like a ruffian and *demean* himself
Unlike the ruler of a commonweal.
Warwick, my son, the *comfort* of my age
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons.
And, brother *York*, thy *acts* in Ireland,
Thy late exploits done in the heart of France,
Have made thee feared and honoured of the people.
Join we together for the public *good*.

4. Are the following expressions right, or how should they be corrected ?

a. The House of Commons have met.

b. The King, with the Lords and Commons, form the legislature.

c. Did he not own his fault, and begged to be forgiven ?

d. Our mutual friend.

5. Distinguish the meanings of *humorous* and *witty*, *rapacious* and *avaricious*, *modern* and *novel*. Account for the meanings of *joviality*, *humour*, *sardonic*.

6. How has the English language been enriched from foreign sources ? What class of words did it principally borrow from each foreign language respectively ?

7. Analyse into Subject and Predicate, &c. the following sentences :—

a. What seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

b. Ill fares the land, to hastening woes a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

FRENCH.

Thursday, 8th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(For the paper and Dictation.)

Translate into English :—

Souvent, dans les grandes chaleurs du jour, nous cherchions un abri sous les mousses des cèdres. Presque tous les arbres de la Floride, en particulier le cèdre et le chêne-vert, sont couverts d'une mousse blanche qui descend de leurs rameaux jusqu'à terre. Quand la nuit, au clair de la lune, vous apercevez, sur la nudité d'une savane, une yeuse isolée revêtue de cette draperie, vous croiriez voir un fantôme traînant après lui ses longs voiles. La scène n'est pas moins pittoresque au grand jour ; car une foule de papillons, de mouches brillantes, de colibris, de perruches vertes, de geais d'azur, vient s'accrocher à ces mousses, qui

produisent alors l'effet d'une tapisserie en laine blanche, où l'ouvrier européen aurait brodé des insectes et des oiseaux éclatants.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

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Le peuple japonais a un caractère si atroce, que ses législateurs et ses magistrats n'ont pu avoir aucune confiance en lui : ils ne lui ont mis devant les yeux que des juges, des menaces et des châtiments ; ils l'ont soumis, pour chaque démarche, à l'inquisition de la police. Ces lois qui, sur cinq chefs de famille, en établissent un comme magistrat sur les quatre autres ; ces lois, qui, pour un crime, punissent toute une famille ou tout un quartier ; ces lois qui ne trouvent point d'innocents là où il peut y avoir un coupable, sont faites pour que tous les hommes se méfient les uns des autres, pour que chacun recherche la conduite de chacun, et qu'il en soit l'inspecteur, le témoin et le juge.

Le commerce, tantôt détruit par les conquérants, tantôt gêné par les monarques, parcourt la terre, se repose où on le laisse respirer : il règne aujourd'hui où l'on ne voyait que des déserts, des mers et des rochers ; là où il régnait il n'y a que des déserts. L'histoire du commerce est celle de la communication des peuples. L'effet du commerce sont les richesses, le luxe, l'industrie, la perfection des arts, la politesse, le goût ; son affaiblissement et l'orgueil des nations font naître la paresse, la pauvreté, l'abandon de tout, et causent la destruction des peuples.

MONTESQUIEU.

Translate into French :—

Man could not have lived amid the storms, and earthquakes, and eruptions of a world in the act of formation. Thunder and tempests would have roused him from his couch ; torrents of lava would have chased him from his home ; and pestilential vapours suffocated him in the open air. The house of the child of civilization was not ready for his reception. The stones that were to build and roof it had not quitted their native beds. The coal that was to light and heat it was either green in the forest, or blackening in the storehouse of the deep. The iron that was to defend him from external violence lay buried in the ground, and gold and silver had not come within his grasp.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Give the feminines of—flatteur, admirateur, auteur, traître, malin, sauvage, favori.
2. Give the singular of—émaux, cieux, libéraux, bals, bijoux, neveux, éventails.
3. Give the principle parts of—distraire, mouvoir, mourir, asseoir, aller.
4. Correct the following sentences stating the rules. Les chaleurs qu'il y a eues, ont causées l'epidémie. Que d'événements se sont succédés dans la capitale et que de cendres y sont amoncelé.
5. Give the meaning and gender of—entourage, critique, vase, poêle, tour, pendule, côté, moule, almanach, image.

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DICTATION.

Avantages solides de l'instruction.

La véritable science et les études solides qui y conduisent, seront toujours estimées, même par les ignorants. Il n'y a personne qui ne fasse cas d'un homme qui parle bien sa langue et qui l'écrit correctement ; qui est bien instruit de sa religion et des lois de son pays ; qui sait bien conduire ses affaires et donner aux autres de bons conseils ; qui raisonne juste sur toutes les choses qu'il connaît et sait tellement faire valoir ses raisons qu'il amène les autres à son sentiment : on ne pourra s'empêcher d'avoir de l'estime pour un tel homme, et on passera jusqu'à l'admiration, s'il a de plus la connaissance de plusieurs langues, en sorte qu'il puisse servir d'interprète aux étrangers ; si connaissant l'histoire de son pays et des pays voisins, il sait distinguer les interêts des princes et l'origine de leurs prétentions ; s'il connaît la géographie, le système du monde, et l'histoire naturelle, s'il sait les mathématiques, principalement les parties qui servent à l'architecture, aux fortifications et à la navigation, comme la géomètrie et la mécanique ; s'il a une grande connaissance des arts utiles à la vie, ou même de ceux qui la rendent plus agréable, comme la peinture, la musique, et la poésie.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

Thursday, 8th June. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—*Your paper must not be torn, nor must any other be used.*
The drawing must be entirely freehand, no mechanical aid of any kind being permitted.
The outlines in the first two questions must be firm and even.
The scale of the drawing in Question 4. is to be what is called "life size" : you may execute in any way you think you can represent it best ; using pen, pencil, or brush.

1. Draw with pen and ink a rectangle 4 inches long and 1 inch wide : then shade it with pencil in even gradation from one end to the other by strokes parallel to the shorter side : the gradation proceeding from white paper to the deepest tint your pencil will give.
2. Copy the outline fixed to your paper, and complete the figure symmetrically, taking the line AB for the axis of symmetry.
3. Copy with pen and ink in accurate fac-simile the woodcut fixed on your paper.
4. Make a drawing of the wooden frame on your desk, placing it upright and at an angle of 45° to the plane of projection.
5. If you have time, after completing these exercises, you will be allowed to draw another object.

GERMAN.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE. June 1871.

Friday, 9th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(For the paper and Dictation.)

Translate into English:—

Danke für deine beiden Briefe. Ich antwortete nicht, weil ich dieſes Blatt liegen ließ, bis mein Abſchied vom Hofe da wäre; ich fürchtete meine Mutter möchte ſich an den Miniſter wenden, und mir mein Vorhaben erſchweren. Nun aber iſt's geſchehen, mein Abſchied iſt da. Ich mag euch nicht ſagen, wie ungern man mir ihn gegeben hat, und was mir der Miniſter ſchreibt: ihr würdet in neue Lamentationen ausbrechen. Der Erbprinz hat mir zum Abſchiede fünf und zwanzig Ducaten geſchickt, mit einem Worte, das mich bis zu Thränen gerührt hat; alſo brauche ich von der Mutter das Geld nicht, um das ich neulich ſchrieb.

GOETHE.

Der Ritter hielt ſtill und fragte, ob er wohl mit ſeinem Pferde auf dieſe Nacht hier unterkommen und Pflege finden könne. Was euer Pferd betrifft, lieber Herr, entgegnete der Fiſcher, ſo weiß ich ihm keinen beſſern Stall anzuweiſen, als dieſe beſchattete Wieſe, und kein beſſeres Futter als das Gras, welches darauf wächſt. Euch ſelbſt aber will ich gerne in meinem kleinen Hauſe bewirthen, ſo gut es unſer einer hat. Der Ritter war ganz damit zufrieden; er ſtieg von ſeinem Roſſe, und ließ es auf den blumigen Anger hinlaufen, zu ſeinem Wirthe ſprechend: hätt' ich euch auch minder gaſtlich und wohlmeinend gefunden, mein lieber Fiſcher, ihr wäret mich dennoch wohl für heute nicht wieder losgeworden.

FOUQUÉ.

Translate into German:—

King William, as I have already told you, died in 1701, little lamented by his subjects, for though a man of great ability, he was too cold and phlegmatic to inspire affection, and besides, he was a foreigner. In Scotland his memory was little reverenced by any party. Queen Anne, therefore, succeeded to her brother-in-law, to the general satisfaction of her subjects. Her qualities, too, were such as gained for her attachment and esteem. She was a good wife, a most affectionate mother, a kind mistress, and, to add to her domestic virtues, a most confiding and faithful friend. The object of her attachment in this latter capacity was Lady Churchill, who had been about her person from a very early period.

W. SCOTT.

Grammatical Questions.

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1. State the genitive singular and the nominative and dative plural, as well as the gender, of the following substantives:
   Baum, Haus, Vogel, Hand, Knabe, Vater.
2. Decline in singular and plural the personal pronouns:
   ich, du, er, ſie, es.
3. What cases are governed by the following prepositions?
   von, während, durch, auf.
   Give examples.
4. Decline in full, singular and plural:
   der hohe Berg; die ſchöne Arbeit; mein gutes Kind.
5. State the singular and plural of the present, imperfect, and past tenses (indicative) of haben, ſein, werden.
6. Give the singular of the present and imperfect tenses of arbeiten, kommen, laufen, leſen, dürfen.

— — —

DICTATION.

Der 22te Auguſt 1567 war der Tag an welchem der Herzog Alva an den Thoren von Brüſſel erſchien. Sein Heer wurde ſogleich in den Vorſtädten in Beſatzung gelegt, und er ſelbſt ließ ſein erſtes Geſchäft ſein ſich der Schweſter ſeines Königs vorzuſtellen. Sie empfing ihn als eine Kranke, entweder weil die erlittene Kränkung ſie wirklich ſo ſehr angegriffen hatte oder wahrſcheinlicher weil ſie dieſes Mittel erwählte ſeinem Hochmuthe wehe zu thun, und ſeinen Triumph in etwas zu ſchmälern. Er übergab ihr Briefe vom Könige, die er aus Spanien mitgebracht, und legte ihr eine Abſchrift ſeiner eigenen Ausſtellung vor, worin ihm der Oberbefehl über die ganze Niederländiſche Kriegsmacht übergeben war, der Regentin alſo, wie es ſchien, die Verwaltung der bürgerlichen Dinge noch wie vorhin anheimgeſtellt blieb.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Friday, 9th June. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

It is possible to obtain full marks by answering Eight *questions.*

1. Give some account of the struggle between Henry III. and his barons.
2. Give some account of the life and adventures of Warwick the king-maker.
3. Sketch the *foreign* history of England during the reign of William III.

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4. For what events are the following places memorable; Dettingen, Trent, Navarino, Assaye, Saratoga, Pavia? Give a brief account of the events you mention.
5. State briefly the causes and chief events of the *last* war between England and the United States.
6. What events in Scotch history are connected with the names of Wallace, Bothwell, Edward Baliol, Cardinal Beaton, Montrose?
7. When was England united with Ireland? Give the most important articles of the union.
8. Give the main provisions of *one* of the following:—The Constitutions of Clarendon, the Petition of Right.
9. When and how did England acquire possession of Gibraltar and Porto Bello, and the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands?
10. What were the circumstances which led to the Seven Years War? How did it end?
11. Write an account of the Afghanistan War.
12. Give an account of the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella.
13. Sketch the life of Peter the Great.
14. Write a life of Pompey? On what occasion did he acquire the epithet of Magnus?
15. Sketch the history of the Persian War.
16. Give the dates of the following battles. Mention briefly the circumstances which led to them, and the results which followed them:—Issus, Leuctra, Cunaxa, Allia, Zama, Philippi.
17. Describe in words the courses of three of the following rivers, mentioning in each case the source, the remarkable places on either bank, and the exit:—Rhine, Rio de la Plata, St. Lawrence, Don, Garonne, Guadalquivir.
18. Describe the position of the following towns, mentioning the river (if any) upon which they are respectively situated, and the circumstances for which they may, or any of them, be remarkable:—Drogheda, Liege, Adrianople, Herat, Blenheim, Nismes, Verona, Ghent, Comorn, Cairo.
19. Describe the position, general direction, and physical character of two of the following mountain chains:—The Andes, the Cevennes, the Caucasus, the Himalayas.
20. Draw and fill up a map, as large as your paper admits, showing the position of Italy, *or* of Spain, *or* of the United States east of the Mississippi.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

LATIN.

Saturday, 10th June. 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.

Not more than two of the Latin passages need *be attempted.*

Translate into English:—

Insequenti nocte Fabius equites præmittit, sic paratos, ut confligerent atque omne agmen morarentur, dum consequeretur ipse. Cujus præceptis ut res gereretur, Q. Atius Varus, præfectus equitum, singularis et animi et prudentiæ vir, suos hortatur, agmenque hostium consecutus, turmas partim idoneis locis disponit, partim equitum prœlium committit. Consistit audacius equitatus hostium, succedentibus sibi peditibus, qui,

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toto agmine subsistentes, equitibus suis contra nostros ferunt auxilium. Fit prœlium acri certamine: namque nostri, contemtis pridie superatis hostibus, quum subsequi legiones meminissent, et pudore cedendi, et cupiditate per se conficiendi prœlii, fortissime contra pedites prœliabantur; hostesque, nihil amplius copiarum accessurum credentes, ut pridie cognoverant, delendi equitatus nostri nacti occasionem videbantur.

CÆSAR.

Quo etiam magis vituperanda est rei maxime necessariæ tanta incuria. Una est enim amicitia in rebus humanis, de cujus utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt: quamquam a multis ipsa virtus contemnitur et venditatio quædam atque ostentatio esse dicitur. Multi divitias despiciunt, quos parvo contentos tenuis victus cultusque delectat; honores vero, quorum cupiditate quidam inflammantur, quam multi ita contemnunt, ut nihil inanius, nihil esse levius existiment! Itemque cetera, quæ quibusdam admirabilia videntur, permulti sunt, qui pro nihilo putent. De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, et ii, qui ad rempublicam se contulerunt, et ii, qui rerum cognitione doctrinaque delectantur, et ii, qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, postremo ii, qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus, sine amicitia vitam esse nullam, si modo velint aliqua ex parte liberaliter vivere.

CICERO.

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de cæde Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet et premit hasta.
Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quanquam in media jam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iræque pepercit.
"At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis,
Di, si qua est cœlo pietas, quæ talia curet,
Persolvent grates dignas, et præmia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti, et patrios fœdasti funere vultus.

VIRGIL.

Hor. Donec gratus eram tibi,
Nec quisquam potior brachia candidæ
Cervici juvenis dabat,
Persarum vigui rege beatior.
Lyd. Donec non alia magis
Arsisti, neque erat Lydia post Chloën,
Multi Lydia nominis
Romana vigui clarior Ilia.
Hor. Me nunc Thressa Chloë regit,
Dulces docta modos et citharæ sciens,
Pro qua non metuam mori,
Si parcent animæ fata superstiti.
Lyd. Me torret face mutua
Thurini Calaïs filius Ornyti,
Pro quo bis patiar mori,
Si parcent puero fata superstiti.

HORACE.

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Translate into Latin:—

Nothing can describe the confusion of thought which I felt when I sank into the water; for though I swam very well, yet I could not deliver myself from the water, so as to draw my breath, till that wave having driven me, or rather carried me a vast way on towards the shore, and having spent itself, went back and left me upon the land almost dry but half dead with the water I took in. I had so much presence of mind as well as breath left, that seeing myself nearer the main land than I expected, I got upon my feet and endeavoured to make on towards the land as fast as I could before another wave should return and take me up again. But I soon found it was impossible to avoid it; for I saw the sea come after me as high as a great hill and as furious as an enemy, which I had no means or strength to contend with.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Give the perfect active and supine of the verbs ago, do, fero, cædo, pello.; and also of the same verbs when compounded with the prepositions ab, cum, de, ad, e, trans.
2. Write down the genitive singular and plural of—aper, gener, hiems, anser, senex, sacerdos, obses, nemus, mus, crus, lis, palus; and the accusative singular and plural of—animal, tussis, remex, guttur, impar, margo.
3. Decline in the singular through all genders—unus, neuter, quivis, idem.
4. Write down the positive, comparative, and superlative, of the adverbs derived from—æger, similis, acer, prudens.
5. Translate into Latin:
   a. Do not fear that I shall hurt him.
   b. An ox is as much larger than a sheep as an elephant than an ox.
   c. He said that he would return home in two days.

GREEK.

Saturday, 10th June 1871. 2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Only two of the following passages need be attempted.

Translate into English:—

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ Μανδάνη παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπιοῦσα πάλιν πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα, ἐδεῖτο αὐτῆς ὁ Ἀστυάγης καταλιπεῖν τὸν Κῦρον. ἡ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι βούλοιτο μὲν ἅπαντα τῷ πατρὶ χαρίζεσθαι, ἄκοντα μέντοι τὸν παῖδα χαλεπὸν εἶναι νομίζειν καταλιπεῖν. Ἔνθα δὴ ὁ Ἀστυάγης λέγει πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον, Ὦ παῖ, ἢν μένῃς παρ' ἐμοί, πρῶτον μὲν ὁπόταν βούλῃ εἰσιέναι ὡς ἐμέ, ἐπὶ σοὶ ἔσται· καὶ χάριν σοι εἴσομαι, ὅσῳ ἂν πλεονάκις εἰσίῃς ὡς ἐμέ. ἔπειτα δὲ ἵπποις τοῖς ἐμοῖς χρήσῃ καὶ ἄλλοις, ὁπόσοις ἂν βούλῃ, καὶ ὅταν ἀπίῃς,

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ἔχων ἄπει, οὗς ἂν αὐτὸς ἐθέλῃς. ἔπειτα τά τε νῦν ὄντα ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία δίδωμί σοι καὶ ἄλλα παντοδαπὰ συλλέξω, ἃ σὺ ἐπειδὰν τάχιστα ἱππεύειν μάθῃς, διώξῃ, καὶ τοξεύων καὶ ἀκοντίζων καταβαλεῖς ὥσπερ οἱ μεγάλοι ἄνδρες.

Xenophon.

Παρασκευαζομένου δὲ Κροίσου στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Πέρσας, τῶν τις Λυδῶν συνεβούλευσε Κροίσῳ τάδε· Ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἐπ' ἄνδρας τοιούτους στρατεύεσθαι παρασκευάζεαι, οἳ σκυτίνας μὲν ἀναξυρίδας, σκυτίνην δὲ τὴν ἄλλην ἐσθῆτα φορέουσι, σιτέονται δὲ οὐκ ὅσα ἐθέλουσι, ἀλλ' ὅσα ἔχουσι, χώρην ἔχοντες τρηχείην. πρὸς δὲ οὐκ οἴνῳ διαχρέωνται, ἀλλὰ ὑδροποτέουσι, οὐ σῦκα δὲ ἔχουσι τρώγειν, οὐκ ἄλλο ἀγαθὸν οὐδέν. τοῦτο μὲν δὴ, εἰ νικήσεις, τί σφεας ἀπαιρήσεαι, τοῖσί γε μή ἐστι μηδέν; τοῦτο δὲ, ἢν νικηθῇς, μάθε ὅσα ἀγαθὰ ἀποβαλέεις. γευσάμενοι γὰρ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἀγαθῶν περιέξονται οὐδὲ ἀπωστοὶ ἔσονται. ἐγὼ μέν νυν θεοῖσι ἔχω χάριν, οἳ οὐκ ἐπὶ νόον ποιέουσι Πέρσῃσι στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Λυδούς.

Herodotus.

Πολλάκι γάρ σεο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἄκουσα
Εὐχομένης, ὅτ' ἔφησθα κελαινεφέϊ Κρονίωνι
Οἴῃ ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι,
Ὁππότε μιν ξυνδῆσαι Ὀλύμπιοι ἤθελον ἄλλοι,
Ἥρη τ' ἠδὲ Ποσειδάων καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
Ἀλλὰ σὺ τόνγ' ἐλθοῦσα, θεά, ὑπελύσαο δεσμῶν,
Ὤχ' ἑκατόγχειρον καλέσασ' ἐς μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον,
Ὃν Βριάρεων καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες
Αἰγαίων· ὁ γὰρ αὖτε βίῃ οὗ πατρὸς ἀμείνων·
Τὸν καὶ ὑπέδδεισαν μάκαρες θεοί, οὐδέ τ' ἔδησαν.
Τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέζεο, καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
Αἴ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι.

Homer.

Κακῶς πέπρακται πανταχῇ· τίς ἀντερεῖ;
Ἀλλ' οὔτι ταύτῃ ταῦτα, μὴ δοκεῖτέ πω.
Ἔτ' εἰσὶ ἀγῶνες τοῖς νεωστὶ νυμφίοις,
Καὶ τοῖσι κηδεύσασιν οὐ σμικροὶ πόνοι.
Δοκεῖς γὰρ ἂν με τόνδε θωπεῦσαί ποτε,
Εἰ μὴ τι κερδαίνουσαν ἢ τεχνωμένην;

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Οὐδ' ἂν προσεῖπον οὐδ' ἂν ἡψάμην χεροῖν.
Ὁ δ' ἐς τοσοῦτον μωρίας ἀφίκετο
Ὥστ', ἐξὸν αὐτῷ τἄμ' ἑλεῖν βουλεύματα
Γῆς ἐκβαλόντι, τήνδ' ἀφῆκεν ἡμέραν
Μεῖναί μ', ἐν ᾗ τρεῖς τῶν ἐμῶν ἐχθρῶν νεκροὺς
Θήσω, πατέρα τε καὶ κόρην πόσιν τ' ἐμόν.

Euripides.

Grammatical Questions.

1. Write down the genitive and dative plural of προφήτης, ὄφις, ὄρνις, βοῦς, γραῦς, ἀνὴρ, θυγάτηρ, ὕδωρ, λιμὴν, λέων.
2. Give the comparatives and superlatives of ἀγαθὸς, καλὸς, πολὺς, ὀλίγος, ἡδὺς, ταχὺς, ἐπιεικὴς, λαλὸς, μέγας, πέπων.
3. Write down the first person of the future, first aorist, perfect active, and of the first aorist and perfect passive of τάσσω, πείθω, καλύπτω, ἀγγέλλω, αἰσχύνω.
4. What are the different meanings of ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, πρὸς, according to the cases which they govern ?
5. Translate into Greek :—
   a. He would come if he saw me here.
   b. He would have come if he had seen me.
   c. May he see me, that he may come !

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Monday, 12th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What do you understand by an insulator of electricity ? Which of the following are good insulators: indian rubber, iron, water, cotton, silk, hair, mercury, lead ? How can you test whether a given substance be a good insulator ?
2. When is a body said to be negatively electrified ? Show by examples that positive and negative electricity are always developed at the same time.
3. Describe a condenser, and explain how a feeble electric excitement may be rendered evident by means of it.
3. A tassel of cotton attached to the conductor of an electric machine spreads itself out when the machine is worked; and the spark you can take from the conductor is very much less than when the tassel is removed: explain these phenomena.
5. A spherical iron shell is insulated and electrified: state how the electricity will distribute itself in the shell. If you approach your hand to one side of the shell, state and explain how the distribution of the electricity will be affected.

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6. Explain the difference between a magnetic substance and a magnet. What is meant by magnetic induction? In what respects does it resemble, and in what respects does it differ from, electric induction? Is iron or steel more readily capable of magnetic induction?

7. What kind of force does the earth exert upon a magnetic needle, and what is the direction of that force in London? What is the magnetic meridian of a place, and what sort of changes does it undergo?

8. Describe the construction of Grove's nitric acid battery; and explain the use of the nitric acid.

9. An electric current is sent from a platinum plate through a solution of copper sulphate to a copper plate: give an account of the effects at each of the plates.

10. Explain the essential part of the construction of a single needle telegraph, and the principle on which signals are made by it.

11. If the posts of a telegraph be blown down so that the wire rests on the ground, state and explain how that will affect the signals.

12. A piece of platinum wire has to be heated red hot by means of a galvanic battery: what difference will it make whether the wires connecting the platinum wire with the battery be long or short, thick or thin; and how would you modify your battery to meet these cases?

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Monday, 12th June. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What are the chief points of distinction between a chemical and a mechanical compound? Illustrate your answer by some examples.

2. Of what gases, and in what proportions, is water composed? Describe an experiment in proof of this. If the gases be collected at an ordinary water trough what effect will the water have on (1) the whole volumes of the gases, (2) their relative volumes?

3. Explain what is meant when it is said that the heat of liquefaction of ice is 142° F. Calculate what it will amount to on the centigrade scale.

4. Which is the better conductor of heat, copper or iron? How would you proceed in order to verify the fact? Firemen wear polished brass helmets: are these an advantage or the reverse, so far as protecting them from the heat goes? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Explain how a difference of temperature between two regions, *e.g.*, sea and land, produces a circulation of the air between them.

6. What compound is formed when sulphur is burnt in air? What quantities (by weight) of oxygen and air respectively does 1 lb. of sulphur require for its combustion? What further is needed to convert it into sulphuric acid? (S = 32.)

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE. June 1871.

7. Describe the elements phosphorus and sodium. Of what elements are ammonia, nitre, and cotton respectively composed? What is the action of ammonia on copper sulphate and iron (ferric) chloride, respectively?

8. Trace the chemical changes which occur when a piece of limestone is (1) burnt in a kiln, (2) when the lime so made is slaked, (3) when the slaked lime is exposed to chlorine, (4) when the slaked lime is mixed with a solution of sodium carbonate.

9. Under what circumstances is light carburetted hydrogen met with in nature, and by what different names is it known? A mixture of this gas and air may be burned safely if it issues through a narrow metal tube, but not when it issues through a glass tube: explain this.

10. What are the most common gases and other substances which are met with dissolved in spring water? What kind of impurities can be removed by filtering through charcoal? How can water be purified from substances which are not removed by filtration?

11. Describe and explain the conversion of pig iron into (1) malleable iron, (2) steel.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of MARKS gained in each Subject by the CANDIDATES for DIRECT COMMISSIONS in the HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE who were examined under the direction of the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, on 6th June 1871, and subsequent days.

Number.		Name.	Mathematics.			English.		French.	German.	History and Geography.	Latin.	Greek.	Chemistry.	Electricity, &c.	Freehand Drawing, &c.	Total.
			Obligatory.		Optional.	Obligatory.	Optional.									
In Order of Merit.	In Examination.		Arithmetic.	Euclid, I.												
		Maximum	1,000		3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	
		Minimum	334		—	500	—	300	300	500	750	500	500	500	250	
1	32	Hon. F. W. Stopford	600		750	730	620	525	—	—	2,450	1,050	—	—	500	7,225
2	38	L. B. Wilbraham	678		1,140	810	650	635	930	—	1,870	—	—	—	—	6,713
3	30	Hon. N. C. Dalrymple	784		1,014	730	630	640	—	1,160	1,330	—	—	—	310	6,598
4	5	R. C. G. Mayne	782		1,620	740	500	630	990	—	—	—	880	—	435	6,577
5	22	F. D. Astley	688		240	860	510	505	—	—	2,030	—	—	968	300	6,101
6	12	A. E. Codrington	706		960	780	490	555	—	610	1,610	—	—	—	—	5,711
7	37	A. S. Drummond	396		240	640	490	537	1,020	—	1,840	—	—	—	—	5,163
8	3	W. D. M. Furrer	490		174	730	700	575	—	—	2,100	[330]	—	—	345	5,114
9	33	The Earl of Charleville	620		630	628	370	590	—	—	1,190	—	—	1,070	—	5,098
10	17	The Earl of Onslow	438		—	720	560	630	—	—	2,260	[250]	—	—	—	4,608
11	24	R. W. Chandos-Pole	334		210	820	660	405	—	—	1,470	—	730	—	—	4,569
12	4	C. R. Colville	452		120	700	410	545	—	[300]	1,430	—	—	—	355	4,012
13	2	Viscount Helmsley	534		435	680	450	600	—	—	1,155	[330]	—	—	—	3,854
14	26	Hon. R. Carington	450		120	690	550	660	—	[470]	—	—	—	—	—	2,470
		QUEEN'S CADET.														
1	13	E. H. Molesworth	602		435	700	470	320	—	[450]	[500]	—	—	—	685	3,212
		INDIAN CADET.														
1	23	A. B. Hibgame	336		195	600	460	500	—	[470]	—	—	—	—	290	2,381

*** The marks included in brackets are below the minimum, and are not counted in the total.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE. June 1871.

RETURN showing the NUMBER OF MARKS gained in each Subject by the CANDIDATES FOR DIRECT COMMISSIONS, &c.—*continued.*

Number.		Name.	Mathematics.			English.		French.	German.	History and Geography.	Latin.	Greek.	Chemistry.	Electricity, &c.	Freehand Drawing, &c.	Total.
In Order of Merit.	In Examination.		Obligatory. Arithmetic.	Obligatory. Euclid, I.	Optional.	Obligatory.	Optional.									
		Maximum	1,000		3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	
		Minimum	334		—	500	—	300	300	500	750	500	500	500	250	
		UNSUCCESSFUL.														
15	9		756		540	[316]	550	460	—	—	2,170	770	—	—	—	5,246
16	11		636		685	[0]	460	605	—	1,240	1,560	—	—	—	—	5,026
17	14		[246]		525	[416]	440	430	—	—	1,470	600	—	—	—	3,245
18	15		[150]		264	700	500	500	—	[290]	910	—	—	—	—	2,954
19	20		440		235	[340]	290	395	1,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,675
20	29		634		414	310	500	435	—	[190]	—	—	—	—	390	2,373
21	16		558		510	[120]	350	440	—	[90]	—	—	—	—	300	2,158
22	27		590		564	[400]	280	[235]	—	580	—	—	—	—	[150]	2,014
23	7		[326]		360	580	560	385	—	[430]	[500]	—	—	—	—	1,886
24	34		[308]		225	[300]	440	425	[420]	630	—	—	—	—	[235]	1,650
25	1		476		330	[100]	370	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	1,551
26	39		[246]		330	[350]	440	[310]	—	[470]	—	—	—	—	—	1,002
27	35		[180]		150	[200]	390	450	—	[270]	[380]	—	—	—	—	970
28	19		180		174	[200]	280	445	—	[310]	[210]	—	—	—	—	809
29	25		192		210	100	200	400	[285]	—	—	—	—	—	—	810
30	21		[138]		264	[100]	480	[295]	—	[360]	[700]	—	—	—	[215]	744
31	6		[90]		0	[100]	300	[85]	—	[290]	—	—	—	—	250	610
32			[0]		—	[100]	350	[285]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	850
		QUEEN'S CADET.														
2	10		346		165	[100]	420	325	—	[420]	1,050	—	—	—	405	2,711
3	36		522		525	[0]	390	[260]	—	[400]	—	—	—	—	355	1,792
		INDIAN CADET.														
2	8		354		30	[400]	420	515	—	780	—	—	—	—	—	2,099

† The candidate named this subject but was not examined in it having failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

*** The marks included in brackets are below the minimum, and are not counted in the total.

APPENDIX V.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

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CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

1.—CORRESPONDENCE.

The Under Secretary of State, India Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 30th September 1870.

Evidence of age of native candidates.

WITH reference to the correspondence which took place between the Office of the Civil Service Commissioners and this Department in August and December 1869, and in January of the present year, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you for the information of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners that instructions were sent to the Presidencies in India in April last to request the University and College authorities in that country to use strict precautions for preventing the possibility of any misunderstanding on the part of native candidates for the universities, as to the right interpretation of the rules regarding the age of admission. It was desired that the same authorities might further be requested to take care that, in accordance with the rules, none be admitted without having first furnished clear proof of having completed sixteen years from the date of birth, and that measures be taken for promulgating among the natives of India generally, a distinct understanding, in the above sense, as to the rules in question.

I am now to forward to you to be laid before the Commissioners a copy of a despatch, with its accompaniments, received from the Government of Bombay, regarding a notification issued, with their approval, and with the concurrence of the Bombay University, explanatory of the University regulation regarding the age of admission to that institution.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

TO HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.
Educational Department, London.

MY LORD DUKE,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 12, dated the 28th April last, we have the honour to forward herewith copy of a notification which has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction, with our approval, and with the concurrence of the University of Bombay, in explanation of the University regulation regarding the minimum age for admission to the matriculation examination.

We have, &c.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Evidence of age of native candidates.

Poona, Office of Director of Public Instruction, 6th July 1870.

To W. WEDDERBURN, ESQ., ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Educational Department.

SIR,

WITH reference to the resolution of Government, No. 288 of June 10th, I have the honour to submit the draft of a notification which I have referred to the Syndicate, and which is considered by that body to be clearly explanatory of the University regulation. It will be printed, if approved, in the Educational Record and circulated to all inspecting officers and English schools.

I have, &c.

ENCLOSURE 3.

NOTIFICATION.

Minimum Age for Matriculation.

The Director of Public Instruction desires under orders from Government to call attention to the meaning of the University regulation that "candidates for matricu-"lation must have *completed their sixteenth year.*" A child born on 1st June 1870 has completed his first year on 1st June 1871, and may not present himself for matriculation before 1st June 1886. A candidate has *completed* his sixteenth year when he has lived for 16 complete years, or 192 calendar months. Parents are advised to register the day of their children's birth, and to keep a well authenticated record of the date.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 4.

Educational Department, Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1870.

RESOLUTION.—The Director of Public Instruction should be informed that the draft notification is approved, as well as the mode in which he proposes to publish it. Copy should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(Signed.) W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 3rd October 1870.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, with enclosure acquainting them with the measures which have been taken to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding on the part of native candidates for the universities in India as to the right interpretation of the rules regarding the age of admission.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 6th February 1871.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 22nd July last, in which, with reference to the difficulty of ascertaining the age of native candidates for the Civil Service of India, it was stated that the Secretary of State for India in Council, acting on the suggestion of the Civil Service

Evidence of age of native candidates.

Commissioners, would direct that certificates should be furnished by the Government of the presidency or province of which each candidate was a resident,

I am directed by the Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether any special form has been prescribed for such certificates, either by the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by the several Governments in India.

The Commissioners are led to make this inquiry in consequence of their attention having been called to the enclosed extract from the "Homeward Mail" of the 23rd January last, purporting to contain a copy of rules on this subject published by the Government of Bombay.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

AGE OF CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rules, under which certificates of age will be issued to candidates for the Indian Civil Service from the Bombay Presidency:—

Candidates for admission to compete in England for the Indian Civil Service are required, before leaving India, to obtain a certificate of age signed by the Chief Secretary to Government.

In order to obtain a certificate, candidates are required to prove the date of their birth before the magistrate of the district in which the candidate's family resides; or, if the family residence is in Bombay, before the senior magistrate.

Candidates will signify their desire to compete, not less than three months before the date on which they propose to go to England, to the Chief Secretary of Government, who will then forward each application for the purpose of inquiry to the magistrate to whose district it belongs.

The magistrate will call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date of his birth within one month. He will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and with his comments and opinions, to the Chief Secretary to Government.

The documentary evidence which the candidates may be expected to produce, comprises:—(*a.*) The horoscope. (*b.*) Family books. (*c.*) Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth. (*d.*) The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations. (*e.*) If the candidate is matriculated, a certificated copy of his application to the registrar in Form A. (*f.*) Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family and others will also be taken, and the candidate is required to comply to the best of his power with any requisition the magistrate may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proofs.

If the Chief Secretary shall be satisfied, by the papers submitted by the magistrate, that the candidate has stated the date of his birth correctly he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the magistrate of the district, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, viz., the day of 18 .

If the Chief Secretary finds reason to doubt that the candidate was born on the day asserted by him, the certificate will be refused, and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service.

Where the date of a birth has been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date of the birth.

Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on occasion of seeking admission to any university examination, educational institution, or Government Office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of a different age to that so declared or recorded.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Evidence of age of native candidates.

SIR, 17th February 1871.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, inquiring whether any special form of the certificate of age to be required to be filled up by native candidates for the Indian Civil Service has been prescribed by the Secretary of State or by the several governments in India.

2. In reply I am to state for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners that the Duke of Argyll, in communicating to the Indian Government in July last the portion of your letter of the 8th of that month which related to this matter, left it to the local authorities to prescribe such certificates as they might deem necessary.

3. The last paragraph but one of your letter above cited was communicated to the several Presidencies and Divisions of Government in India and published in the Government Gazettes. No despatch has been received from the Government of India on the subject, but I am desired to forward to you a copy of a communication from the Madras Government, with its enclosures, containing a notification to intending candidates in that presidency for the Indian Civil Service, which concludes with a form of certificate of age to be issued to them.

4. The rules forwarded with your present communication are, I am to state, those which under the orders of the Bombay Government were drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction at that presidency, and published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 29th of December last.

5. I am to add that, should the Civil Service Commissioners so desire, the Duke of Argyll will instruct the Indian Government to publish one set of rules, and form of age certificate, applicable to all parts of India.

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

11th January.

With reference to your Grace's despatches to the Government of India, noted in the margin, we have the honour to transmit copy of our proceedings, dated 6th December 1870, No. 377. It will be seen that no restrictions as to the age of candidates at the examinations of the University of Madras have yet been enforced, and that the Syndicate do not consider that it is desirable to impose any. Under these circumstances we have issued orders which, it is believed will secure, as far as is possible, the objects desired by your Grace.

25th August 1869, No. 77.
28th April 1870, No. 40.
28th July 1870, No. 80.

ENCLOSURE 2.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, 6th December 1870.

No. 5. Read the following letter from the Registrar of the University of Madras to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 11th November 1870, No. 129:—

In reply to your letter of 21st July 1870, No. 234, I am instructed by the Syndicate to say that the Madras University imposes no limit of age on candidates presenting themselves for its examinations. In the first place it does not appear necessary or desirable to lay down any such restriction, the qualification of proficiency in the subjects named for examination being the only one that the University considers requisite for the procuring of its certificates and diplomas. In the second place, even if a restriction as to age were, on some grounds, desirable, the Syndicate are of opinion that it would not be expedient to impose it on account of the great difficulty of ascertaining the age of any Hindu. For the most part Hindus do not know their own age, and therefore to require them to give their age as a condition of candidature would be to open the door for mistake or fraud, which it would be next to impossible

Evidence of age of native candidates.

to detect. A production of the horoscope might, no doubt, in some cases be demanded, or the testimony of relations and friends; but it is almost needless to point out that even where these were procurable the process of verifying the age of such an immense number of candidates would be exceedingly tedious, and, in a vast number of cases, there would be no possibility at all of verifying the ages alleged by the candidates from the want of horoscopes or of reliable testimony.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Order thereon, 6th December 1870, No. 377.

The foregoing letter will be communicated to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, with reference to the papers noted in the margin. No restrictions as to the age of candidates at the University examinations have yet been enforced in the University of Madras, and the Syndicate do not consider that it is desirable to impose any.

From the Government of India to Fort St. George, dated 6th June 1870, No. 2762.
From do. to do., 9th September 1870, No. 4115.
From the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 25th August 1869, No. 77.
From do. to do., 28th April 1870, No. 40.
From do. to do., 28th July 1870, No. 80.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following notification:—

NOTIFICATION.

I. It is hereby notified, for the information of persons intending to present themselves as candidates at the Indian Civil Service Examinations held in England, that a certificate from the Government of Fort St. George, that they are within the prescribed limits of age, will be required from all candidates from the Presidency of Madras.

II. These certificates will be issued under the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government.

III. Intending candidates will, in the first place, apply to the magistrate of the district in which they reside, and will produce before him all available evidence, whether in the shape of horoscopes or other documents, or oral testimony of relatives and friends, bearing on the question of their age. The magistrate will take affidavits from the relatives, and after making such independent inquiry as may seem desirable as to the genuineness and authenticity of the documentary and the credibility of the oral evidence, will submit the record with a report for the orders of the Governor in Council.

IV. Candidates will also be examined at the Presidency town by a Board of not less than three commissioned medical officers, nominated by the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, who will report their opinion as to the candidates' age for the information of the Governor in Council.

V. On receipt of these reports the Governor in Council will order the issue of a certificate in the form hereto annexed.

Form.

It is hereby certified that after an inquiry held under the orders of the Government of Madras, it was proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that , son of was at the date hereof more than and less than years of age.

Dated at Fort St. George this day of Eighteen hundred and

(By Order)
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

(True Extract.)
R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.

(True Copies.)
H. WELLESLEY,
Under Secretary.

To Magistrate of

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, 8th March 1871.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, relative to the certificate of

age required to be produced by native candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Evidence of age of native candidates.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the Commissioners think it very desirable that one set of rules and form of certificate of age applicable to all parts of India should be published by the Government of India as proposed in the last paragraph of your letter, and that the rules published by the Bombay Government appear to the Commissioners to offer a model which might with advantage be adopted in the other presidencies.

I have, &c.

The Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 28th October 1870.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, a copy of a letter received from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 10th of August last, together with its enclosures, containing copies of all the Oriental books in use for the examination in India of junior civil servants, together with copies of papers showing the departmental examination rules in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab. Examination of junior officers in Bengal.

I am desired to state that 10 copies of the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, referred to in paragraph 4 of this letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Indian Government, now forwarded, were transmitted to you in my letter of the 12th of May 1870.*

I am, &c.

ENCLOSURE 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

To H. MERIVALE, Esq., C.B., Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Fort William, the 10th August 1870.

COLONEL W. N. LEES, on his return to India, recently brought to the notice of Government that Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners experienced inconvenience from not being able to procure in England copies of all the oriental books in use by junior civil servants in India, and that Her Majesty's Commissioners also asked for information regarding the passing of the young men by the departmental or 1st and 2nd standards of examination.

2. I am accordingly directed to forward for transmission to Her Majesty's Commissioners, copies of all the oriental books now in use for the pass, high proficiency and honor examinations of junior civil servants, as specified in the accompanying copy of a memorandum, No. 268, dated the 15th July, from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and of its enclosure.

3. I am also to forward for the same purpose, copies of the papers noted on the margin, showing the departmental examination rules in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

Revised rules dated 17th August 1869, for the examination of junior officers employed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, with Appendix.

Letter from Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 3,044 A., dated 9th July 1870, and enclosures.

Letter from Government of the Punjab, No. 1,258, dated 25th June 1870, and enclosures.

4. The rules for the encouragement of the study or oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service, promulgated under the notification of the Home Department, No. 1,614, dated the 24th March 1870, were transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, with the despatch of the Government of India, No. 37, dated the 6th April last.

I have, &c.

A. B. JOHNSON, Lieut.-Col.

---

* These were printed in the 15th Report of the Commissioners, p. 248.

Examination of junior officers in Bengal.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM, No. 268, dated the 15th July 1870.

In compliance with the request contained in his office memorandum No. 217 C., dated 13th instant, the undersigned has the honour to forward to his office copies of all the oriental books* now in use for the examination of junior civil servants in India for transmission to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Civil Service. The list of the copies is herewith enclosed.

H. S. JARRETT, Capt.

List of the Test Books for the Pass and Honour Examinations in use by the Board of Examiners, Fort William.

Pass Examination.	High Proficiency.	Degree of Honour.
	In Urdu.	
1. Bagh-o-Bahar. 2. Ikhwan-us-Safa.	1. Ihkwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-be-Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Mahfil. 4. Musunueyats of Sonda, from p. 56 to p. 83.	1. Nasr-i-be-Nazir. 2. Dewan-i-Atosh. 3. Fisannah Ajaib. 4. Intekhabe Kulleyat-i Sonda.
	In Persian.	
1. Gulistan. 2. Anwari-Soheilee.	1. Gulistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilee.	1. Akhlaq-i-Jelali. 2. Inshae Abul Fuzle. 3. Secunder Namah. 4. Dewani-i-Hafiz.
	In Arabic.	
1. Ajab-ul-Ajab. 2. Nafat-ul-Yamen, 1st part	1. Ikhwan-us-Safa. 2. Nafat-ul-Yamen.	1. Hammasah. 2. Taimour Namah. 3. Magamat-ul-Hariri.
	In Hindi.	
1. Prem Sagur.	1. Prem Sagur. 2. Vidyan Kur. 3. Rajneeti. 4. Ramayan, 2nd book.	1. Subba Bilas. 2. Ram Geeta. 3. Rukmini Purniaya. 4. Ramayan, by Toolsee Doss.
	In Bengali.	
1. Betal Punchbinshati. 2. Bangalar Itihas.	1. Betal Punchbinshati. 2. Pooroosh Parikhya. 3. Dasa Kumar Charita.	1. Kadambari. 2. Probodh Chundrica. 3. Dasa Kumar Charita. 4. Mohabharut, in 2 vols.
	In Sanskrit.	
1. Rijupatha.	1. Hitopodesh. 2. Roghu Vansa.	1. Vira Charita. 2. Kirat Arjanya. 3. Sakuntola Natuk.
	In Oorya.	
Nil.	1. Hitopodesh. 2. Batris Singhasun. 3. Gita Gobind.	Nil.

15th July 1870. H. S. JARRETT, Captain.

Revised Rules for the Examination of Junior Officers employed in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Examination of junior officers in Bengal.

1. Half-yearly examinations shall be held generally in the months of April and October of each year.

2. The examinations shall be held in the regulation provinces, at the stations which are the head-quarters of the several divisional commissioners, and also at every other station where there is a zillah judge.

3. In the non-regulation provinces the examinations shall be held at the following stations, and at any other stations where the commissioners may in communication with the central examination committee, think it necessary to hold committees for examination.

In Assam, at Gowhatty, for the officers in the districts of Kamroop and the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills; at Tezpore, for the officers in Durrung, Nowgong, and the Naga Hills, and at Debrooghur, for the officers in Luckimpore and Seebsaugor.

In Chota Nagpore, at Ranchee.

In Cooch Behar, at Darjeeling or Julpigoree.

4. The officers in the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall be examined at Bhaugulpore; those in the Chittagong Hill Tracts at Chittagong; and those in Cachar, at Sylhet.

5. The central examination committee, constituted as in paragraph 8 below, are authorised to sanction on sufficient cause being shown, the appearance of an officer for examination at a station other than that at which he is required to present himself under ordinary circumstances.

6. All assistant magistrates, assistant, and extra assistant commissioners, deputy magistrates and deputy collectors, assistant superintendents of police, opium assistants, and others to whom these rules may be made applicable who may have been more than six months on duty, shall be subjected to half-yearly examinations and required to pass according to the first or lower standard of qualification as herein-after described. And all officers shall present themselves for examination by the test for the second or higher standard at each half-yearly examination after they have passed by the lower standard. An officer must pass completely by the lower standard in every subject of examination before he will be allowed to present himself for examination by the second standard in any subject.

7. These half-yearly examinations shall be conducted by local committees at the several stations, under the instructions of the central committee of departmental examinations with whom they will correspond on all matters relating to these examinations.

8. The central committee of departmental examinations to be appointed by the Government, shall consist of a president, a secretary, who shall also be a member, and as many members as the Government may think proper to appoint from time to time.

9. The local committee at each station, which is the head-quarters of a commissioner, shall consist of the commissioner, the collector (or deputy commissioner), and a native civil officer to be selected by the commissioner. In the absence of the commissioner or collector, the judge (or judicial commissioner) shall take his place on the committee. At the other stations the committee shall consist of the judge, the collector, and any native officer to be selected by the judge. At the stations in the non-regulation provinces, which are not the head-quarters of the commissioner, and at which there is no judical commissioner, the deputy commissioner shall form a committee with one or two other officers to be selected by him in communication, if necessary, with the commissioner of the division.

10. The Government will, on every occasion in communication with the central committee, fix the days for the half-yearly examinations which shall be the same for every district. It shall be the duty of the central committee to prepare beforehand for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the examinees, to forward a sufficient number of copies of each of such sets to the president of each local committee in a sealed packet, which shall not be opened until the moment of examination, to determine the order in which the examinations in each paper and subject shall be held, and to arrange all other details for the conduct of the examinations. The central committee from time to time, shall lay down such rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the local committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several officers examined may reach.

11. The local committee shall superintend the written examinations of the examinees only so far as may be necessary to ensure the conduct of them with proper strictness. They shall not examine the written answers, but shall forward them to the central committee, with a report which shall be furnished by the district officer and commissioner under whom the examinee has been employed, as to his official character, qualifications, and the work done by him during the preceding six months as well as

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a paper of marks which they shall assign to candidates for conversation, in which branch their decision shall be final. The central committee, after taking all the reports into consideration, and perusing all the examination papers, shall report to Government the names of such officers as in their opinion have come up to the requirements according to one or either of the standards in force, noticing especially, in the order of their merit, those who may have passed with distinction. They shall also report the names of those who, in their opinion, have succeeded in passing in one or more of the subjects as well as of those who have failed altogether.

First or Lower Standard of Examination.

12. The principal object of the first or lower standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the examinee in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose lithographed copies of at least two documents, written in different running hands, shall be forwarded by the central committee to each local committee, and the examinees shall be required, within a limited time, to be fixed by the central committee, to transcribe the papers set into Roman character, and also to give an intelligible written translation thereof in English. The local committees shall forward these transcripts and translations for the final decision of the central committee as to the number of marks to be awarded. An English judgment, or other official paper, to be furnished by the central committee, must be translated by the examinee into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. The examinee must also dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the central committee, whereof the translation shall be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three natives, in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them, both in common conversation and in the usual course of office business. An examinee must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify himself according to the first standard.

13. A native officer will not be subjected to examination in any of the tests in his own vernacular. This rule applies to the examinations for both standards.

14. The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the examinee's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of the laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know, in order to exercise properly the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, and to perform ordinary revenue duties. For this purpose a set of revenue and a set of judicial questions shall be furnished by the central committee. It is particularly necessary that these questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence. They should rather be framed to test the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination, and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than to elicit a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders which may be soon learned for the occasion and are generally as soon forgotten again.

Second or Higher Standard of Examination.

15. The second or higher standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the vernacular portion of it the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers; the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the examinee should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly and with sufficient propriety in the vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business.

16. In the examination by the higher standard, it shall be necessary for the examinee to pass in both the required vernacular languages, ordinarily Bengalee and Urdu. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a magistrate and collector. A list of the laws and rules of procedure, which should be studied by those preparing for the first and second standards of examination, is given in the appendix to these rules.

17. It is the duty of district officers to look to the practical training of the young officers placed under them from their first entering into official life till they acquire a practical experience in their duties and qualify themselves for the exercise of higher powers by passing the prescribed examinations. District officers are expected to

take active interest in the well being of the young men placed under them by exercising due supervision over their studies, by holding periodical examinations to test their qualifications and official knowledge, and by any other means which may seem to them to be expedient for the purpose. Examination of junior officers in Bengal.

18. Officers who pass in one or more of the four subjects specified in the margin by either of the standards of examination, shall not be required again to pass in those subjects, but shall be liable to pass by the same standard in the subjects in which they have failed.

1. Criminal laws.
2. Revenue laws.
3. Vernacular of the districts.
4. The second vernacular language.

19. All officers employed in the districts of Bengal proper are required to pass according to the first standard in the language of the district in which they are employed, and according to the second standard in both the Bengalee and Urdu languages.

20. An officer of the judicial service who has passed according to the first standard of examination, and who has been six months at a station, shall usually be vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, described in section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861). Assistant magistrates and assistant commissioners will also then be vested with the powers of a deputy collector.

21. An officer, however, who shall have passed by the lower standard in the judicial paper and in the language of his district, may be vested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, on the commissioner of the district, submitting a recommendation to that effect, provided he have had not less than six months experience in his magisterial duties.

22. An officer who has passed according to the second standard shall be eligible to be vested with the powers of a magistrate, but not until he shall have been at least one year exercising the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class.

23. An officer who has passed in law, and in the language of his district according to the second standard, shall also be vested with the powers of a magistrate, subject to the condition of his having exercised the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class for one year, but he shall not be entitled to any promotion or increase of pay until he has passed fully by the second standard. He shall exercise the powers of a magistrate so long only as he is employed in a district where the language in which he has passed is the vernacular.

24. Assistant magistrates and assistant commissioners shall on first appointment draw only 400 rupees a month. On passing the lower standard of examination they shall be allowed an increase of 50 rupees a month, and on being vested with full powers, provided they have passed fully by the higher standard, a second increase of 50 rupees.

25. Every officer examined under these rules shall draw travelling allowance at the rate of eight annas a mile by road, or three annas a mile by rail, to and from his station for attending each of the first three examinations by the lower standard, which are held after the expiration of six months from the date of his joining the service. He shall draw travelling allowance at the same rate for attending each of the three examinations for the second standard, which are held after he has passed by the lower standard. In no case shall an officer draw travelling allowance for attending more than three examinations by each standard.

Special Rules.

1. Officers in Orissa may pass according to either standard, either in Bengalee or in the cognate Oorya language at their option.

2. It shall be optional with the officers in Assam to pass by the first standard, either in Bengalee, which is the language of the courts and of business, or in Assamese, the language of the people. By the second standard they must pass both in Assamese and Bengalee. They shall not be required to pass in Urdu at all either by the first or second standard of these departmental examinations.

3. Military officers in civil employ under this government, who would ordinarily be subject to examination in Urdu, shall not be required to pass in that language by either the first or the second standard of the departmental examinations, if they have previously passed by the higher standard according to the tests for the examination of military officers in that language, laid down in the G.G.O., No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, and G.G.O., No. 294, dated 24th March 1866.

4. Subject to the condition of having exercised the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class for a year, officers in Assam may be vested with the powers of a magistrate on passing by the higher standard in law and in one vernacular language, either Assamese or Bengalee. On being so vested, assistant commissioners shall

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drawn a salary of rupees 500, and shall be eligible for promotion to the second grade of assistant commissioners, on the understanding that they shall be liable to be reduced again to the third grade, if they fail to pass in the remaining language at the first examination which is held after the expiration of one year from the date of their promotion to the second grade.

5. For police officers the examination for the lower standard shall consist of the language of the district in which they are employed, and of a paper of questions on the Police Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure, so far as it relates to the police and the prosecution of offences, and the salt and opium laws. The examination for the higher standard shall be in both the Bengalee and Urdu languages, and in the judicial paper in which assistant magistrates are required to pass by the lower standard of qualification.

6. Police officers employed in Orissa may pass, according to the first and second standards of examination, either in Bengalee or in the cognate Oorya language, at their option.

7. All police officers are required to pass in Bengalee according to the second standard, and until they so pass they will not be considered eligible for transfer out of Bengal proper.

8. Police officers employed in Assam shall have the option of passing by the first standard of examination either in Bengalee or Assamese. By the second standard they must pass in both Bengalee and Assamese.

9. It will not be compulsory on police officers who have passed by the second standard in Bengalee and Assamese to pass in Urdu by the first or the second standard, so long as they are employed in Assam or in a Bengalee district. But an officer who has not passed in Urdu will be considered ineligible for employment in any district of which the vernacular is Urdu.

10. A police officer who has passed in both Urdu and Bengalee according to the second standard, and is afterwards employed in Assam, shall be required to pass in Assamese by the second standard within 18 months of the date of his joining that province, and on so passing will receive a donation of 500 rupees. Should he fail to do so within the time specified, his promotion will be stopped until he does pass. An officer passing in Assamese after 18 months will not be entitled to the donation of 500 rupees.

11. The above rule will apply to native officers.

12. Military officers in the police will not be competent to receive reward for passing in Assamese, both under these rules and under sections 8 and 10 of the rules promulgated in the orders of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

13. The assistants attached to the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies shall be examined in the opium laws and in Urdu, but they may pass in either of these branches at different times. They shall be examined at Patna by a special committee, of which the Opium Agent of Behar will be president, in the month of July, or in any other month, when in the opinion of the agents they can be spared for the purpose. The assistants of the Behar Agency shall further be examined before the regular examination committee held at Patna in October. Such of the Benares assistants as may wish to be examined in October, and can be spared, may also appear before the committee at Patna.

A. MACKENZIE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

17th August 1869.

APPENDIX.

List of the Laws, Rules of Procedure, &c., to be studied by officers preparing for the half-yearly examinations.

Regulations of 1793, I.,* II.,* VIII.,* X., XIX., XXVII., XXXVII., XXXVIII., XLI., XLVIII.*; L., LV. of 1795; III. of 1796; VII. of 1796; VIII.* of 1800; VI. of 1822; Acts XXVI. of 1854; XXXV. of 1858; XL. of 1858; IX. of 1861	Land Revenue, Court of Wards, &c.
Act XI.* of 1859; Act III.* of 1862, B.C.; Act VII. of 1868, B.C.	Regarding sales for arrears of revenue and rent.
Regulation VII.* of 1799; Regulation VIII.* of 1819	
Act VIII.* of 1765, B.C.	
Act X.* of 1859; Act VI.* of 1862, B.C., and "Law* of Landlord and Tenant"	

Regulation VII.* of 1822 - - - - -	Examination of junior officers in Bengal.
Regulations II. of 1819; IX. of 1825; XI. of 1825; IX. of 1833; IX. of 1847; XXXI. of 1858; Act VII. of 1862, B.C.; Act IV. of 1868, B.C. - - - -	Resumption and Settlement Laws.
Regulation XIX.* of 1814; Act XX.* of 1836; Act XI.* of 1838 - - - - - - -	Butwara.
Act VI.* of 1857; Act II.* of 1861; Act VII.* of 1866, B.C. - - - - - - -	Laws for taking up land for public purposes.
Regulation XXXIII. of 1793; Act XXXII. of 1855 - -	Embankment Laws.
Act XXI.* of 1856 - - - - - - -	Abkaree.
Act XIII. of 1857 - - - - - - -	Opium.
Act VII. of 1864, B.C., and Government Notifications -	Salt.
Act X.* of 1862; Act XXVI.* of 1867 - - -	Stamps.
Act IX. of 1862 - - - - - - -	Income Tax.
Act V. of 1863, B.C. - - - - - - -	Civil and Revenue Procedure.
Rules of Revenue * Department by Mr. Chapman, with all subsequent Circulars of the Board of Revenue - -	Judicial.
Norton * on Evidence, or any other work on that subject, and Act II.* of 1855 - - - - - -	
Penal Code, Act XLV.* of 1860; Act IV.* of 1867; Act XXXI.* of 1867 - - - - - - -	
Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV.* of 1861; Act XVII.* of 1862; Act VIII. of 1869 * - - -	
Act XXXIII.* of 1861; Act VI.* of 1864; and Act VIII.* of 1866; Act IX.* of 1866, B.C. - - - -	
Criminal Circulars of the High Court - - -	
Act III.* of 1857; Act V.* of 1860; Act XXII.* of 1861 -	Cattle Trespass Act.
Act XX.* of 1856 - - - - - - -	Chowkeedaree Assessment.
Act XXVI. of 1850; Act III. of 1864, B.C. - - -	Municipal Acts.
Act VI. of 1867, B.C.; Act VII. of 1867, B.C.; Act II. of 1868, B.C.; Act VI. of 1868 * - - - -	
Regulation VI.* of 1819; Act I.* of 1867 - - - -	Laws regarding ferries.
Act VIII.* of 1862, B.C. - - - - - -	Zemindary Dawk.
Regulation XX.* of 1817, the unrepealed sections - -	Police.
Act V.* of 1861, Police Circulars; Act II.* of 1867, B.C. -	
Act XX. of 1865 - - - - - - -	Pleaders' Act.
Act XX. of 1866 - - - - - - -	Registration Act.
Act XXV. of 1847 - - - - - - -	Press Act.
Circulars of the Government of Bengal.	

N.B.—The Acts and Regulations marked with * should be particularly studied by officers preparing for the *first* or lower standard of examination.

ENCLOSURE 2.

No. 3044A, dated Nynee Tal, the 9th July 1870.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, to the OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, in charge of the Home Department.

Examination of junior civil servants, N.W. Provinces.

As requested in your office memorandum, No. 165C, dated the 18th June last, I am directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this government in the General Department for the month of August 1868, containing the rules for the examination of junior civil servants in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 19, dated Allahabad, the 30th May 1863.

From the Secretary, Central Examination Committee, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

I am directed by the Central Committee of Examination to submit their report on the examination of junior officers in the judicial revenue and police departments which was held by the several divisional committees on the 5th May and following days.

Examination of junior civil servants, N.W. Provinces.

19. The Committee have thought it advisable to codify and revise the rules of examination, which are now spread over several letters of instructions, &c.

20. Their object has been—

1st. To collect together and arrange systematically all purely examination orders on the subject.

2nd. To strike out what was obsolete in the old set.

3rd. To define clearly the duties, and to secure as much uniformity as possible in the reports of the divisional and central committees.

4th. To explain the system of marking and passing, and to show each junior officer clearly what is expected of him, and what will ordinarily be the effect of qualification by the various tests.

21. The following paragraphs in the revised set require special notice and explanation:—

22. *Paragraph* 5, *Letter A.*—The Committee believe they are right in holding that cantonment magistrates are not required to pass the police tests, though they occasionally present themselves for examination in that test, *e.g.*, Lieutenant H. B. Sanderson in the past examination.

Letter B.—The rule requiring a native whose language is not that of the North-Western Provinces to pass the vernacular tests is intended to meet the case of a Bengalee like Extra Assistant Commissioner Eshan Chunder Mookerjee, who has but a moderate knowledge of Urdu.

23. *Paragraph* 9.—The innovation was suggested by the Allahabad Divisional Committee. The central committee believe that the determination of certain days for certain subjects will be advantageous in many ways, and chiefly in securing uniformity and regularity in the proceedings of each divisional committee.

24. The forms showing the amount of work performed by the candidate alluded to in paragraph 17 are the old forms which will be found annexed to the set of rules drawn up by Mr. J. Simson, Registrar to the High Court, when Secretary to the central committee of examination. The present committee do not think that these forms can be improved upon.

25. *Paragraph* 26.—It will be observed that the committee propose to lower the standard in the police test to 80 for examinees other than police officers. They do so with the approval of the Inspector-General of Police, who is a member of the committee, and on the ground that assistant magistrates, &c. are not expected, and should not be required, to possess such a minute knowledge of police details as the officers of the department. Moreover, assistant magistrates have many tests to pass, while police officers have only the one test of their department in addition to the vernacular.

26. The new rule regarding separate qualification in the several branches, communicated to the committee by Government Order No. 2,094, dated 6th current, has been embodied partly in paragraph 31 and partly in paragraph 38. This was necessitated by the general plan of the revision. The committee, however, would be glad to know if they are right in supposing that such separate qualification is limited by Rule XII. of the instructions of 10th December 1866, paragraphs 30 and 31 of the draft.

27. With reference to paragraph 36, I am to observe that the committee are of opinion that all the officers therein named ought to present themselves for examination within six months from the date of their appointment, whatever may be the limit within which they are expected by Government to pass.

28. Paragraphs 39 and 40 are explanatory of the new rule of separate qualification in the different subjects. The committee trust that they have interpreted the intentions of Government correctly.

Revised Rules for the Examination of Junior Officers in the Judicial, Revenue, and Police Departments, North-Western Provinces.

Examination of junior officers, N.W. Provinces.

An annual examination of junior officers is held on such dates as may be notified by Government.

2. The examiners consist of a special central committee appointed from year to year by Government, and of a committee for each division of which the members are ordinarily the commissioner of the division who is also the president, the judge and magistrate of the district, or, in the absence of the latter, the joint magistrate.

3. The duties of the central committee are to prepare the papers in which candidates are to be examined, to issue instructions for the guidance of divisional committees, to receive the divisional reports, to test the examination of each candidate, and to report the result to Government. The duties of the divisional committees are to superintend the examination of the candidates who present themselves at the head-quarters of each division, to examine and assign marks in the subjects reserved for

their decision, and to forward to the central committee a report with the papers and in the manner herein-after described. Examination of junior officers, N.W. Provinces.

4. The officers to be examined are—
Assistant magistrates and collectors.
Assistant commissioners.
Officers of the police.
Cantonment magistrates.
Extra assistant commissioners.
Deputy magistrates and collectors, and any other persons who may be especially authorised by Government to present themselves.

5. The objects of the examination are fourfold, and are set forth under the following A., B., C., D.:—

A. *To test the candidate's general acquaintance with the principles of criminal, revenue, and police law.*—For this purpose a set of judicial, revenue, police, and abkaree questions will be prepared by the central and transmitted to the divisional committees. Answers to these questions must be written by the following candidates:—

1st. In the judicial papers, all candidates except police officers.
2nd. In the revenue paper, all candidates except police officers and cantonment magistrates.
3rd. In the police paper, all candidates except deputy magistrates and collectors and cantonment magistrates.
4th. In the abkaree paper, cantonment magistrates only.

B. *To test the candidate's knowledge of the vernacular.*—The central committee will furnish papers, which must be translated and dictated by all except native examinees. The divisional committees will examine candidates in reading and speaking the vernacular, and in their knowledge of Hindi. Native candidates whose language is not the vernacular of the North-Western Provinces must be examined in translation, dictation, reading and conversation, and *all native candidates must be examined in Hindi.* The Hindi test does not apply to police officers or cantonment magistrates.

C. *To test the candidate's power of weighing evidence, and deciding actual cases which are put before him.*—In this branch all candidates will be examined except police officers, but cantonment magistrates will not be expected to decide a revenue case.

D. *By confidential reports, statements of work, and specimen cases to ascertain how the candidate has been employed, and how his duties have been performed.*—This test does not apply to cantonment magistrates and police officers.

6. The examination will be held at the head-quarters of the commissioner of the division, or, subject to the permission of Government, at any other station in the division which may, for sufficient reasons, be selected.

7. The president is responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination, and the divisional committee will see that silence is invariably maintained in the examination room while the papers are being written.

8. The questions for examination are not to be opened by the president until the moment of distribution.

9. The examination will not, except for special reasons to be reported, extend over four days. The first will be devoted to the revenue paper (including abkaree) and dictation; the second to the judicial paper, reading, and conversation; the third to police and translation; and the fourth to the revenue and judicial cases and Hindi. Not more than four hours will be allowed for each of the judicial, revenue, abkaree, and police papers, and not more than two hours each for the judicial and revenue cases and for translation. The time for dictation, reading, conversation, and Hindi is at the discretion of the divisional committees.

10. The examinees should be instructed to write the answers to the revenue and judicial, abkaree, and police questions on one side of each sheet of paper only; the sheets containing the answers to one paper of questions being neatly fastened together with thread and numbered. Each sheet should be legibly signed by the examinee.

11. Candidates writing their answers in vernacular are forbidden to use "shikust," or Persian running hand. The handwriting should be clear and legible, with sufficient space between the lines to preclude the possibility of confusing one dot with another. Neglect in these particulars will be injurious to the candidate, as, for the future, in cases of ambiguity or illegibility, he will be presumed to have answered incorrectly.

12. With regard to vernacular composition, care should be taken that the examinee's dictation be transcribed, as it falls from his lips, without assistance or alteration in style or idiom on the part of the writer. The divisional committee will note on the back of the paper the time taken by each examinee in its completion.

13. For the purpose of testing proficiency in reading, the examinee must read aloud, separately and without communication with others, three papers which he has not seen before, taken at hazard from official records, and written by different per-

Examination of junior officers, N.W. Provinces.

sons in an ordinary Urdu running hand. After reading the papers aloud he must explain their contents correctly in English. The papers must be read with fair fluency.

14. The examinee must be tested, in conversation with two or three natives, in such manner and to such extent as shall satisfy the committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them, both in common conversation and in the usual course of court business.

15. For the purpose of testing the examinee's knowledge of Hindi, the annual putwarees' accounts of two or three villages shall be selected by the collector and laid before the divisional committee. Each candidate, with exception of those noted under letter B. of rule 5, will be expected to decipher with fair correctness and care half-a-dozen lines taken at random from the putwaree's papers, and to write down a translation of them in English. The divisional committee will note on the back of the paper the time taken to complete it.

16. The examination in cases, judicial and revenue, will be conducted in the following way:—Two decided cases, with the final proceedings in each withdrawn, which the candidate has never before seen, will be read out to him by a native officer. The cases will be selected, one from the magistrate's and one from the collector's office. They must be such as ordinarily come before an officer exercising full magisterial and collectorate powers, and they must be of a kind which will test legal knowledge of the examinee, his capacity to value evidence, and to adjudicate upon opposing arguments. The officer examined may refer to his books, and must make his memorandum of the substance of the evidence as the reading proceeds, as he would do were he actually deciding the case in court. Explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular by the native officer who is reading the case; *the inquiry being on each occasion noted by the divisional committee against the candidate who made it.* At the conclusion of each case the examinee must write in his vernacular a brief but precise description of the case, and a decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded. The divisional committee should especially note the manner in which the candidate performs his task, and should carefully examine the decisions, both as to their correctness in points of law and as to the method in which they are deduced from the evidence. For the officers to whom this test applies, see rule 5, letter C.

17. The last point to be determined by the divisional committee is the manner in which the officer examined has been employed and has performed his duties at his station. For this purpose the collector and magistrate under whom the officer has served shall furnish the divisional committee, through the commissioner of the division, with a *confidential* report, showing the examinee's character and official qualifications.

The points to be noticed are:—

1. Regularity and punctuality in attending court, industry, and attention to work.
2. Energy, activity, and zeal in the performance of duty, subordination, willingness to assist, and to carry out instructions.
3. Intelligence and judgment, administrative or judicial capacity.
4. Temper and patience, accessibility to and conciliatory treatment of natives.
5. Sense of responsibility.

These confidential reports should not pass through the commissioner or collector's English offices. In forwarding them to the divisional committee, the commissioner shall record on each report the extent to which he agrees or disagrees with the collector and magistrate, and it is to be noted that the confidential reports will have considerable weight both in determining whether the candidate shall be held to have passed the examination, and also in determining his place in the order of merit. The collector and magistrate shall also forward to the divisional committee two statements (not confidential) in the forms hereto annexed, showing the amount of criminal (including police) and revenue (including treasury) work performed by each officer in the year or portion of the year preceding the examination. In addition to these reports and statements, the collector and magistrate shall forward to the divisional committee the memoranda of evidence and the decisions recorded by each officer in ten cases, —five in the judicial and five in the revenue department,—selected as fair samples of the method in which the officer performs his work. For the officers who are not to be examined in these branches, see rule 5, letter D.

18. At the close of the examination the divisional committee will forward their report to the secretary to the central committee. The report will be signed by the president and members, and will be accompanied by a letter from the commissioner of the division, stating whether he agrees or disagrees with the divisional committee in each case.

19. The report will contain the names of the examinees, the subjects in which they were examined, the result of the examination in those subjects mentioned hereafter, which are reserved for the decision of the divisional committee, and any remarks or suggestions which may seem to be necessary. Examination of junior officers, N.W. Provinces.

20. The subjects reserved for the decision of the divisional committee are "reading," "conversation," "Hindi," "cases," "office work," "confidential reports," and proficiency in these subjects will be marked according to the following scale, viz.:—

	Vernacular Tests.			Cases.		Office Work.		Confidential Reports.
	Reading.	Conversation.	Hindi.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Judicial.	Revenue.	
Full standard - -	40	20	20	40	40	80	80	50
Minimum of qualification - - -	20	10	10	20	20	Nil.	Nil.	25

Should there be any difference of opinion with regard to the marks to be assigned in these subjects, the decision will rest with the majority of the divisional committee, the president having a casting vote.

21. The papers of answers to the questions in judicial, revenue, abkaree and police, and the papers of translation and dictation will be forwarded *in their integrity* to the central committee. The remarks of the divisional committee in these branches will be confined to noting the time within which each paper was done, and the degree of fluency with which the dictation was completed.

22. The confidential reports will be forwarded to the central committee with the statements of work described in rule 17; but the 10 specimen cases need not be sent to the central committee. The opinion formed of them by the divisional committee must, however, be entered in the record submitted to the central committee.

23. The memoranda of evidence and the decisions recorded in the judicial and revenue cases will be forwarded to the central committee with *a standard decision in each case*, in order that the candidates' work may be rightly estimated in the absence of the record.

24. The tests are the same for all candidates who are liable to them, but the examinees may be passed by two standards,—the higher and lower standard.

25. To attain the higher standard the candidate must gain 100 marks in the revenue and judicial papers, and must qualify in all other subjects to which he is liable except "office work," in which there is no minimum, and in "police," which may be passed separately. To attain the lower standard the candidate must gain 75 marks in the revenue and judicial papers, and must qualify in all other subjects to which he is liable, except office work and police.

26. The marks attainable in all subjects and the minimum of qualification are indicated below.

	Questions.				Vernacular.					Cases.		Office Work.		Confidential Reports.	Total.
	Judicial.	Revenue.	Police.	Abkaree.	Dictation.	Translation.	Reading.	Conversation.	Hindee.	Judicial.	Revenue.	Judicial.	Revenue.		
Maximum -	160	160	160	100	20	30	40	20	20	40	40	80	80	50	1,000
Qualification Minimum -	H. 100 L. 75	H. 100 L. 75	100 for Police Officers. 80 for others.	65	10	15	20	10	10	20	20	No minimum.		25	

Examination of junior officers, N.W. Provinces.

27. Cantonment magistrates are required to pass by the higher standard in the judicial paper, and to qualify in abkaree and the other subjects to which they are liable.

28. Police officers must attain the minimum in the police and in the vernacular tests except Hindi.

29. Candidates who may obtain the minimum number of marks required for passing in all subjects of the examination exclusive of those in the revenue, judicial, and police papers of questions, and office work will be allowed to count by transfer marks obtained in the subjects noted marginally in excess of the minimum prescribed for those subjects in aid of any number of marks obtained for the revenue and judicial papers, above 80 marks for the higher and 60 for the lower standard, in proportion of two marks of the marginal tests to one of the question tests above mentioned. Under this rule 20 marks in all, computed as above, may be transferred for the higher, and 15 for the lower standard. Candidates cannot pass their tests in the police paper by transferring marks.

Dictation.
Translation.
Reading.
Conversation.
Hindi, Judicial, Revenue cases.

30. Failure in two of the tests marginally noted will be held to disqualify a candidate; but a candidate failing in only one of them may be declared to have passed the examination, subject to re-examination in the particular branch in which he has failed.

Dictation.
Translation.
Reading.
Conversation.
Hindi, Judicial, Revenue cases — for those liable.

31. An officer having once passed in any of the subjects noted in the margin will not be required to pass in that subject again by the same standard. In the case of an officer passing separately under this rule the central committee will record the number of marks he may receive on the subject or subjects in which he has passed, so that at his final examination the rank to be allotted to him, with reference to the other passed candidates, may be accurately ascertained. It will be understood that this concession is not allowed to candidates who have failed entirely under rule 30.

Judicial.
Revenue.
Police.
Vernacular.

32. In the order of merit, candidates who have passed completely in all subjects will be placed above those who have passed by transferring marks from one head to another under rule 29, and candidates passing by transfer will be placed above those who may be declared liable to re-examination in a particular branch under rule 30. Subject to the above classification, the test will be arranged according to the total number of marks obtained in all branches.

33. In case of a difference of opinion with regard to the marks to be assigned in any subject reserved for the decision of the central committee, the opinions of the majority of the members shall be taken, and marks assigned accordingly. When the votes are equal the president shall have a casting vote.

34. At the conclusion of the examination the central committee will forward a report to the Secretary to Government showing what candidates are considered to have passed by the higher and lower standards, and by the police and abkaree tests. This report will be accompanied by all confidential reports in original, and by a tabulated statement showing the number of marks obtained by each candidate in all subjects. The secretary to the central committee will also forward to each unsuccessful candidate an extract from the foregoing statement, showing the marks obtained by him in all subjects.

35. All assistants to magistrates and collectors who have not passed by the lower standard according to these rules, and who have been more than six months at their stations as assistants must present themselves for yearly examination, and all such assistants who have passed by the lower standard but not by the higher standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations as assistants must present themselves for yearly examination. All assistants may be examined at any yearly examination with the special permission of the commissioner of their division.

36. Assistant commissioners, cantonment magistrates, deputy collectors and magistrates, extra assistant commissioners and police officers are expected to present themselves for examination within six months of their appointments.

37. An assistant who has passed by the higher standard in the judicial, revenue, and police departments, and who has exercised the powers of a subordinate magistrate 1st class, for one year, will ordinarily be invested with the full powers of a magistrate as described in section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, and of a deputy collector.

38. An assistant who has passed by the lower standard in the judicial and revenue departments and who has worked for six months as an assistant will ordinarily be invested with the powers of a deputy collector to dispose of suits under Act X. of 1859, and XIV. of 1863, and with the powers of subordinate magistrate 1st class, as described in section 22, Act XXV. of 1861.

39. No assistant, although passed by the higher standard in the judicial department under rule 31, will be invested with the full powers of a magistrate until he has passed

by the same standard in all departments. An officer similarly passing by the lower standard in the judicial department alone will ordinarily be invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate 1st class, but will not receive increased pay until he has passed the other tests, with the exception of police. Examination of junior officers, N.W. Provinces.

40. Separate qualification in the revenue department by either standard will not ordinarily involve the grant of increased revenue powers.

41. Separate qualification in police and vernacular merely exempts the candidate from further examination in those subjects, unless he has passed previously in the other branches of the examination. If he has so passed previously, separate qualification in police and the vernacular will place the candidate in the position of an officer who has passed completely by the higher standard.

F. HENVEY,
Secretary to the Central Committee of Examination.

ENCLOSURE 3.

No. 530 A., dated Nynee Tal, the 1st August 1868.

From R. SIMSON, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the SECRETARY to the SPECIAL CENTRAL EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

With reference to paragraph 8 of the letter from this office, No. 13 A., dated the 23rd ultimo, I am now desired to communicate the following orders on the revised set of examination rules submitted with your letter No. 19, dated the 30th May last.

2. The rule recently passed regarding the examination of settlement deputy collectors should be inserted after Rule IV.

3. With advertence to paragraph 22 of your letter, I am to observe that cantonment magistrates should pass in the police tests like other magistrates.

4. The views of the committee as expressed in Rule XXVI. have his honor's concurrence; the police examination covers a wide ground, and includes not merely police law, but details of police regulations which it is necessary for a police officer to master, though a perfect knowledge of them is not required in a magistrate.

5. There is no objection to the new Rule XXXVI. which directs that certain officers must present themselves for examination within six months of their appointment, but probably the condition would be better described in the words "if six months have elapsed from date of appointment."

6. The committee's supposition that the qualifying in separate tests is limited by paragraphs 30 and 31 of the draft is correct.

7. Subject to these remarks the revised rules are approved, and I am desired to convey the thanks of the Government to the central committee for the careful manner in which they have revised and consolidated them; they may now be printed and published as approved. It will be advisible to publish them in the *Supplement to the Government Gazette*, and a number of spare copies should be struck off for distribution to all unpassed officers.

No. 1,258, dated Lahore, the 25th June 1,870.

From E. W. TROTTER, ESQ., Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the OFFICER in CHARGE of the HOME DEPARTMENT OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

In compliance with your office memorandum, No. 166 C., dated 18th instant, I am desired to forward herewith a printed copy of the rules, framed in 1863, for the departmental examination of assistant and extra assistant commissioners and cantonment magistrates in the Punjab. These rules have, however, since been considerably modified by the orders marginally noted, copies of which are also forwarded. Examination of junior officers in the Punjab.

Circular, dated 22nd February 1866.
Notification, dated 15th March 1866.
Ditto, dated 5th March 1867.

2. I am to add that a complete revision of the rules is now under the consideration of the local government.

Rules for the Examination of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Cantonment Magistrates in the Punjab.

Every assistant and extra assistant commissioner, European or native, hereafter appointed, without any exception, must pass the examination of the lower and higher standard; cantonment magistrates will be required to pass a special examination.

2. No one is expected to go up for the lower standard until he has been six months in actual public employ. Having passed the lower standard, he is expected to go up for the higher standard at the next annual examination, and so on each year until he has passed.

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3. Until he has passed the lower standard he cannot be vested with special powers, and until he has passed the higher standard he cannot be vested with full powers, without the special sanction of Government. No one will in future be allowed to go up for the higher standard until he has passed the lower, unless he was prevented by illness going up at the examination of the previous year for the lower standard, or unless he be specially allowed to do so by the central committee on the recommendation of the commissioner of his division.

4. Even when he has passed the standard he will not in future be vested with special powers until he has served six months, or with full powers until he has exercised special powers for one whole year. On especial occasions this rule may be relaxed. The granting of powers is not a necessary consequence of passing standards, though passing standards is a condition precedent to granting powers.

5. Examinations will be held annually in the month of March, on dates to be notified each year in the *Punjab Gazette*.

6. The rendezvous for the divisional committees will ordinarily be at Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, and Dehra Ishmael Khan. It will be notified each year in the *Gazette* at which rendezvous each assistant is to attend, and who is to be the president of each divisional committtee.

7. The divisional committee will consist of three officers, one of whom it is desirable should be of the rank of a commissioner, the other members may be commissioners, deputy commissioners, assistant commissioners, or European extra assistant commissioners, as the exigency of the public service will permit.

8. The president of the divisional committee will arrange for the place and hour of meeting, due notice of which should be conveyed by him to all examinees, each of whom should report himself to the president on his arrival at the rendezvous.

9. No books or writing of any kind, English or vernacular, are to be allowed to be made use of in the examination, for either the higher or lower standard. Any transgression of this rule will render the whole examination of the transgressor null and void.

10. The text books for examinations are enumerated in Appendix No. I. to these rules.

11. Every officer, European or native, on his being gazetted to his first appointment, will be supplied by the central committee, direct, with the following books gratis, in English or vernacular, according to his requirements:—

i. Questions on Indian Penal and Procedure Code (translated).
ii. Questions on Punjab Civil Code and selected Judicial Circulars (translated).
iii. Questions on selected Judicial Circulars (translated), and Jail Manual (natives exempted).
iv. Questions on Treasury Hand Book (natives exempted).
v. Questions on Hand Books for Civil Officers (natives exempted).

12. The central committee will consist of the Judicial and Financial Commissioners and the Secretary to Government; with them will rest the preparation of the questions, the general supervision, the general decision as to the merits of examinees, and the preparation of the report to Government.

13. The language of vernacular transactions is the Urdu, in the Persian character. No exception is allowed to this rule; the Roman character is not authorised. Candidates are also required to read Devanagree, and decipher an entry in the Muhajunnee character used in bankers' books.

14. The subjects of examination are as follow:—

1st day, criminal.
2nd day, civil, including law of evidence.
3rd day, revenue, including treasury.
4th day, public works, local funds, and jail management.
5th day, deciding cases, and translations.

15. The examination is threefold:—

i. By replies to set questions.
ii. By *vivâ voce* conversation and reading vernacular.
iii. By written translation and decision, and oral dictation.

16. In addition to the examination, the following matters will be taken into consideration by the divisional committee:—

i. The qualification report, noting the following points:—
1. Attendance at court.
2. Attention to duties entrusted to him.
3. Temper.
4. Accessibility.
ii. English abstracts of decided cases, selected as fair specimens of the general style of work during the last three months.
iii. Caligraphy, in the proper vernacular of the examinee.

17. The papers of set questions, not less than 12 in number, and selected passages for translations, will be printed confidentially in the Goverment press, and a sufficient number of copies forwarded to the president of each committee in a sealed packet, which will not be opened until the examinees are assembled in the committee room. A key will also be forwarded in a separate sealed packet, not to be opened until the papers have been handed in by the examinees. Examination of junior officers in the Punjab.

18. The divisional committee will value the performances for each examinee by marks; the maximum value assigned to each question will be printed on the question paper, and the maximum value of each subject of examination is as follows:—

	Marks.
1. General report of qualification	150
2. Abstract of decided cases	50
3. Criminal questions	120
4. Civil questions, including law of evidence	120
5. Revenue questions, including treasury	120
6. Public works, local funds, and jails	120
7. Written translation	60
8. Dictated translation	20
9. Decision in cases	80
10. Reading vernacular and bankers' books	40
11. Conversation	80
12. Caligraphy	40
	1,000

19. The divisional committee will attach to each reply of the examinee the value which they assign to it, and they will also note the value assigned to the whole subject of examination. Unless two-third marks are attained on the *whole* and one half of the marks in *each* subject, the examinee is to be rejected, unless, on the recommendation of the central committee, the Lieutenant-Governor grant special indulgence on this point. In any case no conditional passing is allowed; an examinee is either absolutely passed or absolutely rejected.

20. Each examinee should bring with him from his district his qualification report, and bundle of abstracts of decisions; and as these papers are so constantly not forthcoming, the committee should not admit an examinee until he has produced those papers as his testimonials; and if the qualification report is of a decidedly unsatisfactory character, the examinee should be at once, *in limine*, rejected, as it is clear that no amount of intellectual attainment will make up for this practical defect.

21. No catch questions are to be allowed; that is to say, each question is to be practical and of every-day occurrence, and neither devised to trip up an unwary examinee, nor to gratify a taste for subtle hair-splitting on the part of the gentleman who prepares the questions.

22. Honourable mention is to be made of all examinees who distinguish themselves generally; but the committee should in their report specify the portion of the examination in which the distinction is evidenced. There are two grades of distinction, "with credit," "with great credit."

23. The cantonment magistrate is to be examined in the same criminal papers as the other examinees. He cannot be expected to reply to all of the questions of the revenue or civil papers; those will be marked which he is expected to reply to. The cantonment magistrate is not expected to reply to the paper on public works, local funds, and jails. He is expected to bring a qualification report, and abstracts of decided cases. As regards written translation, dictated translation, decision of cases, reading vernacular and bankers' books, conversation and caligraphy, he stands on the same footing with other examinees.

24. The native examinee is to be examined in the same criminal papers as other examinees, with the exception of the questions which relate to duties of justice of the peace. His civil papers are the same, with the exception of questions taken from Norton on Evidence. In his revenue paper he is not expected to answer questions relating to treasuries. He is exempted from the paper on public works, local funds, and jails. He is also exempted from written translation, dictated translation, and conversation. On the other hand he is expected to have a superior knowledge of Devanagree writing and bankers' books, and can take marks for caligraphy. He must also bring with him his report of qualification and specimens of decided cases.

25. The form of tabulated statement to accompany the committee's report is given in Appendix III.

26. The examination shall be conducted by the divisional committees, who, after due deliberation in respect to each examinee, will record the results, stating their opinion as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not. In the

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event of difference of opinion the majority will determine and deliver the record to the president, who shall forward it to the central committee with his reasons in detail, if he has disagreed with the majority of the members. The written answers and the other papers, whether in Urdu or in English, shall also be forwarded. The central committee, after perusal of the examination papers and the reports, shall furnish the Secretary to Government with the names of those who, in their opinion, have proved their qualification according to the different standards in force, noting any remarkable merit.

27. The first object of the lower standard shall be to test proficiency in the language used in the courts of the district. Examinees should be able to read aloud with correctness and moderate fluency a fairly written proceeding or petition taken up at random, and to converse in presence of the committee with an officer of the court on simple points connected with official duties. The contents of the papers and the subject of the conversation to be correctly explained to the examiners. An English judgment or other official paper, furnished by the central committee, must be translated into the vernacular without assistance of any kind, and the translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native. They must dictate off-hand into Urdu, the translation of an easy English report or order. The paper thus written must be in like manner intelligible and substantially correct.

28. The second object of the lower standard shall be to test general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of general administration, revenue, criminal, and civil; and especially with the ordinary rules of procedure, such as are necessary for an officer to exercise properly special powers in the different departments above noted. For this purpose a set of questions is furnished. In revenue, on such points as distraint, summary suits, nomination of heads of villages, and other office bearers, the mode of keeping accounts in the tehseel and sudder offices, and in the management of treasuries. In criminal and civil matters, on law and procedure.

29. The third object of the lower standard shall be to test the power which the examinee may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose three decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn, which the officer to be examined has never before seen, from the civil, criminal, and revenue files, and of the nature of cases made over to officers with special powers, are to be read over to him by a native officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstances being on each occasion noted. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of the case, and a decision upon the question or questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded. He will also be required to pass orders on a petition from an officer in charge of a police station, reporting any serious crime or public outbreak, and will be called on to show what course he would pursue on any sudden emergency.

30. The fourth object of the lower standard shall be to ascertain how the examinee has been employed, and how he has done his duty, particularly during the six months which has immediately preceded the period of examination. For this purpose his immediate superior shall furnish the committee with a report as above described.

31. The higher standard shall be similar in its nature to the lower, but more difficult in degree. The examinees, besides being examined in their knowledge of the language of the court, shall be tested in their proficiency in the vernacular. They must hold conversation in presence of the committee with two or three natives of different classes, selected from the inhabitants of the interior, and satisfy the examiner of their power of understanding these people, and of making themselves thoroughly understood by them in matters of local interest or official business. Thus, they must be able to question and to understand the replies of an agriculturist regarding the village tenure, the peculiarities of the soil, the facilities of irrigation, and the character of the assessment. They should be able to converse with the village merchant or banker, regarding their concerns. They must thoroughly understand the numerals used in accounts, so as to be able themselves to examine vernacular accounts. They should further be able to read and understand the Devanagree character. They should be also able to read official papers, written in a Persian running hand, with tolerable ease. The papers thus selected should be of a more difficult description than those used at the lower examination. The translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible. The examinee should be able to explain himself in the language of the court, in an argument or topic of some difficulty.

T. D. FORSYTH,
Officiating Secretary to Government of Punjab.

APPENDIX I.

TEXT BOOKS for EXAMINATION of ASSISTANTS and EXTRA ASSISTANTS, NATIVE and EUROPEAN.

Criminal.—Indian Penal Code (translated).
Criminal Procedure Code (translated).
Judicial Circulars (translated).
Jail Manual } Natives are exempted.
Justice of Peace's Manual }
Civil.—Punjab Civil Code (translated).
Judicial Circulars (translated).
*Revenue.**—Directions to Revenue Officers (translated).
Financial Circulars (translated).
Treasury† Hand-book and Rules for Bills of Exchange (Natives exempted).
Public Works and Local Funds.—Hand-book for Civil Officers (Natives exempted).
General.—Norton's Law of Evidence (Natives exempted).

SPECIAL TEXT-BOOKS for CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

Criminal.—Indian Penal Code.
Criminal Procedure Code.
Arms Act.
Police Act.
Selected Judicial Circulars.
Civil.—Punjab Civil Code.
Act III. of 1859 (for conferring civil jurisdiction on cantonment magistrates).
Act XI. of 1841 (Military Court of Requests Act).
Punjab Registration Rules, viz., Judicial Commissioner's Circular, No. 44 of 1856, and Book Circular, No. 68 of 1860.
Revenue.—Abkaree Law Act XX. of 1856.
Income Tax Act XXXII. of 1860, with modifying Acts.
Stamp Act X. of 1862.
And all other Acts published in the *Punjab Gazette*.
General.—Norton's Law of Evidence.

APPENDIX II.

To be provided by the DIVISIONAL COMMITTEE, to be employed at different STAGES of the EXAMINATION.

1. Copy of each of the text books for reference.

2. A vernacular proceeding or petition to be taken up at random of a tolerably simple character, suited as a test for the lower standard. There will be no objection to the same document being given to more than one of the examinees, but several should be provided from which selections may be made.

3. Civil, criminal, and revenue completed files, of the nature made over to assistants with special powers from which, after the final proceedings have been withdrawn, one of which is to be given to each examinee of the lower standard.

4. A petition from an officer in charge of a police station, reporting any serious crime or outbreak. A considerable number of these should be in readiness, of which one is to be read out to each examinee for the lower standard.

5. For examinees of higher standard, a proceeding, report, or other document, in a common Persian running hand, as also a file of a decided case in each department of a nature cognizable only by officers vested with full powers.

6. Bankers' books, legibly written in the ordinary Mahajunee character, and specimens of writing in the Devanagree character.

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* Also Succession Act, *vide* Notification, dated 15th March 1866.
† Amended, *vide* Circular, dated 22nd February 1866.

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CIRCULAR, dated Lahore, the 22nd February 1866.

To Candidates for the Annual Departmental Examination of Assistants and Extra Assistants.

In supersession of previous orders, the following portions of the Hand Book for Treasury Officers, and Accountant General's circulars are prescribed as text books for examination in subjects connected with the treasury and accounts.

Hand Book for Treasury Officers. Chapters on currency and savings banks (page 80 to 85).

Ditto "treasurer's securities" (page 88).

Accountant General's circulars.

Rules for the transport of treasure (general letter V. of 2nd November 1864).

Circulars regarding paper currency (issued at various times after the introduction of paper currency in the Punjab in August 1864).

All circulars issued after the 1st May 1865, the date of the introduction of the new system of account.

Resolution of the Government of India on the new system of account published in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 29th April 1865.

"Amended Rules for Bills of Exchange," as modified by Accountant General's circular, No. 128, dated 30th January 1864, and other recent circulars.

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Central Committee of Examination.

NOTIFICATION, 15th March 1866.

Candidates for the next examination of assistants and extra assistants, are hereby informed that the "Indian Succession Act" will not be reckoned among the text books of the examination for the present year.

It will, however, be included among the text books of examination for the year 1867.

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Central Committee of Examination.

No. 554, dated the 5th March 1867.

The following modifications in the arrangements for conducting the examination of assistant commissioners, and extra assistant commissioners have received the sanction of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor.

There will be but one set of papers, and the candidate will be passed for the higher or lower standard according to the degree of proficiency exhibited by him in the examination.

The papers will be prepared and the marks assigned, not by divisional committees, but by a special committee appointed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and acting under the general control and supervision of the central committee.

Thus the duties of the divisional committees will be confined to assign marks for the following subjects:—

Written translation.
Dictated translation.
Reading vernacular and banker's books.
Conversation.

And one of their number will be present throughout in the room where the written examination is conducted, and transmit under sealed cover to the secretary, central committee, at the conclusion of the examination, the papers of each candidate, together with his qualification report and abstract of decisions, and the report of the divisional committee in regard to the subjects above specified.

Candidates who have failed in the vernacular, but have passed a satisfactory examination in other subjects, may be declared to have passed for the higher or lower standard, as the case may be, subject to further examination in the vernacular.

Candidates who have passed the higher standard will not be vested with the full powers, until they have exercised special powers for one year.

The Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 16th December 1870.

Study of vernacular languages in this country by selected candidates.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd November, forwarding a memorandum relative to the examination of certain junior civil servants at Madras.

2. A perusal of the memorandum has induced the Duke of Argyll in Council to consider a question to which he desires to invite the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners.

3. It appears that every selected candidate is called on to study in England two oriental languages. One of these his Grace believes is always "Hindustani;" the other is one of the dialects of the presidency to which the candidate is nominated. But it by no means follows as a matter of course that the candidate on his arrival in India is sent to a district in which the dialect is spoken which he has studied in England. A civil servant who has studied Tamil may be sent to a Telugu speaking district, or one who has studied Marathi may be sent to Guzerat. It follows that the time given to Tamil and Marathi in these instances is almost entirely thrown away. In the memorandum forwarded with your letter, a gentleman would appear to have been called on to pass in Canarese, a language which he had not studied in England.

4. His Grace in Council is inclined to regard these circumstances as unsatisfactory, and he would invite the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners to the question of whether it would not be better to restrict the oriental study in this country to Hindustani, which may be viewed as a kind of "lingua franca" throughout India. The candidates would thus have more time for the study of law, Indian history, and other important parts of the preparation for India which selected candidates undergo in this country.

5. His Grace in Council is led to believe that selected candidates have some difficulty in obtaining adequate instruction in this country in some of the dialects in which they are liable to be examined. This fact, if it be one, would point to the conclusion that the oriental study in England should be confined to Hindustani.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 26th June 1871.

THE Civil Service Commissioners have given their most careful consideration to the question which was referred to them by desire of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in your letter of the 16th December last, viz.: "Whether it would not be better that the oriental "study of selected candidates for the Civil Service of India so long as "they remain in this country should be restricted to Hindustani."

The Commissioners are informed in your letter that the Duke of Argyll had been led to entertain this question by the perusal of a memorandum transmitted with my letter of November 2nd, relative to the examination of certain junior civil servants at Madras; and they are given to understand that the suggestion has commended itself to his Grace on the following grounds:

(1.) That having regard to the difficulty of obtaining adequate instruction in England in some of the vernacular dialects of India, and also to the amount of time required for other important branches of study,

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it is not desirable to require selected candidates to learn in this country more than one oriental language; and,

(2.) That this language should be Hindustani, which is stated to be a kind of *lingua franca*, or common medium of communication throughout all parts of India, and which is believed by his Grace to be already studied by all civil servants, to whatever presidency they may be allotted.

In dealing with a question of so great importance, brought before them in such a manner, the Commissioners were not satisfied to proceed upon such information as they happened to possess, or such views as they had themselves been led to form; but they thought it desirable to invite communications from several gentlemen who by long residence in India and other circumstances seemed to be especially qualified to speak on the subject; and the opinions formed with their assistance I am now to submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

Taking first the question how far Hindustani is to be regarded as an universal medium of communication, the Commissioners desire me to observe that if they are rightly informed the language called Urdu or Hindustani, whatever may be the extent and degree of its prevalence in Hindustan, on which point some further observations will be made hereafter, does not appear to have been at any time the current language of the Deccan, nor has it been at any recent period prescribed as a subject of study for Madras civilians. It is indeed true that at the beginning of this century Hindustani was the language of all Madras officials, for the British power had then but recently dispossessed the Mahommedan conquerors of the several provinces, and it was important that the new rulers should understand the language of their predecessors. But although Urdu might be the language of the courts, the natives were only accessible through their own languages, Telugu, Tamil, Canarese, and Malayalim; of which the two former were, as they still are, prevalent, singly or together, over the vast majority of the presidency; the two others being current each in a small portion only of the country. Accordingly, "so soon as a regular Civil Service was organised," to quote from the letter of a distinguished Madras civilian, "it was felt that the administration could be nothing but a mockery where those who professed to discharge the duties of an Indian collector or judge could hold no direct intercourse with the ryot and the witness, and every inducement was held out by Government to the young civilian to qualify himself in the country languages" above mentioned.

After a few years the systematic study of these languages was for a time interrupted owing to a cause which ultimately led to its being resumed with increased vigour. "In the year 1815," writes the gentleman already quoted, "the influence of Hertford College, which was established in 1811, began to be felt. The young men who came out had been well instructed in Persian and Hindustani, and it was considered but fair to admit them to their public duties on their passing in these alone. For many years the 'country languages' were neglected. Telugu, after some time, was introduced at Haileybury, and everybody consequently passed at Madras in that and Hindustani."

About 25 years ago, according to the same authority, the rules now in force were enacted, by which Tamil is prescribed as the second language of study, while an acquaintance with the remaining languages, Hindustani included, is encouraged by a special reward; and, further, every assistant collector appointed to Canara or Malabar is required to exhibit a thorough knowledge of Canarese or Malayalim before he can be

promoted. "Under this system," he concludes, "quite as much encouragement is afforded to the study of Hindustani as it deserves. There are indeed few large towns where Mahommedans are not to be found, and in some localities they are found in large colonies, but everywhere they thoroughly understand the language of the Hindus amongst whom they live." Study of vernacular languages in this country by selected candidates.

Under the circumstances above set forth, the Commissioners do not think it would be desirable to prescribe Hindustani as an obligatory subject for Madras civilians, still less to restrict them, while in this country, to the study of that language. And they have the less scruple in disagreeing with the suggestion contained in your letter, so far as Madras is concerned, because it appears to be based on an erroneous impression as to the rules now in force respecting that presidency, according to which rules Hindustani is not one of the languages ordinarily studied by civilians destined for this part of India.

The case is no doubt different with regard to that portion of the continent, which is properly called "Hindustan." But unless the Commissioners have been misled by the information which has reached them from many quarters, there are comparatively few districts even in Hindustan, of which the natives do not speak by preference some dialect other than Hindustani. Thus, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal the native language of the vast majority of the population, the only form of speech in which they can adequately express their thoughts and feelings, is Bengali, or one of the numerous dialects of the same stock.

A similar position is occupied in the North-West Provinces by Hindi, and in the Bombay presidency by Marathi and Gujarati.

Among these vast multitudes of people, there may perhaps be spread more or less generally a superficial acquaintance with the Urdu or "camp language" of their Mahommedan conquerors, but in using it they are employing a foreign tongue, which, on subjects of importance, serves rather to disguise than to express their real sentiments. If a judge or a collector were unable to communicate with them in any other language, he would remain for ever separated from them by an impassable barrier of mutual ignorance and misconception. It is unnecessary to dwell on the grave consequences which would be likely to follow if such a condition of things were ever to become prevalent.

In accordance with the state of facts above described have been the rules laid down by the Government of India respecting the qualification of civilians. Thus in the training for the presidency of Bengal, a prominent place has always been given to the two most widely prevalent vernaculars, Bengali and Hindi. On the other hand Hindustani, up to a very recent period, was not even recognized as one of the qualifying languages for the North-West Provinces, for which the prescribed subjects of study were Persian and Hindi. In 1864 Urdu was substituted for Persian, and since that time it has been the second language of qualification for the whole presidency of Bengal, being coupled with Bengali for the Lower Provinces, and with Hindi for the North-West Provinces, Oude and the Punjab.

With regard to the Bombay presidency some differences of opinion appear to have existed at different times among the different authorities concerned in framing rules, viz.: the local government of the presidency, the Government of India, and the authorities at home. So far as the Commissioners have been able to learn, the history of these differences is as follows:—

In the year 1853 civilians were required to pass an examination in Hindustani before qualifying themselves for public employment by passing in Marathi, Gujarati, or Canarese.

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In that year an inquiry was made by the Bombay government by circular addressed to its local officers, as to the utility of Hindustani, and the opinion of the great majority was that there was no commensurate benefit in the book knowledge which the candidates acquired, and that no good reason existed why any examination in Hindustani, which was nowhere the language of business, should be insisted upon.

In a minute of Lord Elphinstone upon the subject this view was authoritatively stated in the following terms:—"There seems to be no "doubt that it will be expedient to exclude Hindustani from the list "of vernacular languages in which the young student should be made "to qualify. Hindustani, in fact, is not the vernacular of any district "of the presidency. Nowhere in the Bombay territories is it spoken "with any purity. It is useful to a civil servant chiefly as a medium "of communication with servants and with strangers from other parts "of India. But, for these purposes, a colloquial knowledge of it is "quite sufficient, and that amount of proficiency is attainable by all men "in India at a very small expenditure of time and labour."

Accordingly when, in the following year, the first attempt was made under Lord Dalhousie to harmonize the rules on the subject in the three presidencies, the governments of India and of Bombay agreed in the opinion that the two languages in which junior civilians ought to pass before their employment should be the "real vernaculars," as they were termed, viz., Gujarati and Marathi; but the court of directors, to whom the matter was referred, ordered that Hindustani should be substituted for one of the above-mentioned languages.

The government of Bombay appears to have complied with this order; but regarding Hindustani as of comparatively little use, to have required merely a colloquial acquaintance with it.

The Government of India, however, while thinking that the two prescribed languages should be Gujarati and Marathi, considered that if Hindustani were to be substituted for either it should be studied grammatically, and that if it were only learnt colloquially, it should be learnt as a third language.

Upon further reference to the Court of Directors it was decided in May 1856, that each young civilian should pass in two languages, Hindustani being one.

Nine years later, when the present system of completing the training in England was introduced, it became necessary to decide what languages should be studied by candidates destined for Bombay, and the Civil Service Commissioners, in the absence of any official notification on the subject, were guided by the best information they could obtain, which was to the effect that the two vernacular languages of greatest importance were Marathi and Gujarati, being "the languages used in "the courts and collectorates of the presidency of Bombay;" that Hindustani was not the official language of any part of the presidency, and that though a slight knowledge of it was useful, as being a sort of *lingua franca* everywhere understood, that slight knowledge could be acquired with little or no study on the spot. This arrangement was acted upon for some time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council; but in the beginning of 1869 the rules were revised, at the instance of the Bombay Government, and the regulations now in force were laid down according to which the languages studied for the Bombay Civil Service are Hindustani and Marathi; the study of Gujarati being allowed and encouraged as an optional and extra subject.

From a survey of the rules enacted on the subject, as above set forth, the Civil Service Commissioners gather that it is the settled opinion not only of the governments of the several Presidencies, but of the

Government of India and of the Imperial Government, that no civilian is fit to enter upon his duties until he is acquainted with two at least of the languages current in the portion of the country to which he is allotted. And as the system now in force under which candidates selected for the service undergo two years training in this country, was based on the assumption that at the end of those two years they would go out to India qualified to enter at once upon their duties, it seems to follow of necessity that in their course of study in this country two languages should be included.

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It appears, however, from what is stated in your letter, that the Secretary of State has been led to doubt whether it is possible for the students, with due regard to their other subjects of study, to acquire in this country a knowledge of two oriental languages. If this doubt were well founded, it would be necessary to abandon the present system, and to revert to that which was in operation before 1865; in which year, as will no doubt be remembered, the Government of India and the Imperial Government after much discussion came to the deliberate conclusion that the examinations previously held at the Presidency towns should be abolished, and that young civil servants should be appointed to definite duties immediately on their arrival in India. But the Commissioners are themselves unable to see any sufficient grounds for the apprehensions above referred to. Hitherto, the only complaints that have reached them respecting the working of the system in this respect have had reference to the small number of civilians who have been sent out under it to the presidency of Madras, and, in a very modified degree, to those who have gone to Bombay. As regards the much larger number who have proceeded to the important presidency of Bengal, the Commissioners are not aware that any unfavourable report has been received. Nor is it difficult to understand the reason of the difference, when it is borne in mind that in Madras, and to a less degree in Bombay, the traditional standard of qualification in the prescribed languages includes an amount of proficiency in speaking which has never been insisted upon in the examinations at Calcutta. For, however true may be the view arrived at by the Government of India in 1864, and shared by the most distinguished oriental scholars both here and in India, that the preliminary training of civilians in languages, as well as in law, could be best carried on in this country, it is obvious that the point in which candidates trained in this country are likely to be least strong is colloquial familiarity with the languages. If allowance be made for this difficulty, to which the Commissioners are fully alive, and which they endeavour as much as possible to obviate, they believe that the results of the present system are on the whole decidedly satisfactory, and are not such as to indicate the necessity of any change of the kind proposed.

It is remarked in your letter that "it by no means follows as a "matter of course that the candidate on his arrival in India is sent to "a district in which the dialect is spoken which he has studied in "England," and reference is made to an instance in which "a gentle-"man would appear to have been called upon to pass in Canarese, a "language which he had not studied in England."

The difficulty here dwelt upon is one which can never perhaps be entirely got rid of, but it is obvious that it would be increased instead of diminished by restricting the study of selected candidates to any one language. It is, however, a question well worthy of consideration whether the limits of the evil might not be narrowed by carrying out in

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greater detail the principle introduced in the year 1865. Before that time, as the Secretary of State is no doubt aware, the allotment of young Bengal civilians to the two divisions of the presidency took place after their training at the Presidency College was completed, and was made "mechanically" without any reference to the question of languages; whereas under the present system selected candidates, before commencing their special studies, are distributed in certain prescribed proportions between the two divisions of the Presidency, and each is required to qualify himself in the languages specially belonging to the division to which he is assigned. With the view of making the appropriation with still greater nicety, the Commissioners would suggest that a certain limited number of the candidates allotted to each Presidency might be required to study one of the provincial dialects therein current in lieu of one of the more prevalent languages. For instance, if there are in the presidency of Madras 17 districts, in one of which Canarese is current, it might be arranged that out of every 17 candidates allotted to that presidency, one should be required to qualify himself in Canarese and Tamil, or in Canarese and Telugu; and a similar rule might be laid down respecting Malayalim. On the same principle some of the Bombay civilians might study Hindustani and Marathi, some Hindustani and Gujarati; some, if it were found desirable, Hindustani and Canarese; while of those who are assigned to Bengal, a certain proportion might have their attention directed to such an important dialect as Oorya, which in the large province of Orissa appears to be the only available medium of communication. It would of course be necessary, if this plan is to be adopted, that the Commissioners should be informed, before the period at which candidates are selected, what dialects are to be prescribed as subjects of study and in what proportions.

It is only necessary to add that if this plan should seem otherwise desirable, the Commissioners would regret that it should be set aside owing to any supposed impossibility of finding in this country competent teachers of the various dialects. They believe that apart from professional teachers and retired civil servants, many of whom would probably be glad to engage in tuition, there are nearly always to be found in this country, more especially in London and its vicinity, natives of many different parts of India, and also a number of missionaries of different denominations whose occupation has made them practically and colloquially familiar with the dialects of a variety of districts. From the last-mentioned class of gentlemen the Commissioners have on many occasions received most valuable assistance in conducting examinations in the oriental languages; and they have no doubt that the same class of persons would generally be able to supply efficient teachers of the several dialects which candidates would be expected to study.

In conclusion, I am to request that you will assure the Secretary of State that it is not without diffidence that the Commissioners have expressed their dissent from the views which his Grace appears to entertain, more especially on a subject respecting which their own knowledge is necessarily limited and imperfect. For this reason they have felt it the more incumbent on them to state fully and in detail the grounds of their opinions; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that if they have fallen into error the Secretary of State in Council has the most ample means of correcting anything erroneous in the views or sentiments which are here submitted for his consideration.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 12th January 1871.

Number of candidates to be selected in 1871.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to request that the Civil Service Commissioners will select thirty-five (35) candidates for the Indian Civil Service at the ensuing examination.

I am to add that a further communication will be addressed to you regarding the distribution of the above number of candidates as to presidencies and divisions.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 24th February 1871.

IN continuation of my letter of the 12th ultimo I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to request that Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners will distribute as follows the 35 candidates to be selected for the Indian Civil Service at the ensuing competitive examination:—

North-West Provinces, the Punjaub and Oude -	17
Bengal - - - - - -	11
Madras - - - - - -	5
Bombay - - - - - -	2

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 27th June 1871.

Regulations for 1872.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will submit to the Secretary of State for India in Council the accompanying draft of regulations for the open competition for the Civil Service of India to be held in 1872.

On a comparison of this draft with the regulations of this year it will be observed that the only alteration of any importance which has been introduced is the addition to Section 8, of words providing that a selected candidate declining to accept the appointment to which he may be entitled according to his place in order of merit will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

I have, &c.

(ENCLOSURE.)

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1872.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 19, 1872, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February 1872, evidence showing:—

(*a.*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty;

(*b.*) That his age, on the 1st March 1872, will be above 17 years and under 21 years. [*N.B.—In the case of natives of India this must be certified by the*

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

Regulations for 1872.

Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the candidate may have resided.]

(*c.*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(*d.*) That he is of good moral character;

and must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.†

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification herein-after referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science; that is (1.) Chemistry, including Heat; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Geology and Mineralogy; (4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany	1,000
*** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1, 1872, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.‡

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,§ according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary

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* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1872.

† The fee for this examination will be 5*l.*, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

‡ "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*" —Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, *including mathematics.*

§ This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment to which he may be entitled according to his place in order of merit will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—*

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit - - - - -	500
Vernacular† Languages of India (each) -	400
2. The History and Geography of India - -	350
3. Law - - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - - -	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examinations, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of 24 years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

July 15th, 1871.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of 50l. after each of the three first half years of probation, and 150l. after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(3.) *After passing the final examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for 1,000l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to 1l. 10s.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1874 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

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* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

Regulations for 1872.

The Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 14th July 1871.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th June, forwarding a draft of regulations for the open competition for the Civil Service of India to be held in 1872.

In reply I am directed to state that the draft of Regulations has the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

Indian C.E. College.

SIR, India Office, S.W., 28th November 1870.

Prospectus.

I AM directed by the Duke of Argyll to forward a copy of an advertisement which is about to be published, notifying that the first competitive examination for admission of students to the Indian Civil Engineering College will be held in the summer, and to request that the examination may be undertaken by the Civil Service Commissioners. A copy of the college prospectus is attached, and additional copies will follow.

I am further to request that such subsidiary instructions may be issued by the Commissioners as may be necessary for intending candidates, and that such a date may be fixed for the examination as will admit of the successful candidates joining the college by the end of July.

I am to suggest that any questions as to this or other points which arise in the matter may be settled in communication with the President of the College, Lieut.-Colonel Chesney.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office.

SIR, 5th December 1870.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., with enclosures relative to the proposed examination for admission of students to the Indian Civil Engineering College.

And, in reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the Commissioners will readily undertake the conduct of the examination, and that they will communicate with Lieut.-Colonel Chesney as to any questions of detail which may arise.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 23rd March 1871.

I AM directed to forward herewith 200 copies of the revised prospectus of the Civil Engineering College, and to request that they may be issued in future in substitution of those formerly supplied.

I am, &c.

Indian C.E. College.

Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Surrey.

Revised Prospectus for 1871.

Prospectus.

This college has been established at Cooper's Hill, Surrey, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in view to the education of civil engineers for the service of Government in the Indian Public Works Department. The college course will ordinarily extend over three years (subject to the exceptions stated in paras. 6 and 7), and all the students who pass through it successfully will be appointed to the Indian Public Works Department as assistant engineers, second grade—the salary of which grade is Rs. 4,200 (about 420*l.*) per annum—and will be provided with a free passage to India. The system which it is in contemplation to pursue is described in the following regulations:—

2. Admission to the college will be obtained by competitive examination, to which all British-born subjects between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of the autumn term,* and of sound constitution, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will be eligible. If this evidence should be *primâ facie* satisfactory, applicants will be allowed to compete; but further evidence will, if necessary, be required from the successful candidates. Intending competitors will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence on these points to the Civil Service Commissioners, not later than the 20th May.†

3. The competitive examination, which will also form the preliminary test for those candidates who, under the conditions stated in para. 6, qualify for direct admission to the public service, without going through the college course, will commence on Tuesday, June 13th, will be conducted under the orders of the Civil Service Commissioners, and will embrace the following subjects:

	Marks assigned.	
(1.) English composition - - - -	500	1,000
„ history and literature - - -	500	
(2.) Mathematics, pure and mixed - - - -		2,000
(3.) Latin - - - - - - -		1,000
(4.) Greek - - - - - - -		1,000
(5.) French - - - - - - -		750
(6.) German - - - - - - -		750
(7.) Natural and experimental sciences, limited to not more than three of the four following branches; viz., (1) chemistry, (2) heat and light, (3) electricity and magnetism, and (4) geology and physical geography -		2,000
(8.) Mechanical (geometrical) drawing, including perspective -		500
(9.) Freehand (figure and landscape) drawing - -		500

4. Of these subjects two will be compulsory, viz.:—

(1.) English composition to the extent of a candidate's being able to write grammatically and with correct spelling.

(2.) The following branches of mathematics, viz., arithmetic, algebra, geometry (first four and sixth books of Euclid), mensuration, and plane trigonometry, in which the candidate will be required to obtain not less than one fourth of the aggregate marks assigned to them.

5. A minimum of one fifth of the total number of marks allowed for each subject (except mathematics) will be deducted from all marks gained by a candidate in it at the competitive examination.

6. The 50 candidates who, qualifying in the obligatory subjects, obtain the highest aggregate number of marks, will either be admitted to the college, or such of them as shall have already completed their professional studies, and shall have passed not less than one year as pupil to a civil or mechanical engineer in actual practice, may apply to be at once examined in the subjects‡ comprising the final qualifying standard for the engineer service. This examination will embrace, in addition to papers on theoretical subjects, the execution of a certain quantity of drawing, estimating, surveying, &c., which will occupy some weeks in performance, and it will be conducted

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* The autumn term will commence this year on the 8th August.

† The needful forms of application, with instructions for filling them up and as to the nature of the evidence required, may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, Westminster, S.W.

‡ Hindustani will not be included in the examination of 1871.

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at the college, but by independent examiners. A candidate who undergoes this examination successfully will thereon be at once appointed to the public service as an assistant engineer, second grade, and the college fee for one term which had to be paid in advance will be remitted. Should the candidate, however, not have already served a pupilage as above, he will be placed with a civil or mechanical engineer, selected with the approval of the Secretary of State, to go through a practical course, at his own expense, on the satisfactory completion of which he will receive his appointment.

7. Similarly, students who, although not coming up to the full standard of qualification, may be reported by the examiners to be sufficiently advanced in their professional studies to enter at once on the second year's course, will be placed in the second year's class of the college accordingly.

8. The college course will extend, as above stated, over three years, each divided into three terms, with vacations of four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and seven weeks in the summer. The Easter term begins on the 15th January and ends on the Wednesday next before Easter Sunday. The summer term begins 14 days afterwards, and ends on the 29th July. The autumn term begins on the 16th September, and ends on the 18th December. [But on the first opening of the college the autumn term will begin in August.]

9. An annual charge of 150*l.* will be made for each student, in three payments of 50*l.* per term, which must be paid in advance to the Accountant-General, India Office.

10. But in the case of a student whose parents or guardians may represent their inability to defray the whole of this charge, payment of a part not exceeding 20*l.* per term or 60*l.* per annum can be deferred, and effected by deductions from the student's salary during the three first years after his admission to the Government service. In such case he will be required to signify beforehand his own consent to the arrangement, and security must be given for payment of the deferred portions of the college fees, in the event of the student failing to enter the Government service. The needful form of application for admission to the benefit of this rule will be obtainable, after July next, at the Public Works Department of the India Office.

11. Of the nine terms into which the college course is divided, it is intended that two terms at least in the third year, with the intervening vacation, shall be passed by the student under a civil or mechanical engineer, or partly under each. The fees to the engineers under whom the students are thus detached will be paid by the Indian Government, and an allowance of five shillings a day will also be made to the student, for lodging money and in lieu of commons while absent from the college during term time. This third year's course of practical instruction will, however, be dispensed with in the case of those students who have already gone through an equivalent course before entering the college.

12. The obligatory subjects of study at the college will be,—

Mathematics, pure and applied, with the mechanics of engineering.
Civil and mechanical engineering.
Elementary principles of architecture.
Surveying.
Mechanical drawing.
Physical science.
Hindustani, and history and geography of India.
Accounts.

The optional subjects taught will be,—

Higher mathematics in extension of the obligatory course.
Physical science, „ „ „
Architecture, „ „ „
Freehand drawing.

13. The proficiency of the students in the studies pursued will be tested by periodical examinations, and by assigning values to the drawings, surveys, reports, &c., executed by them while at the college, as well as to the work done while detached under civil or mechanical engineers.

14. A certain minimum of qualification will be required in each of the obligatory subjects, as well as a certain minimum of average proficiency in all those subjects taken together, as tested by the aggregate marks gained; but students will be encouraged to pursue more particularly those branches of either the obligatory or voluntary course for which they may show special aptitude.

15. This qualifying standard of proficiency as above defined, and as fixed for each year, is to be attained by the student at the end of the first and second year, failing which he will not be allowed to remain at the college.

16. A final examination will be held at the end of the third year, in July. This final examination will also include Latin, Greek, French, and German as optional

subjects, although no instructions will be given in them at the college. The whole subjects of examination will be divided into four branches, viz. :— Indian C.E. College.

i. Engineering, including drawing and surveying.
ii. Mathematics, including the mechanics of engineering. Prospectus.
iii. Physical science.
iv. Languages, ancient and modern, including Hindustani and history and geography of India.

The proficiency of the students will be recorded separately in each of these branches in order of merit.

17. All the students who attain the prescribed qualifying standard at the final examination will be appointed to the public service on the terms already stated. They will be required to embark for India in the beginning of October following.

18. In the case of those subjects of which the required course may be completed by the end of the second year, the marks gained at the examination in that year will be carried forward to the student's credit in the final examination.

19. The system of instruction will be partly what is usually termed professorial, by delivery of lectures, and partly tutorial, that is, in supervision of and assistance given to the students in their work. There will be specified courses of lectures and times of instruction, at which attendance will be obligatory, but the professors and instructors in each branch will also give additional instruction to those who desire it.

20. It is intended that the college staff shall consist of the following officers :—

The president.
Professor and assistant professor of engineering.
Professor and assistant professor of mathematics.
Professor and assistant professor of surveying.
Professor of physical science.
Instructor and assistant instructor in mechanical drawing.
Instructor in landscape drawing.
Lecturer in Hindustani and history of India.

21. Additional lecturers will be engaged from time to time for special subjects, as architecture, geology, &c., as well as special examiners for the examinations.

22. A laboratory and model-room will be attached to the college.

23. The sole responsibility for the discipline and management of the college and for the general superintendence of the studies is vested in the president.

24. The students will be distributed in sections, each containing from ten to twenty, under personal charge of one of the professors or assistant professors selected as tutor by the president, to whom the tutor will be responsible for exercising a certain degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting ordinary correspondence with the student's friends.

25. Each student will be provided with a separate room furnished, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. He will be required to supply his own linen, &c., for use in his rooms. Students will dine in hall. They may take other meals in their own rooms, certain fixed allowances being supplied as commons. Additional articles required will be supplied from the college kitchen at a fixed tariff, under such rules as may from time to time be made. Wine can also be supplied at cost price from the college cellar.

26. The necessary provision will be made for the performance of divine service at or near the college.

27. Students will be required to wear academical dress under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

29. Students will be required to make their own arrangements for medical attendance when necessary, from persons approved by the president.

PARTICULARS REGARDING the INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

29. The engineer establishment of the Indian Public Works Department, in which successful students in the college will be entitled to appointments, consists of the staff of engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India. According to the latest returns the staff comprises 896 officers, of whom 363 were military men, and 533 civilians.

30. This branch of the public service is of comparatively recent origin, and its expansion has been rapid, the total strength of the department having been,—

In 1840	118
In 1850	183
In 1863	545
In 1867	602
In 1868	747
In 1869	896

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31. The Department is supplied from the following sources :—

(1.) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2.) Other officers of the Indian army who have passed the qualifying examination.

(3.) Passed students of Government civil engineering colleges in England and India.

(4.) Civil engineers in practice of approved qualifications appointed direct by the Secretary of State or Government of India.

(5.) Deserving subordinates promoted.

32. The head of the whole department is the public works secretary to the Government of India, whose salary is Rs. 42,000 per annum. There are also four deputy secretaries, each in charge of one of the four branches into which the business of the department is divided; viz., buildings and roads, irrigation works, railways, and accounts. The whole expenditure controlled by the department is estimated for the year 1870–71 at about 7½ millions sterling, thus distributed :

	£
Military works	1,488,208
Civil buildings	710,179
Irrigation works and embankments	2,388,953
Roads and miscellaneous works of public improvement	1,298,560
State railways	1,229,800
State outlay connected with guaranteed joint stock railways	359,860
	7,475,560

33. The various ranks of the department are as follows :—

	Salary per annum. Rs.
Chief engineers, first class	30,000
„ „ second class	24,000
„ „ third class	21,600
Superintending engineers, first class	19,200
„ „ second class	16,200
„ „ third class	13,200
Executive engineers, first grade	11,400
„ „ second grade	9,600
„ „ third grade	7,800
„ „ fourth grade	6,600
Assistant engineers, first grade	5,400
„ „ second grade	4,200
„ „ third grade	3,000
Apprentices	1,200

[*Note.*—Ten rupees are nearly equivalent in value to one pound sterling.]

34. There are usually two chief engineers in each province, one at the head of the roads and buildings branch, and the other of the irrigation branch of the department; but in the smaller provinces all the public works are under the superintendence of a single chief engineer. The Punjab railway, the first of the new railways undertaken by the State, is under a separate chief engineer. According to the latest returns there were in all 17 chief engineers for the 12 provinces into which, for administrative purposes, British India is divided, of whom six had charge of the buildings and roads branches, and five of the irrigation branches respectively of their provinces ; five were chief engineers of smaller provinces, and one had charge of a state railway. Again, six of these chief engineers were in the first class, and the remainder in the second and third classes. The chief engineer is also usually secretary to the Provincial Government in the Public Works Department.

35. Each province or class of works within a province is divided into circles, under superintending engineers. The last returns show that there were altogether 55 officers of this rank in the Department, of whom 22 had charge of circles of buildings and road works, 12 of circles of irrigation works or lines of canals, 12 of miscellaneous works, and 9 of lines or portions of lines of state railways.

36. The superintending engineers are divided under the regulations of the Public Works Code in equal proportions among the three classes.

37. The actual execution of work is conducted by the executive and assistant engineers. The sanctioned establishment of these officers (as well as of the higher ranks) varies from time to time according to the requirements of the public service, but it is provided by the regulations that of the aggregate number maintained at any time the assistant engineers shall be 60 per cent. in the excess of the executive.

38. Of the total number of executive engineers sanctioned for any province, it is provided that $\frac{2}{10}$ths shall belong to the first grade, $\frac{4}{10}$ths to the second and third each, and $\frac{6}{10}$ths to the fourth. Of the assistant engineers attached to a province one-third belong to the first grade, the remainder with the apprentices to the other two. Indian C.E. College. Prospectus.

39. Civil engineers appointed to the Department from the new Civil Engineering College enter as assistants, second grade. They will either be placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and will be posted on arrival to one of the provinces under the administration of that Government,* or else they will be sent in the first instance to Madras or Bombay, in which case they will not be liable to transfer from those provinces.

40. Promotions from one grade or class to another are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are regulated in the following way:

41. Promotions of their assistant and executive engineers in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Punjab, are made by the Governments of those provinces respectively, but the promotions of the officers of these classes serving in the seven smaller provinces are made from one general list by the Government of India.

42. Promotions to superintending and chief engineer are made on one general list for all India, except in Madras and Bombay, where the vacancies in all grades are filled up by the Local Government from the officers serving under them respectively.

43. Promotion is made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to it.

44. Further particulars regarding the regulations of this branch of the public service, as to leave, pensions, &c., will be found in an Appendix to this Prospectus, which can be obtained on application.

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Appendix.

Extracts from the Rules for the Grant of Leave of Absence and Pensions applicable to Civil Engineers in India.

Leave of Absence.

The following are the kinds of leave allowed:

I. Leave on medical certificate.
II. Leave on private affairs and furlough.
III. Privilege leave.
IV. Preparatory or additional leave.

9. Leave on private affairs and furlough will be granted by Government, or by authorised officers on sufficient cause being shown, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the public service.

10. When an officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government, to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the officer is permitted to return.

11. Leave on medical certificate, with allowances, must in no case exceed three years in all, and not more than two years may be taken at one time. Subject to these restrictions, leave within Indian limits may be granted, with allowances, on medical certificate, as often as sufficient cause is shown; but beyond Indian limits, such leave cannot be granted more than twice during the whole period of service. Should any further leave be applied for on medical certificate, it may be granted, but without any allowance. Preparatory leave counting as service towards pension can only be admitted in regard to two periods of leave.

12. Leave on private affairs and furlough, with retention of office, may be granted as follow:—

1*st. Leave on Private Affairs*;—for six months in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years,

2*nd. Or a Furlough*;—for one year after ten years' service, and a second furlough also for one year, after 18 years' service in India,—such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.

13. On taking leave under the preceding rule, for the first time, an officer must decide whether he will apply for leave on private affairs, or for furlough, and having

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* Bengal; North-West Provinces; Punjab; Oudh; Central Provinces; Burmah; Berar (Hyderabad); Mysore; Rajpootana; Central India.

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once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. Furlough, and leave on private affairs, taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough, and leave on private affairs, taken beyond India, will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the officer embarks to the date of his return to India.

15. Furlough or leave on private affairs cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

16. Privilege leave, when it can be granted without injury to the public service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each calendar year, to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. Privilege leave may also be allowed to accumulate up to a limit of three months.

17. Privilege leave for one month in each calendar year may be allowed to officers who have not been absent on leave for 11 months immediately preceding; unless they took their last privilege leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until 11 months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after expiration of the second instalment of the previous years' privilege leave.

18. Preparatory or additional leave is allowed to officers proceeding to or from a sanatarium on medical certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe on private affairs, furlough, or medical certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient. Officers proceeding from presidency towns, on sick leave beyond sea, will be allowed 14 days for preparation.

19. Officers retiring from the service on pension will be allowed 14 days leave on half-pay, provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the public service.

Absentee Pay.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed Rs. 6,000 or 600*l.* per annum; or if at one fourth salary, shall not exceed 300*l.* per annum. Within these limitations, absentee pay will be given as follows:

I. To an officer absent on sick leave in or out of India, half salary for the first 15 months of each period of absence (or, if the leave be taken in short periods in India, for the first 30 months taken from time to time, provided that half salary be not drawn for more than 15 months at any one time), and one fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances.

II. To an officer on leave on private affairs, one half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him. But, if an officer absent on private affairs obtain an extension of leave on medical certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the rules for sick leave.

III. To an officer proceeding on furlough whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 per month, one half of his salary; provided, however, that it shall not exceed Rs. 800, or 80*l.* per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be—

Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	£
Above 200	and not exceeding	400 per month	he may be granted an annual allowance of	1,300	or 130
„ 400		700 „		2,000	„ 200
„ 700		1,200 „		3,000	„ 300
„ 1,200				4,000	„ 400

IV. To an officer on preparatory leave, one half salary before commencement of other leave, and, on return from leave, one half salary, one fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of allowance he may be then drawing.

V. To an officer on privilege leave, full pay.

21. An officer who overstays privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess; but if he exceed his leave by more than one month, his office will become vacant. An officer on privilege leave who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first rejoining, will, in the former case, forfeit his salary for the period of privilege leave, and, in the latter case, be subject to the rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

Allowances on Retirement.

6. On production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India he may be allowed—

I. Under 15 years' service, a gratuity not exceeding 12 months' salary.

II. After 15 years' service, one third of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any) during the previous five years; provided, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

III. After 25 years' service, one half of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any) during the previous five years; provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

7. After 30 years' service or upwards, a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for 25 years' service on medical certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful and efficient discharge of duty for 30 years, is termed a good service pension.

8. Pensions of the full amount authorised in paragraphs 6 and 7 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an uncovenanted servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the local government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

9. The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also, without the production of a medical certificate of unfitness for service, to officers discharged on reduction of establishment.

Service towards Pension.

10. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

11. Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.

12. Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension; nor shall preparatory leave be allowed to count as service, if it is granted in addition to leave on medical certificate to an officer who has enjoyed leave of the latter description on two previous occasions.

13. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent establishment; but claims barred by this rule will be specially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

14. The period of service must be continuous; but, in case of the abolition of the office held by an officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

Gratuities.

15. When an officer is discharged with a gratuity under these rules on reduction of establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is paid. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case, any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him.

Payment of Pensions.

16. Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the later date.

17. No pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Government obtained through the civil paymaster, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public officer, and beyond the control of the pensioner, when the civil paymaster, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

18. An officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from India to England, or *vice versâ*. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Indian C.E. College.

Standard in the several subjects of examination.

The Under Secretary of State for India to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, 29th April 1871.

As the time for holding the first competitive examination for the Indian Civil Engineering College is now drawing near, I am directed to say that there is one matter connected with it to which the Secretary of State for India would wish the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners to be drawn.

It will be observed that the list of subjects for the examination differs considerably, both from that in force for the Indian Civil Service and that for admission into Woolwich, especially as regards the latter, in the high marks assigned to English, the physical sciences, and drawing. Now the Woolwich scale was drawn up by the Royal Commission on Military Education, and it is understood that a small comparative value was allotted to these subjects in view to putting a check on superficial cramming, which it was represented in evidence before the Commission was the result of placing them on a nearer equality with the classics and mathematics.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission are of course deserving of great weight, but having regard to the greater prominence which is now being given to the study of the physical sciences as a branch of education in this country and to its intrinsic importance, as well as that of a good knowledge of drawing in the preparation of an engineer, the Secretary of State for India considered that it was not desirable in framing the scale of marks to do anything which might tend to discourage candidates for this examination from taking up these subjects, or which should place one system of education on more favourable conditions than another.

Accordingly the same number of marks has been assigned to the physical sciences as to the classics and to mathematics, and drawing as well as English have been placed on the same footing with Latin or Greek.

But while the endeavour has thus been made to put the candidates trained in science on an equal footing with those who have received a classical or mathematical education, this equality can only be established in reality by maintaining a similar standard of difficulty in the examination papers. In the classics and mathematics, which have been so long the subjects of study at the Universities and throughout the country, a standard of thoroughness and accuracy has been established in public examinations which is generally well understood.

It will be very desirable that the same degree of accuracy and thoroughness should be required in all other subjects, and that no encouragement should be given to the idea which appears more or less prevalent that candidates will obtain an advantage by directing their studies to those branches which are less commonly pursued at present in this country, or that a more superficial and elementary knowledge will suffice to procure success in them. In short, the object in view should apparently be so to frame the standard of examination that the highest marks given to the different subjects should represent the same amount of excellence and skill in each case; that, for example, to have got 500 marks in English or 750 in French or German, or one-third of 2,000 marks in any one of the branches of physical science should imply as much knowledge of the subjects in question as having got 2,000 marks would of mathematics, or 1,000 would of Latin or Greek.

I am accordingly to suggest that if these views are concurred in by the Civil Service Commissioners they may be brought specially to the attention of the examiners.

With respect to drawing it is understood to be hardly practicable from the nature of the subject to ascertain the candidates' acquirements in this in the same complete way as in other subjects within the limited time which under any circumstances could be made available, but I am to suggest that it would appear to be very desirable to give at least a whole day to each of the two branches of drawing specified in the prospectus. Indian C.E. College. Standard in the several subjects of examination.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 6th May 1871.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo relative to the approaching examination of candidates for admission to the India Civil Engineering College.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Duke of Argyll, that the Commissioners are very sensible of the importance of the matter to which he has drawn their attention. They have indeed frequently had occasion to consider similar questions in connexion with the examinations for the Indian Civil Service and other examinations in which a considerable variety of subjects is included, and they hope that the experience thus acquired will enable them to adjust the marks so as to avoid giving undue prominence to any class of subjects at the expense of others.

I am to add that the Commissioners will not fail to bear in mind his Grace's wish as to the amount of time that should be given to each of the branches of drawing.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary for India, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, 1st July 1870. Examination for the India Forest Service.

I AM directed by his Grace the Secretary of State for India, to inform you that his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council has requested him to nominate six young men between the ages of 17 and 22, to be sent to France or Germany, to commence their training for the Forest Service of India in March next, provided that so many men "fully competent" present themselves for examination.

I am therefore to request that you will move the Civil Service Commission to render this department the same assistance in conducting the examination as has been given on former occasions.

It is proposed at once to issue advertisements inviting persons to send in their testimonials and certificates by the 31st of October, and requiring them to appear personally before Dr. Cleghorn and the Medical Board on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of November.

The Duke of Argyll hopes that the Commission will be able to fix the 24th and following days for holding their examination into the proficiency of the candidates in the several subjects.

I am desired to inquire whether these arrangements will be agreeable to the Commissioners.

I am further to acquaint you, in regard to the changes of age recommended by the Government of India, that his Grace, whilst admitting that 25 is too high for the maximum age, is of opinion that 22 is too

Examination for the India Forest Service.

low for the candidates to be trained in France, and at all events he deems it inexpedient to make suddenly so great a reduction as the latter age would be.

He has accordingly determined to fix the maximum age at 23.

He has also thought it desirable to make a change in the terms, by which greater prominence will be given to the sciences of chemistry and botany.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 4th July 1870.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant relative to the proposed examination for six appointments in the India Forest Service.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the Commissioners will readily give their assistance in the manner proposed, and that they will be prepared to commence the examination on the day named in your letter; viz., the 24th November next.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Revenue Forest Department, India Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, S.W., 3rd October 1870.

WITH reference to the letter from this department of the 1st and to your reply of the 4th of July last, I am directed by his Grace the Secretary of State for India, to acquaint you for the information of the Civil Service Commission that he has been reluctantly obliged to issue an advertisement stating that all applicants for training for the Indian Forest Service must possess a competent knowledge of the German language, as, owing to the state of affairs on the continent, no applicants for training in France can be admitted to competition at the ensuing examination next month.

No examination in the French language will therefore be required.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Assistant Secretary, Revenue Forest Department, India Office.

SIR, 7th October 1870.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, relative to the approaching examination of candidates for the India Forest Service.

And in reply I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that in compliance with his Grace's wishes the Commissioners will consider no candidate as qualified who does not show a competent knowledge of German.

The Commissioners would, however, be glad to be informed whether it is intended that French should be entirely excluded from the exami-

nation, or whether though not on this occasion an obligatory or alternative subject for German, it should be allowed as hitherto to have weight in the competition. Examination for the India Forest Service.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary, Revenue Forest Department, India Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR, India Office, S.W., 20th October 1870.

I AM directed by his Grace the Secretary of State for India in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, inquiring whether it was intended by my letter of the 3rd instant that French should be entirely excluded from the subjects at the next examination of candidates for the Forest Service of India; and in reply, to acquaint you that it is the wish of his Grace the Secretary of State that French should be excluded from the forthcoming examination. But I am to inform you that his Grace has determined to select three candidates for training in forestry in France early in 1871, when of course the candidates will be examined in the French language and the German language will be excluded.

I am to request that you will move the Civil Service Commissioners to undertake this examination, and to permit you to arrange the time and other details connected with it, with the Revenue-Forests branch of this Department.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

SIR, 26th October 1870.

WITH reference to your letter of the 20th instant relative to the India Forest Service.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you for the information of his Grace the Secretary of State in Council, that the Commissioners will be prepared to undertake an examination of candidates for training in forestry in France early in 1871 as proposed, and that they have instructed me to place myself in communication with the Revenue-Forests branch of your Department on the subject.

I have, &c.

2.—INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO CANDIDATES.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS * TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1869, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FINAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF MAY, 1871.

Candidates of 1869. Final examination. Special instructions.

2nd November 1870.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be expected to show a thorough knowledge of the grammar of the languages which they take up; facility in translating from and into each language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed *Text Books*; familiarity with the written character; and some proficiency in speaking the language.

Text Books.

Hindustani.—Forbes's Totá Kahání.
Ikhwán-us-Safá.
Khirad Afroz, pp. 114–149, 225–266.
Urdu Petitions, Nos. 1, 2, 7, 14, 25, 36, 42, 53, 62, 70, 80, 91.

Hindi.—Sinhásan Battísí.
Prem Ságar, pp. 1–124, 188–209 (omitting poetry).
Hindi Reader, pp. 3–43, 57–89, and 113–122.

Bengali.—Charitábali, pp. 7–79.
Naba Árí, pp. 1–200, and 255–320.
Selections from the Som Prakásh.
Bengali Petitions, pp. 1–35.

Gujarati.—Fourth Reading Book, pp. 1–45 (omitting poetry).
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 1–80, and 110 to end (omitting poetry).
Seventh Reading Book, pp. 1–80.

Marathi.—Æsop's Fables. Fables 1–65.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 28–103, 134–231, and 263–265.
Vachan Málá, Nos. I., II., XLVIII. to LI., LIV., LV., LXIX., LXX.

Tamil.—Pope's Tamil Reader, pp. 1–145.
Panchatantram. Book I.
Pope's Handbook, pp. 174–196.
Robertson's Tamil Papers; the Arzis, p. 173 to end.
Wright's Official Documents, first 10 Arzis.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books V. to X., and the Appendix.
Telugu Selections. Stories 1 to 55.
Brown's Reader, pp. 5–76, and 131–227.
Lane's Official Documents, Nos. 1 to 20, and 91 to 95.

Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, pp. 1–34, 61–86.
The first two Books of the Hitopadesa.
The poetry of the fourth Book of the Hitopadesa (omitting the account of the 16 Sandhis near the end).
Raghuvansa, Books 1, 2, 5, 6. (Stenzler's Edition.)

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* The "General Instructions" issued to these candidates were printed in the Commissioners' 14th Report, Appendix iv., p. 304.

Candidates of 1869. Final Examination. Special instructions.

Arabic.—The Grammar.
Alif Laila, from the 101st to the 121st night; also pp. 200–258 of Vol. I. (Macnaghten's edition).
Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 50–80.
Nufhut Alyumun, pp. 36–56, and 100–126.
Timur Nameh, pp. 60–90.

Persian.—Gulistan, books 1 to 6.
Anwari Suhaili (Hertford edition). Stories 4, 8 to 15; also 25 pages beginning at the introduction to Book III.
Selections from Bostan (Calcutta edition), pp. 35–45.
Inshae Abul Fazl, pp. 30–42.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the prescribed text-books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

Text Books.

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from § ii. of the Introduction to Book I. cap. xviii.; or the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—§ ii.–iv. of the Introduction. Books I. and III. and Book IV. Part 1; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

The Institutes of Justinian.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

Maine's Ancient Law.

Lord Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law. (A knowledge of the comparative views of the laws of France and Scotland will not be required.)*

Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont.—Principles of Legislation, cap. vii. to end; Principles of Civil Code (omitting cap. v. of Part III.).

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each candidate will be required to furnish five reports, drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and method in the analytical summaries. The subjects of these reports are to be as follows†:—

1. The investigation before a London police magistrate of a grave criminal charge, ending in committal for trial by jury. The attendance for this report may commence on the first remand;‡ but in such case, the purport of the evidence taken before the first remand must be clearly and fully given in the report.
2. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London police court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)
3–4. Two important civil causes tried by a special jury in London or Westminster, or at Kingston.
5. A case heard in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal from India.§ If this cannot be obtained, the cases

* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by candidates for the Prize in Law; as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

† It is expected that candidates will, by their own inquiries, ascertain at what places and times they should attend for the purpose of taking their Notes. In case of difficulty, however, application may be made to this office for such information as the Commissioners may be able to afford.

‡ The days of such remands may be ascertained by inquiry from the clerks of the several police courts.

§ All candidates for the prize will be expected to report an Indian Appeal Case.

Candidates of 1869. Final examination. Special instructions.

argued and decided in any one day in the Court for the consideration of appeals in Criminal cases, or a case heard in one of the Courts in Banc, at Westminster, in the Exchequer Chamber, or in the House of Lords, will be received as equivalent.

Besides continuing the general study of the leading rules of evidence and procedure, candidates will be required to read attentively the chapters in Pitt Taylor's Law of Evidence, treating of—

Grounds of Belief.
Presumptive Evidence.
Best Evidence.
Secondary Evidence.
Hearsay, and the cases in which the rule as to hearsay is relaxed.
Admissions and Confessions.
Private Writings.

3. *Indian Law:*

All candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works:—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahommedan Law.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
The Letters Patent for the High Courts of Judicature.

III.—History and Geography of India.*

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India, and to be well acquainted with the Geography of India. Under the head of History they will be examined more particularly in the following works:—

Mill's British India, Vols. III. and VI.
Wilson's continuation of Mill, chapter 1.
Marshman's History of India, chapters 8–38.

IV.—Political Economy.†

Candidates will be examined more particularly in Mill's Political Economy; but they must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to Adam Smith and McCulloch's Notes.

N.B.—*Candidates are reminded that at this examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no Candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects above specified.*

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* Candidates for the prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India, but also such special works as the histories of Orme and Duff, and Kaye's Afghan War, and Life of Metcalfe.

† Candidates for the prize will be expected to have included in their reading the first 21 chapters, at least, of Ricardo's Political Economy, Northcote's History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy, and Göschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges.

Candidates of 1869. Final examination. Special instructions.

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce before the time fixed for the final examination satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

PRIZES.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects, and will be awarded according to the combined results of the general examination, and of a separate prize examination. The Civil Service Commissioners are only authorised to award these prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained.

	£
Law, one prize of	100
Sanskrit	75
Hindustani	50
Hindi	50
Bengali	50
Tamil	50
Telugu	50
Gujarati	50
Marathi	50
Arabic	50
Persian	50
History and Geography of India	50
Political Economy	50

Candidates of 1870. Second periodical examination. Special instructions.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1870, WITH REGARD TO THEIR SECOND PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY THE 2ND OF MAY 1871.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the first Examination.*

15th November 1870.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be examined in the grammar of the vernacular languages which they respectively take up, and in the under-mentioned text-books. Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a simple narrative passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some easy native book other than the text-book.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

Hindustani.—Totá Kahání, p. 82–end.
Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 5–45.

Hindi.—Hindi Reader, pp. 1–56.
Prem Ságar, pp. 1–30 (omitting poetry).

Candidates of 1870. Second periodical examination. Special instructions.

Bengali.—Naba Nárí, pp. 39–129.

Marathi.—Fifth Reading Book, pp. 28–91.

Tamil.—Pope's Handbook, pp. 7–15, 23–125, 174–196, and 202–206.
Pope's Reader, pp. 50–104.
Rhenius' Grammar, 3rd ed., pp. 76–186.

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar; especially Books 2 to 7.
Brown's Reader, pp. 5–76.

Sanskrit.—The Grammar.
Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, pp. 61–86.
Hitopadesa, Book i. (omitting introduction) to the commencement of Hiraṇyaka's Story of his own Life.

Arabic.—Alif Laila. Vol. I. of Macnaghten's Edition, pp. 200–230.
Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 16–41.

Persian.—Gulistán, caps, ii., iii., iv., and Stories 1 to 8 of cap. v.
Anwári Suhailí. Hertford Edition, 4th Story, pp. 67–82.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), Book I., cap. ix.–xviii.; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Book III., Book IV., Part 1. cap. ii., and cap. viii. to end; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), Book I., and Book II. to Tit. ix., section 6, with the Editor's Introduction.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters i.–v.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than ten reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," and consisting exclusively of cases decided in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Five of these reports must relate to civil actions, and five to criminal trials. No case should be taken in which the defendant or prisoner is unrepresented by counsel.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions." The book recommended is Pitt Taylor's "Law of Evidence."

3. *Indian Law:—*
The Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.
The Code of Civil Procedure.
Acts of the Government of India, No. 23 of 1861, and No. 9 of 1863.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, from Book VI. to end.

The Map of India, with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

Geography of India, by Duncan.

Candidates of 1870. Second periodical examination. Special instructions.

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863, Books III., IV., and V., with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to these books.

After the examination prizes will be given as follows:—

	£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindi - - - -	10
Ditto ditto Bengali - - -	10
Ditto ditto Tamil - - -	10
Ditto ditto Telugu - - -	10
Ditto ditto Marathi - - -	10
Ditto ditto History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto ditto Political Economy - -	10
Ditto ditto Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto ditto Arabic - - -	10
Ditto ditto Persian - - -	10

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at the last examination.

N.B.—No candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Candidates of 1870. Third periodical examination. Special instructions.

Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1870, with regard to their Third Periodical Examination, commencing on Tuesday the 17th October 1871.

19th May 1871.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the previous Examinations.*

I.—Languages.

Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some native book other than the text-book, and questions will be asked on the Grammar.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

N.B.—No candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Candidates of 1870. Third periodical examination. Special instructions.

TEXT BOOKS.

Hindustani.—Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 1–4 and 45–end.
Hindi.—Prem Ságar, pp. 30–73 (omitting poetry).
Hindi Reader, pp. 57–100.
Bengali.—Naba Nárí, pp. 129–227.
Marathi.—Fifth Reading Book (edition of 1865), pp. 92–103, 134–158.
Lipidhárá, pp. 1–40.*
Tamil.—Pope's Reader, pp. 104–145.
Panchatantram, 1st Book.
Rhenius' Grammar, pp. 43–75, 187–220.
Telugu.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books 6–10, with the Appendix.
Brown's Reader, ch. ii., pp. 131–188.
Sanskrit.—Hitopadesa, from the beginning of Hiranyaka's History in Book I. to the end of the "Sandpiper and the Sea" in Book II.
Arabic.—Nufhut Alyumun, pp. 20–40.
Alif Laila (Macnaghten's Ed.), vol. i., pp. 230–258.
Persian.—Gulistán, Books V. (stories 9–20) and VI.
Anwári Suhaili, Stories 17–24, pp. 120–143.
Gujarati.—Shapurji Edalgi's Grammar.
Fifth Reading Book, pp. 1–80 (omitting poetry).

II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), from Tit. x. of Book II. to the end of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters vi.–x.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than six reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and referring exclusively to cases of importance tried before juries in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Three of these reports must relate to civil actions, and three to criminal trials. The civil cases must consist entirely of actions tried before special juries. The criminal cases must be selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (*e.g.*, varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.

No case should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by counsel.

Particular attention should be paid to clearness of language and method in the analytical summaries.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied in the manner described in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law:*—

The Indian Penal Code.
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.
Hindu Law.
Mahommedan Law.

* Candidates will be expected to write the Modi character, as well as to read it.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Candidates of 1870. Third periodical examination. Special instructions.

Mill's History of British India, edited by Wilson, vol. iii.
Marshman's History of India, chap. viii.–xviii.
The Map of India, and Thornton's Gazetteer (in one volume) with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

IV.—Political Economy.

Principles of Political Economy, by J. S. Mill, Books I., II., and first 15 chapters of Book III.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows:—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in		Law (Jurisprudence) -	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.)	10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi - -	10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy -	10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Persian - -	10
Ditto	ditto	Gujarati - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at a previous examination. - - - -

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General Instructions respecting the Periodical Examinations of the Candidates selected in 1871.

Candidates of 1871. General instructions.

1st May 1871.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with, perhaps, the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They will be expected and required to devote their whole time to the pursuit of this special knowledge. They must bear in mind that at the several examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position

Candidates of 1871. General instructions.

of a selected candidate without the intention of using all diligence to qualify himself for the service, would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies; and in this respect it should be remembered that London offers advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. After each examination, the half-yearly allowance* will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfactory, in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After each examination prizes will be awarded.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time.

I.—Languages.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the languages prescribed for his presidency or division of presidency, viz., for,—

N. W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab	Hindi. Hindustani.
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Bengali. Hindustani.
Madras	Tamil. Telugu.
Bombay	Hindustani. Marathi.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will be as nearly as possible that which was formerly imposed on civil servants in India before they were appointed to active duties: it will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.†

In addition to the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any two of the following, viz.,—Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. Languages other than these can only be taken up by special permission of the Commissioners.‡ Proficiency in additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed; and no candidate, who in any of the prescribed subjects shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of an additional language.

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* *i.e.*, 50*l.* after the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and 150*l.* after the final examination.

† Extract from 13th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the vernacular languages:—"We consider "that at the 'Final Examinations' no amount of proficiency in other subjects "should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification."

‡ Candidates desiring this permission should make early application for it.

II.—Law.

Candidates of 1871. General instructions.

Examinations will be held under the following heads :—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in English Courts of Justice, and English Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of "*General Jurisprudence*" candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions :—

Blackstone's Commentaries, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").

Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. I.

The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars.

Maine's "Ancient Law."

Studies in Roman Law, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.

2. Under the second head every candidate is required to send in, at least six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice,* in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

(*a.*) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result ; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

* The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

Candidates of 1871. General instructions.

(*b.*) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.

(*c.*) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.

(*d.*) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report.

(*e.*) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only) with a margin; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

Before commencing their attendance in court, candidates are advised to read either in Blackstone's Commentaries, or in some other elementary work, an account of the proceedings in a civil action and a criminal trial. Mr. Pitt Taylor's Treatise on the *Law of Evidence* is the book recommended for reading and reference in connexion with the entire course of reporting. At each periodical examination a paper will be set, and *vivâ voce* questions asked, to test the practical knowledge acquired by the candidates through thus following the proceedings of the courts of justice, and the familiarity they have gained with the main principles and rules of the Law of Evidence, as laid down in Pitt Taylor's work.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches :—

(*a.*) The Code of Civil Procedure.

(*b.*) The Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

(*d.*) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.

(*e.*) Hindu Law.

(*f.*) Mahommedan Law.

III.—History and Geography of India.

The following books may be studied with advantage :—

Elphinstone's History of India.

Marshman's History of India.

Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.

Kaye's Afghan War.

Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

Maine's Village Communities.

Geography of India (Allen's series or Duncan's).

Thornton's Gazetteer.

IV.—Political Economy.

Candidates of 1871. General instructions.

The works recommended are :—

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863).

J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.

Ricardo's Political Economy.

Northcote's Twenty Years of Financial Policy.

Göschen on Foreign Exchanges.

Special Instructions to the Candidates selected in 1871, with regard to their First Periodical Examination, commencing on the 31st of October 1871.

Candidates of 1871. First periodical examination. Special instructions.

1st May 1871.

I.—Languages.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined, to be able to translate portions of some simple text-book in each language, and to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-books will also be set for re-translation.

Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books.

In the prescribed languages the books on which candidates will be examined are :—

Hindustani.—Williams' or Forbes's Grammar.
Forbes' Totá Kahání (first 82 pages).

Hindi.—Ballantyne's Grammar.
Hindi Reader, pp. 1–12.
Sinhásan Battísí (first 11 stories, with the Introduction).

Bengali.—Wenger's edition of Yates' Grammar.
Charitabali, pp. 7–65.
Naba Nári, pp. 1–14.

Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook (pp. 7–15, 23–76, 163–173, 207–211).
Pope's Tamil Prose Reading Book (first 45 Stories of Book I.).

Telugu.—Brown's Grammar.
Brown's Reader, pp. 5–38.

Marathi.—Stevenson's Grammar (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).
Bellairs' Grammar, pp. 5–31.
Æsop's Fables (first 65 fables in Candy's edition).

Candidates of 1871. First periodical examination. Special instructions.

Candidates who take up Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian should read the following works :—

Sanskrit.—The Grammar ; more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, as far as the four conjugational tenses, the reduplicated perfect, and the two futures, in the Parasmaipada and Átmanepada.

Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, the three first extracts (pp. 1–34).

Arabic.—The Grammar. (Wright, Forbes, or Stewart.)

Selections. (Forbes or Schalch.)

Alif Laila, Macnaghten's edition, pp. 101–121.

Persian.—The Grammar. (Lee's Edition of Sir W. Jones, Forbes, or Mirza Ibrahim.)

Selections. (Gladwin or Forbes.)

Gulistán, cap. i.

II.—Law.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's Edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I. ; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries :—Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Introduction, Book I., and the first seven chapters of the First Part of Book IV.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than twelve reports must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," * and consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where both parties are represented by counsel or attorney. Seven must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates, embracing—

(*a.*) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction.

(*b.*) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury.

One must consist of a separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The *Law of Evidence* is to be studied in the manner indicated in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law :—*

The Penal Code.

The Code of Criminal Procedure.

III.—History and Geography of India.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.

The Map of India.

Geography of India (Allen's series or Duncan's).

IV.—Political Economy.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I. and II. (with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to those books), omitting the Digression concerning variations in the value of Silver,

* Candidates will be allowed to inspect, at the office of the Civil Service Commission, specimens of Reports drawn up in the manner desired.

Book I., cap. xi., pt. 3, and the account of the Scotch Banking System in the latter portion of cap. ii., Book II.

Candidates of 1871. First periodical examination. Special instructions.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows :—

	£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) - -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -	10
Ditto ditto Law (Indian) - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindustani - - -	10
Ditto ditto Hindi - - -	10
Ditto ditto Bengali - - -	10
Ditto ditto Tamil - - -	10
Ditto ditto Telugu - - -	10
Ditto ditto Marathi - - -	10
Ditto ditto History and Geography of India - - -	10
Ditto ditto Political Economy - -	10
Ditto ditto Sanskrit - - -	10
Ditto ditto Arabic - - -	10
Ditto ditto Persian - - -	10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency ; and no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects.

3.—EXAMINATION PAPERS

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, MARCH 1871 ; TOGETHER WITH THE REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THAT EXAMINATION.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

Regulations.

REGULATIONS.

1. On Tuesday, March 28th, 1871, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than 35 candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, 28 will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [17 for the Upper Provinces, and 11 for the Lower Provinces,] 5 for that of Madras, and 2 for that of Bombay.—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February 1871, evidence showing :—

(*a.*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(*b.*) That his age, on the 1st March 1871, will be above 17 years and under 21 years. [*N.B.—In the case of natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the candidate may have resided.*]

(*c.*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for the Civil Service of India.*

(*d.*) That he is of good moral character ;

and must also, before the 1st February 1871, pay to the said Commissioners such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.†

* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1871.

† The fee for this examination will be 5*l.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

Regulations.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification herein-after referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750
" " Rome	750
" " France	375
" " Germany	375
" " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1.) Chemistry, including Heat; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Geology and Mineralogy; (4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany	1,000
*** The total (1,000 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500

Candidates are at liberty to name before 1st February 1871, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the 35 candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*" —Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, *including mathematics*.

Arrangements.

remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified; and shall be permitted to choose,* according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and, in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1871.

NOTICES TO CANDIDATES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. It is requested that the candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.
4. On the first day of the examination, candidates will be required to state on a form which will be placed before them their addresses during the examination, and they are requested thereafter to keep the Commissioners informed of all changes in their address until they have received the announcement of the result of the examination.
5. The result of the examination will probably be communicated by letter to each candidate about the beginning of May. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after this announcement*, for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

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6. Candidates will be required to leave their hats, overcoats, umbrellas, and any books or papers which they may have brought with them in the room provided for this purpose, before proceeding to the examination rooms.
7. The examination will in each case begin at the time named in the following list, but the door of the examination room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, in order that candidates may not suffer from accidental delays. Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination.
9. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed outside each book sent in to the Examiners.
10. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper-work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.

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* This right must be exercised immediately after the result of the examination is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

11. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the Examiners. With this exception perfect silence is to be preserved in the examination room; and any candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room will be liable to be excluded from the examination.

12. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

Time Table.

EXAMINATION ON PAPER.

At the New Building of the University of London, Burlington Gardens, New Bond Street.

Tuesday, 28th March, from	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	English Composition.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	English History.
Wednesday, 29th March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	English Composition.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	English Language and Literature.
Thursday, 30th March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Translation from Latin.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	Translation into Latin.
Friday, 31st March	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Roman History, &c.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	Translation from Greek.
Saturday, 1st April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Translation into Greek.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	Greek History, &c.
Monday, 3rd April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Tuesday, 4th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Wednesday, 5th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	French language, &c.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Thursday, 6th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Moral Sciences.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Monday, 10th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Geology.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Tuesday, 11th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Zoology.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Wednesday, 12th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Electricity and Magnetism.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Thursday, 13th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	German and Arabic.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Friday, 14th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Chemistry and Sanskrit.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Saturday, 15th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Botany.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	
Monday, 17th April	10 A.M. *to* 1 P.M.	Italian.
	3 P.M. *to* 6 P.M.	

There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.

	Examiners.	Open Competition, 1871. Examiners.
English Language, Literature, History, and Composition	M. Arnold, Esq. J. G. Fitch, Esq. Rev. G. W. Kitchin. R. Laing, Esq. C. H. Pearson, Esq. C. Knight Watson, Esq.	
Greek and Latin Languages, &c.	Rev. Dr. Kennedy. Very Rev. Dean Merivale. F. A. Paley, Esq. Rev. O. Gordon. Rev. G. Marshall. Rev. W. W. Merry.	
French Language, &c.	W. Markheim, Esq. Professor Cassal.	
German Language, &c.	Dr. Althaus.	
Italian Language, &c.	V. Pistrucci, Esq.	
Mathematics	Rev. C. Pritchard. H. J. S. Smith, Esq. Rev. R. Townsend.	
Chemistry	Dr. Maxwell Simpson.	
Electricity and Magnetism	Sir W. Thomson.	
Geology and Mineralogy	T. Rupert Jones, Esq.	
Zoology	Dr. M. Foster.	
Botany	Dr. T. Thomson.	
Moral Sciences	Professor Baynes. Sir A. Grant, Bart.	
Sanskrit Language, &c.	E. B. Cowell, Esq.	
Arabic Language, &c.	Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.	

ENGLISH COMPOSITION (1).

C. Knight Watson, Esq.

Tuesday, 28th March. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. On the Study of History: with special reference to the principles of historical evidence in the history of remoter times.
2. On the causes which have led to the decline of dramatic literature and histrionic art in England.
3. Utilitarianism.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

C. H. PEARSON, ESQ.

Tuesday, 28th March. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

[N.B.—*Candidates must answer* Four *questions at least if possible, and not more than* Eight.]

1. Give short lives of Alfred and Canute, and point out any differences between the early and later invasions of the Danes.
2. Explain the words Hundred, Tithing, Manor, Hide, Knight's fee, Barony, Ealdorman, and Vavassor.
3. How was the succession to land regulated in the ninth and in the thirteenth centuries?
4. How far had the chief provisions of Magna Charta been anticipated by previous legislation, and in what periods were they respectively established?
5. What titles to the Crown had Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., John, Henry IV., Edward IV., Henry VII., James I., and George I., respectively?
6. Give a short account of the war with France under Edward III. What in your opinion were the chief causes of the success of the English, and what were the chief results of the struggle upon England?
7. What were the main sources of Crown revenue under William the Conqueror, Henry IV., Elizabeth, and Charles II.?
8. Why and in what manner were the English monasteries dissolved?
9. Give a character of Queen Elizabeth, with illustrations.
10. What were the great causes of Irish disaffection in the sixteenth century?
11. Trace the principal causes of the Great Rebellion in civil and religious administration and in foreign policy.
12. Mention any public acts during the last two centuries and a half that may seem to justify the reproach of bad faith that is sometimes brought against English foreign policy.
13. Explain the different circumstances that have influenced the development of the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland, with special reference to the civil war under Charles I., and to the Jacobite rising of 1745.
14. What were the English colonies in America in 1756? How had they been settled, and what influence, if any, did the mode of settlement have upon their rebellion at a later period?
15. Give a short history of public credit from the reign of Charles II. to the passing of Peel's Act. What were the principal provisions of that Act?
16. Trace the principal measures for the relief of Catholics from civil disabilities.
17. Write a life of Chatham or of Warren Hastings.
18. Describe the battle of Blenheim, or that of Dettingen, or that of Vittoria.
19. What are the privileges of the Peerage? What difference is there between lay and spiritual peers?
20. Mention any families that have played a great part in English History, giving short sketches of their principal members, and specifying the services they have rendered.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION (2).

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

M. ARNOLD, ESQ.

Wednesday, 29th March. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What are, in Rhetoric, the figures of Metonymy, Synecdoche, Antithesis, Apostrophe, Hyperbole, Climax, Anti-climax, Ellipsis, Epigram, Aposiopesis? Give examples from English or any other literature.
2. Distinguish (giving illustrations) between *self-conceit, pride, vanity,* and *arrogance;—continual, continuous,* and *perpetual;—beautiful, handsome,* and *pretty;—absent* and *abstracted;—romantic* and *sentimental;—allegiance* and *loyalty;—goodness* and *virtue.*
3. Paraphrase the following passage, and say whence it is taken:—

"Reason thus with life:
If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would keep; a breath thou art,
Servile to all the skiey influences,
That dost this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict; merely, thou art death's fool;
For him thou labourest by thy flight to shun
And yet runn'st toward him still.—Thou art not thyself,
For thou exist'st on many a thousand grains
That issue out of dust; happy thou art not,
For what thou hast not still thou striv'st to get,
And what thou hast, forgett'st; thou art not certain,
For thy complexion shifts to strange effects
After the moon.—Thou hast nor youth, nor age,
But, as it were, an after-dinner sleep,
Dreaming on both; for all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged and doth beg the alms
Of palsied eld; and when thou art old and rich,
Thou hast neither heat, affection, limb, nor beauty,
To make thy riches pleasant."

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

J. G. FITCH, ESQ.

Wednesday, 29th March. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

[N.B.—*No more than* Six *questions should be attempted. Candidates are recommended to select* Two *from each section.*]

SECTION I.

I. Take one of the following passages. Translate it into modern English; and make a full comment on any peculiarities of language it contains:—

(*a*) Than syr Modred fulle myldly melcs hym selvene
Knelyd to þe conquerour, and carpes þise wordez,
I be-seke yow, syr, as my sybbe lorde,
þat ye wille for charyté, cheese yow anoþer:
Ffor if ye putte me in þis plytte, yowre pople es dyssavyde;
To presente a prynce astate my powere es symple:

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Whene oþer of werre wysse are wyrchipide here-aftyre
Thane may I forsothe be sette bott at lyttille.
To passe in your presance my purpos es takyne
And alle my purveaunce apperte fore my pris knightez.

Morte Arthur.

(*b*) We beoþ of Suddene,
Icome of gode kenne,
Of Cristene blode,
And Kynges supe gode.
Payns þer gunne ariue
And duden hem of lyve.
Hi slozen and todroze
Cristenemen inoze.
So crist me mote rede,
Us he dude lede
Into a galeie,
Wiþ þe se to pleie,
Dai hit is igon and oþer
Wipute sail and roþer,
Ure schip bigan to swymme
To þis londes brymme.
Nu þu miȝt us slen and binde
Ore honde bihynde,
Bute ȝef hit beo þi wille
Helpe þat we ne spille.

King Horn.

(*c*) Þe hule sede
þu havest bi-cloped, also þu bede,
An ich þe habbe ȝive ansuare;
Ac ar we to unker dome fare
Ich wille speke toward þe,
Also þu speke toward me,
An þu me ansuere ȝif þu miȝt.

The Owl and the Nightingale.

(*d*) Therefore nyle ye be bisy seiynge, what schul we ete, or what schul we drynk, or with what thing schul we be kevered? Forsothe hethene men seken alle these thingis, and your fadir wot that ye han nede to alle these thingis. Therfore seke ye first the kyngdom of God, and his rigtwisness, and alle these thingis schul be cast to you.

WYCLIF, *Gospel of St. Matthew.*

II. Judging from the analogy of modern language, what should you suppose to be the meaning and derivation of the following obsolete words? Give other examples of similar formations:

Inwit.	Mis-rede.	Mekehede.
Halidom.	Heaven-riche.	Agen-buy.
Aller-furst.	Bodeword.	Wanhope.
Methinks.	Be-know.	Sothe-fast.
With-say.	Un-nethes.	For-than.

III. "Ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, and the like; the modern, commonly destitute of them, do loosely deliver themselves by prepositions and auxiliary verbs."—BACON, *Advancement of Learning.*

Explain this statement, and illustrate it by comparison of the old with the modern forms of our own language. Grant that it is the proper function of all language to express accurately the varieties of human thought, is this change to be regarded as a gain or a loss?

IV. Distinguish between "weak" and "strong" inflections; and show whether all English verbs are capable of being classed under one or other of these denominations. Account especially for the forms—*had, could, went, let, bent.*

V. Give some rules for the formation of compound words in English; and state any reasons for believing our own language to be less or more adapted than any other for composition. Show how the rules you give apply to the following words:

Rose-tree.	Neat-handed.	Church-going.
Heaven-borne.	All-seeing.	Earth-shaking.
Rough-hew.	Coal-black.	Sapphire-coloured.
Midshipman.	New-laid.	Godsend.

VI. Cite from Trench some instances of words which (1) have degenerated in meaning, (2) have become ennobled in meaning, and (3) were once used in a literal, and are now used exclusively in a metaphorical sense. Account for these changes.

SECTION II.

I. What estimate has been formed of the proportion in our vocabulary of words having a purely English origin; and of those of Norman French, Latin, and Greek derivation respectively? Among what classes of words is the greatest number of purely English roots to be found?

II. Give the substance of Hallam's remarks on the probable chronology of Shakespeare's plays; and quote any passages which afford presumptive evidence of the period in which they were written.

III. Who have been the chief writers of history in our language? Mention the principal works of each; and say who of them may be regarded as mere compilers, and who as original authorities.

IV. Describe the metre of what is commonly known as "blank verse," and give some rules to which it should conform. Who was the first English writer to use it; and what other writers have employed it with conspicuous success?

V. Supposing Shakespeare to have been ignorant of Latin and Greek, from what English books extant in his time could he have obtained his knowledge of classical mythology and history? Give any examples of his possession of such knowledge; and any reasons you have for believing that it was not wholly derived from English books.

VI. Define as accurately as you can the place occupied in English literature by—

Hooker, Hume, Steele, Burke, Macaulay,

and enumerate their chief works.

VII. The rise of Wordsworth's school is commonly said to have produced a revolution in the history of poetry in England. Explain how far this is true, and show by quotations from his own prefaces what conception he had formed of the function and aim of a true poet.

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VIII. Give some particulars respecting the establishment of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. State who have been the most eminent writers in them; and form some estimate of the effect of those publications upon the art of criticism, and upon the formation of literary taste in England.

IX. Give a brief sketch of Addison's life, and of his principal writings.

SECTION III.

I. "Milton is not a picturesque, but a musical poet," *Coleridge*. In what sense is this dictum true? Supply internal evidence from Milton's writings (1) of his fondness for music, (2) of the harmony of his verse, and the skill with which he adapted sound to sense.

II. What is "style"? Reproduce the opinion of some eminent critic as to the characteristics of a perfect style; and refer to some books or parts of books which illustrate that opinion or your own.

III. Write a short estimate,—not a life,—of Pope, and of his literary character. What light has recently been thrown on his conduct in regard to the publication of his letters.

IV. Name in succession the principal writers who have edited Shakespeare, or published commentaries on his works? Say from which of those writers you have gained most help in understanding the meaning, history, or intention of his plays.

V. Quote from memory any passage which you regard as specially characteristic, from each of these writers:

Johnson, Dryden, Cowper, Tennyson.

VI. What is a "humourist"? To what English writers has the designation been applied? State in detail any reasons for believing that it is more properly attributable to some of them than to others.

VII. Give an analysis of the plot of one of these dramas, and a comment on it, as a work of literary art:

Faustus. As you like it. The Alchemist. Samson Agonistes. Philip van Artevelde.

VIII. It has been said of poetry that it should be "simple, sensuous, passionate." Among the poets *of the present century*, who appear to you to have best fulfilled any one or all of these conditions? Illustrate your answer by quotation.

TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

REV. G. MARSHALL.

Thursday, 30th March. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate:—

Vitio mihi dant, quod mortem hominis necessarii graviter fero atque eum, quem dilexi, periisse indignor. Aiunt enim, patriam amicitiæ præponendam esse, proinde ac si jam vicerint, obitum ejus reipublicæ fuisse utilem. Sed non agam astute. Fateor, me ad istum gradum sapientiæ non pervenisse. Neque enim Cæsarem in dissensione civili sum secutus; sed amicum, quamquam re offendebar, tamen non deserui:

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neque bellum umquam civile, aut etiam causam dissensionis probavi, quam etiam nascentem exstingui summe studiu. Itaque in victoria hominis necessarii neque honoris neque pecuniæ dulcedine sum captus: quibus præmiis reliqui, minus apud eum, quam ego, quum possent, immoderate sunt abusi. Atque etiam res familiaris mea lege Cæsaris deminuta est, cujus beneficio plerique, qui Cæsaris morte lætantur, remanserunt in civitate. Civibus victis ut parceretur, æque ac pro mea salute laboravi. Possum igitur, qui omnes voluerim incolumes, eum, a quo id impetratum est, periisse non indignari; quum præsertim iidem homines illi et invidiæ et exitio fuerint? Plecteris, ergo, inquiunt, quando factum nostrum improbare audes. O superbiam inauditam! alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunite licere! At hæc etiam servis semper libera fuerunt, timerent, gauderent, dolerent suo potius, quam alterius arbitrio: quæ nunc, ut quidem isti dictitant libertatis auctores, metu nobis extorquere conantur.

Ad Ciceronem.

Vectigal etiam novum ex salaria annona statuerunt. Sextante sal et Romæ et per totam Italiam erat. Romæ pretio eodem, pluris in foris et conciliabulis, et alio alibi pretio præbendum locaverunt. Id vectigal commentum alterum ex censoribus satis credebant, populo iratum, quod iniquo judicio quondam damnatus esset: et in pretio salis maxime oneratus tribus, quarum opera damnatus erat, credebant. Inde Salinatori Livio inditum cognomen. Lustrum conditum serius, quia per provincias dimiserunt censores, ut civium Romanorum in exercitibus, quantus ubique esset, referretur numerus. Censa cum iis ducenta decem quatuor millia hominum: condidit lustrum C. Claudius Nero. Duodecim deinde coloniarum (quod nunquam antea factum erat) deferentibus ipsarum coloniarum censoribus, censum acceperunt: ut, quantum numero militum, quantum pecunia valerent, in publicis tabulis monumenta exstarent.

Livy.

"Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,
Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextræ,
Quem genui? Tuane hæc genitor per vulnera servor,
Morte tua vivens? Heu, nunc misero mihi demum
Exsilium infelix! nunc alte vulnus adactum!
Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,
Pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
Debueram patriæ pœnas odiisque meorum:
Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem!
Nunc vivo! neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo!
Sed linquam." Simul hoc dicens attollit in ægrum
Se femur; et, quamquam vis alto vulnere tardat,
Haud dejectus equum duci jubet. Hoc decus illi,
Hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat
Omnibus. Alloquitur mærentem, et talibus infit:
"Rhœbe, diu—res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est—
Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta
Et caput Æneæ referes, Lausique dolorum
Ultor eris mecum: aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,
Occumbes pariter. Neque enim, fortissime, credo
Jussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros."

Virgil.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

Tota licet veteres exornent undique ceræ
Atria, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.
Paullus vel Cossus vel Drusus moribus esto;
Hos ante effigies majorum pone tuorum;
Præcedant ipsas illi te Consule virgas.
Prima mihi debes animi bona: sanctus haberi
Justitiæque tenax factis dictisque mereris,
Agnosco procerem. Salve, Gætulice, seu tu
Silanus, quocunque alio de sanguine, rarus
Civis et egregius patriæ contingis ovanti.
Exclamare libet, populus quod clamat, Osiri
Invento. Quis enim generosum dixerit hunc, qui
Indignus genere et præclaro nomine tantum
Insignis? Nanum cujusdam Atlanta vocamus,
Æthiopem cygnam, pravam extortamque puellam
Europen; canibus pigris scabieque vetusta
Levibus et siccæ lambentibus ora lucernæ
Nomen erit pardus, tigris, leo, si quid adhuc est,
Quod fremat in terris violentius. Ergo cavebis
Et metues, ne tu sis Creticus aut Camerinus.

Juvenal.

TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

REV. DR. KENNEDY.

Thursday, 30th March. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I. *To be translated into Latin Prose:—*

a. There was a valiant fellow in the army, whom Philip of Macedon took particular notice of, and gave him several considerable marks of the kindness he had for him. This soldier puts to sea, and was cast away upon a coast, where a charitable neighbour took him up half dead, carried him to his house, and there at his own charge maintained and provided for him thirty days, until he was perfectly recovered; and after all furnished him over and above with a viaticum at parting. The soldier told him the mighty matters that he would do for him in return, so soon as he should have the honour once again to see his master. To court he goes, tells Philip of the wreck, but not a syllable of his preserver, and begs for the estate of this very man that kept him alive. It was with Philip as with many other princes; they give they know not what, especially in time of war. So he granted the soldier his request. When the good man came to be turned out of all, he was not so mealy-mouthed as to thank his Majesty for not giving away his person as well as his fortune, but in a bold frank letter to Philip made a full report of the whole story. The king was so incensed at the abuse, that he ordered the right owner to be restored to his estate, and the unthankful guest and soldier to be branded for an example to others.

L'Estrange.

b. All great cities abound with little men, whose object it is to be the stars of the dinner-table, and grand purveyors of all the stray jokes of the town. So long as these confine themselves to fetch and carry for their masters, they succeed tolerably well, but the moment they set up for originality, and turn manufacturers instead of retailers, they are ruined. Like the hind wheel of the carriage, which is in constant

pursuit of the fore, without ever overtaking it; so these become the doubles of a Selwyn or a Sheridan, but without ever coming up to them. They are constantly near wit without being witty, as his valet is always near a great man without being great.

Colton.

II. *To be translated into Latin Heroic Verse:—*

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the sky.
So high as heaved the timid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters; thither they
Hastened with glad precipitance, uprolled,
As drops on dust conglobing from the dry,
Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,
For haste; such flight the great command impressed
On the swift floods; as armies at the call
Of trumpet (for of armies thou hast heard)
Troop to their standard, so the watery throng,
Wave rolling after wave, where way they found;
If steep, with torrent rapture, if through plain,
Soft-ebbing; nor withstood them rock or hill,
But they, or under ground, or circuit wide
With serpent error wandering, found their way,
And on the washy ooze deep channels wore.

Milton.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

THE VERY REV. DR. MERIVALE.

Friday, 31st March. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain the words—

abacus,	accepso,	acta diurna,
encaustum,	fenestra,	latrunculus,
libripens,	lucar,	oscillum,
repandirostrus,	septentrio,	solennis,
stamen,	tessera,	vermiculatus,
versura.		

2. Give instances (in the formation of Latin words) of—
   a. Compensation.
   b. Nasalization.
   c. Assimilation.
   d. Dissimilation.
   e. Selection.
3. What are the prepositions which govern an accusative or an ablative case, and distinguish clearly the meaning of each with the one and with the other? Quote instances.
4. *a.* Distinguish between the verb finite and the verb infinite, the verb personal and verb impersonal, the verb transitive and verb intransitive.
   b. Explain how the infinitive may be called a verbal substantive, and with what cases; the participle a verbal adjective.
   c. How may the four conjugations be specified severally?
   d. Give a list of deponents of the fourth conjugation.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

5. Draw a map of the Mare Superum, with the principal towns on the coast, and rivers that run into it; and state the historical events connected with them, illustrated by quotations.

6. Give an account of the insurrection of Spartacus. What is the force of Lucan's expression,—Spartacus hostis? How is the crater of Vesuvius described in connexion with these events, and how has its character been changed in more recent times?

7. Give an account of Cicero's personal conduct from the battle of Pharsalia to the battle of Mutina. What speeches did he make, and what treatises did he write in this interval?

8. Give an account of the death of Germanicus from Tacitus, and distinguish the different personages to whom that name was assigned in Roman history.

9. *Explain the historical allusions in the lines:—*
   a. Fascesque videre receptos. (*Virgil.*)
   b. Quietum Pompili regnum. (*Horace.*)
   c. Fœdaque Tarpeio conopia tradere saxo. (*Propertius.*)
   d. Augeat imperium nostri Ducis, augeat annos. (*Ovid.*)
   e. Momentumque fuit mutatus Curio rerum. (*Lucan.*)
   f. Antoni gladios potuit contemnere. (*Juvenal.*)
   g. Conjurato dejectos vertice Dacos. (*Statius.*)
   h. Si Cato reddatur Cæsarianus erit. (*Martial.*)

10. *a.* Give the plot of any *one* of the comedies of Terence.
   b. Give an analysis of any *one* of the Georgics of Virgil.
   c. What is the subject of the Tristia of Ovid? Give an account of the circumstances which led to its being written.

11. Give the construction of the Roman house with its several parts and their uses, and illustrate by quotations the terms—Janua, valvæ, vestibulum, atrium, aula, fastigium, testudo. Explain the terms,—mœniana, cavædium, suggrundia, contignatio, impluvium, tablinum, triclinium, diæta, xystus. What was the ordinary style of building in the city as described by Tacitus and Juvenal?

Explain the lines:

Nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam:

and,

Vicinus meus est, manuque tangi
De nostris Novius potest fenestris.

12. Distinguish the Jus Publicum and Jus Privatum.

Distinguish the Jus Privatum into—
   a. The law of persons;
   b. The law of things;
   c. The law of actions.

   a. What were the legal distinctions of persons in the earlier and the later periods of Roman history?
   b. Distinguish between res mancipi and res nec mancipi, and explain the phrase and forms of mancipatio.
   c. What is the meaning of legis actio? Give some account of the various modes of action in cases of disputed property.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

REV. W. W. MERRY.

Friday, 31st March. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:—

VI

Ἡμεῖς μὲν στεινωπὸν ἀνεπλέομεν γοόωντες·
Ἔνθεν γὰρ Σκύλλη, ἑτέρωθι δὲ δῖα Χάρυβδις
Δεινὸν ἀνερροίβδησε θαλάσσης ἁλμυρὸν ὕδωρ.
Ἦ τοι ὅτ' ἐξεμέσειε, λέβης ὡς ἐν πυρὶ πολλῷ,
Πᾶσ' ἀνεμορμύρεσκε κυκωμένη· ὑψόσε δ' ἄχνη
Ἄκροισι σκοπέλοισιν ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔπιπτεν.
Ἀλλ' ὅτ' ἀναβρόζειε θαλάσσης ἁλμυρὸν ὕδωρ,
Πᾶσ' ἔντοσθε φάνεσκε κυκωμένη, ἀμφὶ δὲ πέτρη
Δεινὸν βεβρύχει, ὑπένερθε δὲ γαῖα φάνεσκε
Ψάμμῳ κυανέῃ· τοὺς δὲ χλωρὸν δέος ᾕρει.
Ἡμεῖς μὲν πρὸς τὴν ἴδομεν δείσαντες ὄλεθρον·
Τόφρα δέ μοι Σκύλλη κοίλης ἐκ νηὸς ἑταίρους
Ἓξ ἕλεθ', οἳ χερσίν τε βίηφί τε φέρτατοι ἦσαν.
Σκεψάμενος δ' ἐς νῆα θοὴν ἅμα καὶ μετ' ἑταίρους
Ἤδη τῶν ἐνόησα πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὕπερθεν
Ὑψόσ' ἀειρομένων· ἐμὲ δὲ φθέγγοντο καλεῦντες
Ἐξονομακλήδην, τότε γ' ὕστατον, ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ.
Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐπὶ προβόλῳ ἁλιεὺς περιμήκεϊ ῥάβδῳ
Ἰχθύσι τοῖς ὀλίγοισι δόλον κατὰ εἴδατα βάλλων
Ἐς πόντον προΐησι βοὸς κέρας ἀγραύλοιο,
Ἀσπαίροντα δ' ἔπειτα λαβὼν ἔρριψε θύραζε,
Ὡς οἵ γ' ἀσπαίροντες ἀείροντο προτὶ πέτρας·
Αὐτοῦ δ' εἰνὶ θύρῃσι κατήσθιε κεκληγῶτας,
Χεῖρας ἐμοὶ ὀρέγοντας ἐν αἰνῇ δηιοτῆτι.

Homer.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

Ἰα μακρα δ' ἐξενέπειν ἐρύκει με τεθμὸς
Ὧραί τ' ἐπειγόμεναι·
Ἰϋγγι δ' ἕλκομαι ἦτορ νεομηνίᾳ θιγέμεν.
Ἔμπα, καίπερ ἔχει βαθεῖα ποντιὰς ἅλμα
Μέσσον, ἀντίτειν' ἐπιβουλίᾳ· σφόδρα δόξομεν
Δαΐων ὑπέρτεροι ἐν φάει καταβαίνειν·
Φθονερὰ δ' ἄλλος ἀνὴρ βλέπων
Γνώμαν κενεὰν σκότῳ κυλίνδει
Χαμαιπετοῖσαν. ἐμοὶ δ' ὁποίαν ἀρετὰν
Ἔδωκε πότμος ἄναξ,
Εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι χρόνος ἕρπων πεπρωμέναν τελέσει.

Pindar.

Ὁ Ἰστιαῖος ἐλπίζων οὐκ ἀπολέεσθαι ὑπὸ βασιλῆος διὰ τὴν παρεοῦσαν ἁμαρτάδα, φιλοψυχίην τοιήνδε τινὰ ἀναιρέεται· ὡς φεύγων τε κατελαμβάνετο ὑπὸ ἀνδρὸς Πέρσεω, καὶ ὡς καταιρεόμενος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔμελλε συγκεντηθήσεσθαι, Περσίδα γλῶσσαν μετεὶς καταμηνύει ἑωυτὸν, ὡς εἴη Ἰστιαῖος ὁ Μιλήσιος. Εἰ μέν νυν ὡς ἐζωγρήθη ἄχθη ἀγόμενος παρὰ βασιλέα Δαρεῖον ὁ δὲ οὔτ' ἂν ἔπαθε κακὸν οὐδὲν, δοκέειν ἐμοὶ, ἀπῆκέ τ' ἂν αὐτῷ τὴν αἰτίην. νῦν δέ μιν, αὐτῶν τε τούτων εἵνεκα, καὶ ἵνα μὴ διαφυγὼν αὖτις μέγας παρὰ βασιλέϊ γένηται, Ἀρταφέρνης τε ὁ Σαρδίων ὕπαρχος, καὶ ὁ λαβὼν Ἅρπαγος, ὡς ἀπίκετο ἀγόμενος ἐς Σάρδις, τὸ μὲν αὐτοῦ σῶμα αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ ἀνεσταύρωσαν, τὴν δὲ κεφαλὴν ταριχεύσαντες, ἀνήνεικαν παρὰ βασιλέα Δαρεῖον ἐς Σοῦσα.

Herodotus.

ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ.

ὁ δ' οὖν ἴτω, κεἰ χρή με παντελῶς θανεῖν,
ἢ γῆς ἄτιμον τῆσδ' ἀπωσθῆναι βίᾳ.
τὸ γὰρ σὸν, οὐ τὸ τοῦδ', ἐποικτείρω στόμα
ἐλεινόν· οὗτος δ' ἔνθ' ἂν ᾖ στυγήσεται.

ΚΡΕΩΝ.

στυγνὸς μὲν εἶκων δῆλος εἶ, βαρὺς δ', ὅταν
θυμοῦ περάσῃς. αἱ δὲ τοιαῦται φύσεις
αὑταῖς δικαίως εἰσὶν ἄλγισται φέρειν.

ΟΙ. οὐκ οὖν μ' ἐάσεις κἀκτὸς εἶ;

ΚΡ. πορεύσομαι,
σοῦ μὲν τυχὼν ἀγνῶτος, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδ' ἴσος.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

γυναι, τί μέλλεις κομίζειν δόμων τόνδ' ἔσω;

ΙΟΚΑΣΤΗ.

μαθοῦσά γ' ἥτις ἡ τύχη.

ΧΟ. δόκησις ἀγνὼς λόγων ἦλθε, δάπτει δὲ καὶ τὸ μὴ 'νδικον.

ΙΟ. ἀμφοῖν ἀπ' αὐτοῖν;

ΧΟ. ναιχί.

ΙΟ. καὶ τίς ἦν λόγος;

ΧΟ. ἄλις ἔμοιγ', ἄλις, γᾶς προπονουμένας,
φαίνεται ἔνθ' ἔληξεν, αὐτοῦ μένειν.

ΟΙ. ὁρᾷς ἵν' ἥκεις, ἀγαθὸς ὢν γνώμην ἀνὴρ,
τοὐμὸν παριεὶς καὶ καταμβλύνων κέαρ;

Sophocles.

Μέγας γάρ, ἔφην, ὁ ἀγών, ὦ φίλε Γλαύκων, μέγας, οὐχ ὅσος δοκεῖ, τὸ χρηστὸν ἢ κακὸν γενέσθαι, ὥστε οὔτε τιμῇ ἐπαρθέντα οὔτε χρήμασιν οὔτε ἀρχῇ οὐδεμιᾷ οὐδέ γε ποιητικῇ ἄξιον ἀμελῆσαι δικαιοσύνης τε καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ἀρετῆς. Ξύμφημί σοι, ἔφη, ἐξ ὧν διεληλύθαμεν· οἶμαι δὲ καὶ ἄλλον ὁντινοῦν. Καὶ μήν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τά γε μέγιστα ἐπίχειρα ἀρετῆς καὶ προκείμενα ἆθλα οὐ διεληλύθαμεν. Ἀμήχανόν τι, ἔφη, λέγεις μέγεθος, εἰ τῶν εἰρημένων μείζω ἐστὶν ἄλλα. Τί δ' ἄν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἓν γε ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ μέγα γένοιτο; πᾶς γὰρ οὗτός γε ὁ ἐκ παιδὸς μέχρι πρεσβύτου χρόνος πρὸς πάντα ὀλίγος πού τις ἂν εἴη. Οὐδὲν μὲν οὖν, ἔφη. Τί οὖν; οἴει ἀθανάτῳ πράγματι ὑπὲρ τοσούτου δεῖν χρόνου ἐσπουδακέναι, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὑπὲρ τοῦ παντός; Οἶμαι ἔγωγ', ἔφη· ἀλλὰ τί τοῦτο λέγεις; Οὐκ ἤσθησαι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ὅτι ἀθάνατος ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ οὐδέποτε ἀπόλλυται; καὶ ὃς ἐμβλέψας μοι καὶ θαυμάσας εἶπε, Μὰ Δί', οὐκ ἔγωγε· σὺ δὲ τοῦτ' ἔχεις λέγειν; Εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γ', ἔφην· οἶμαι δὲ καὶ σύ· οὐδὲν γὰρ χαλεπόν.

Plato.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

Τάχα τοίνυν ἴσως καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτ' ἐρεῖ, ὡς ἐσκεμμένα καὶ παρεσκευασμένα πάντα λέγω νῦν. ἐγὼ δ' ἐσκέφθαι μέν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, φημί, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἀρνηθείην, καὶ μεμελετηκέναι γ' ὡς ἐνῆν μάλιστα ἐμοί· καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἄθλιος ἦν, εἰ τοιαῦτα παθὼν καὶ πάσχων, ἠμέλουν ὧν περὶ τούτων ἐρεῖν ἤμελλον πρὸς ὑμᾶς· γεγραφέναι μέντοι μοι τὸν λόγον Μειδίαν· ὁ γὰρ τὰ ἔργα παρεσχηκώς, περὶ ὧν εἰσὶν οἱ λόγοι, δικαιότατ' ἂν ταύτην ἔχοι τὴν αἰτίαν, οὐχ ὁ ἐσκεμμένος οὐδ' ὁ μεριμνήσας τὰ δίκαια λέγειν νῦν. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν τοῦτο ποιῶ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁμολογῶ· Μειδίαν μέντοι μηδὲν ἐσκέφθαι πώποτ' ἐν παντὶ τῷ βίῳ δίκαιον, εἰκός ἐστιν· εἰ γὰρ καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν ἐπῄει τὰ τοιαῦτ' αὐτῷ σκοπεῖν, οὐκ ἂν τοσοῦτον διημάρτανε τοῦ πράγματος. Οἶμαι τοίνυν αὐτὸν οὐδὲ τοῦ δήμου κατηγορεῖν ὀκνήσειν, οὐδὲ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, ἀλλ' ἅπερ τότ' ἐτόλμα λέγειν, ὅτ' ἦν ἡ προβολή, ταῦτα καὶ νῦν ἐρεῖν, ὡς ὅσοι δέον ἐξιέναι κατέμενον, καὶ ὅσοι τὰ φρούρια ἦσαν ἔρημα λελοιπότες, ἐξεκλησίασαν, καὶ χορευταὶ καὶ ξένοι καὶ τοιοῦτοί τινες ἦσαν, οἳ κατεχειροτόνησαν αὐτοῦ. εἰς γὰρ τοῦτο θράσους καὶ ἀναιδείας τότ' ἀφίκετο, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί, ὡς ἴσασιν ὅσοι παρῆσαν ὑμῶν, ὥστε κακῶς λέγων καὶ ἀπειλῶν καὶ βλέπων εἰς τὸν ἀεὶ θορυβοῦντα τόπον τῆς ἐκκλησίας, καταπλήξειν ᾤετο τὸν δῆμον ἅπαντα. ἦ καὶ γελοῖα εἶναι τὰ νῦν, οἶμαι, δάκρυα εἰκότως ἂν αὐτοῦ δοκοίη.

Demosthenes.

TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

F. A. PALEY, ESQ.

Saturday, 1st April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Greek Prose (with accents) one of the two following passages:

A.

The proper end of human punishment is not the satisfaction of justice, but the prevention of crimes. By the satisfaction of justice, I mean the retribution of so much pain for so much guilt; which is the dispensation we expect at the hand of God, and which we are accustomed to consider as the order of things that perfect justice dictates and requires. In what sense, or whether with truth in any sense, justice may be said to demand the punishment of offenders, I do not now inquire; but I assert, that this demand is not the motive or occasion of human punishment. What would it be to the magistrate that offences went altogether unpunished, if the impunity of the offenders were followed by no danger or prejudice to the commonwealth? The fear lest the escape of the

criminal should encourage him, or others by his example, to repeat the same crime, or to commit different crimes, is the sole consideration which authorises the infliction of punishment by human laws. OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

B.

The physical features of Greece exercised an important influence upon the political destinies of the people. Greece is one of the most mountainous countries of Europe. Its surface is occupied by a number of small plains either entirely surrounded by mountains or open only to the sea. Mountains, not rivers, have in all ages proved the greatest barriers to intercourse between neighbouring peoples. This was the case in Greece; and thus the very nature of the land tended to produce that large number of independent states, which is one of the most striking phenomena in Grecian history. Each of the principal cities was founded in one of the small plains; and as the mountains that separated it from its neighbours were lofty and rugged, it formed its own character before it could be affected by any external influence.

Translate into Greek Iambic (tragic) verse (with accents):

Your coming, friends, revives me; for I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their superscription,—of the most
I would be understood; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head,
Not to be found, though sought. Ye see, O friends,
How many evils have enclosed me round;
Yet that which was the worst now least afflicts me,
Blindness; for had I sight confused with shame,
How could I once look up, or heave the head,
Who like a foolish pilot have shipwrecked
My vessel trusted to me from above,
Gloriously rigged; and for a word, a tear,
Fool! have divulged the secret gift of God
To a deceitful woman?

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

F. A. PALEY, ESQ.

Saturday, 1st April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

[N.B.—*Not more than* Nine *questions are to be attempted.*]

1. Account for the names "Hellas," "Græcia," "Magna Græcia," and specify the original sites of (1) the Hellenic, (2) the Pelasgic, (3) the Doric, (4) the Achæan tribes on the mainland of Greece.
2. Give the dates of (1) the first Olympiad, (2) the institution of Archons at Athens, (3) the legislature of Solon. At what period can we say that Greek history begins as distinct from mythology; and to which of these categories do you refer the "Return of the Heraclids"?

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3. To what periods of history, and with what significance, do you refer the divisions of the Attic people into Εὐπατρίδαι, γεωμόροι, δημιουργοί,—τριττύες, ναύκραροι,—πεδιεῖς, παράλιοι, διάκριοι, — τελέοντες, ἀργαδεῖς, ὅπλητες, αἰγικορεῖς.

4. Explain Arist. Equit., 445., ἐκ τῶν ἁλιτηρίων σέ φημι γεγονέναι τῶν τῆς θεᾶς, giving an account of the circumstances connected with the occupation of the Acropolis of Athens by Cylon, with the date.

5. Show the chief points of difference or resemblance between the Athenian ἱππεῖς and the Roman *equites*, pointing out how far these titles were military or political.

6. To whom is the institution of Ostracism attributed, and what was its real object?

7. Translate Ἡροδότου ἱστορίης ἀπόδειξις ἥδε, ὡς μὴ τὰ γενόμενα ἐξ ἀνθρώπων τῷ χρόνῳ ἐξίτηλα γένηται. Consider the bearing of this sentence on the question, whether a *written* literature existed before Herodotus. Can arguments to the same effect be deduced from the Introduction to the History of Thucydides? At what period are these two works believed to have been composed?

8. Describe in detail, from Homeric accounts, or from ancient art, the armature of a Greek ὁπλίτης.

9. Explain the following inscription, giving the date and the historical event to which it refers:

ΗΙΑΡΟΝΟΔΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΕΟΣ
ΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ
ΤΟΙΔΙΤΥΡΑΝΑΠΟΚΥΜΑΣ

10. Translate and explain Demosth., Aphob., p. 816., ἀργυρίου εἰς τάλαντον ἐπὶ δραχμῇ δεδανεισμένου, and specify the approximate value (in English currency) of "drachma," "mina," "daric," "stater," "talent."

11. Name some of the principal Ionian and Æolian cities and islands on the coast of Asia Minor. How many times and by what potentates were the Ionians of Asia subjected to the Persian power?

12. Explain what is meant by the "Achæan League," and its connexion with the final subjugation of Greece by the Romans.

13. Name the founders (with dates) of the *Ephesian* and the *Eleatic* schools of philosophy, and mention some of the leading dogmas of each. Who was *Parmenides*, and what view did he principally advocate?

14. From what materials do the Greek tragic poets appear to have derived their themes? Show some reasons for believing that "Homer" was anciently a more comprehensive term than the modern acceptation implies.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

PROFESSOR H. J. S. SMITH.

Monday, 3rd April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Parallelograms upon the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.
2. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.
3. Triangles which have the same altitude are to one another as their bases.
4. Given the three angles of a triangle, and the sum of its three sides construct the triangle.
5. PQ is a given chord of a circle, and AB is any diameter of the same circle. Prove that the locus of the intersection of PA and QB, and also of PB and QA, is a circle; and determine by a geometrical construction the centre and radius of this circle.
6. From a given point above a given plane draw a straight line perpendicular to the plane.

   Prove that all straight lines drawn from a point above a plane, and equally inclined to the plane, are equal to one another.
7. When is a figure in space said to be symmetrical with respect to a plane, and with respect to a line? With respect to what planes and what lines is a cube symmetrical?
8. Simplify the expressions—

$$(\alpha)\ \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(\beta)\ \frac{x^4(y^2-z^2)+y^4(z^2-x^2)+z^4(x^2-y^2)}{(y-z)(z-x)(x-y)}$$

9. Solve the equations—

$$(\alpha)\quad \left.\begin{aligned} x+y+z&=1\\ ax+by+cz&=0\\ \frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}+\frac{z}{c}&=0\end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$(\beta)\quad \begin{aligned} x+y&=\frac{5}{6}\\ \frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{xy}+\frac{1}{y^2}&=\frac{61}{36}\end{aligned}$$

10. Prove the binomial theorem for positive and integral indices.

    What is the coefficient of x^2 in the expansion of $(1-3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$?
11. Prove that the sum of the cubes of the numbers 1, 2, . . . n, is equal to the square of the sum of the same numbers.
12. The series—

$$1+x-x^2-11x^3-49x^4-\ldots$$

    is a recurring series. Find its scale of relation, its nth term, its sum to n terms, and when possible its sum to infinity.
13. If a is a whole number >2, prove that a^2-1 cannot be a perfect square, and obtain a continued fraction equal to $\sqrt{a^2-1}$.
14. Prove that $\cos(A+B)=\cos A\cos B-\sin A\sin B$, and deduce the formula for $\sin(A-B)$.
15. Find an expression for the area of a plane triangle in terms of (α) its three sides, (β) two of its sides and the included angle.

    ABC, A′B′C′, are two acute-angled triangles; show that if BC>B′C′, CA>C′A′, AB>A′B′, then the triangle ABC is greater than the triangle A′B′C′. Would this assertion be necessarily true if one or both of the triangles were obtuse-angled?

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16. If a, b, c, A, B, C, are the sides and angles of a given triangle, find the angles of the triangle of which the sides are $\frac{a}{\sin\frac{A}{2}}, \frac{b}{\sin\frac{B}{2}}, \frac{c}{\sin\frac{C}{2}}$.

17. The angles of elevation of the top of a tower are observed at two stations, of which the distance is known, and which are in the same horizontal plane with the base of the tower. The angle subtended by the distance between the two stations is also observed from the top of the tower. Determine its height.

18. Prove the series for the expansion of ϵ^x, and show that

$$\epsilon^{\sqrt{-1}} = \cos x + \sqrt{-1}\sin x.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

REV. PROFESSOR TOWNSEND.

Monday, 3rd April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

[N.B.—*In answering any question, unless the contrary be expressly stated the method to be employed is left optional with the candidate.*]

1. Two tangents to an ellipse or hyperbola intersect at right angles; find the locus of their intersection.
2. Two tangents to a parabola intersect at any constant angle; find the locus of their intersection.
3. Determine, by geometrical construction, the centre of the rectangular hyperbola which passes through four given points.
4. Determine, by geometrical construction, the focus of the parabola which touches four given right lines.
5. In a right-angled spherical triangle, express the length of the perpendicular from the right angle on the hypothenuse, in terms of the sides containing the right angle.
6. In any spherical triangle, prove the logarithmic formulæ for the base and base angles, in terms of the sides and vertical angle.
7. Two sides, a and b, of a spherical triangle undergo small changes, δa and δb, while the containing angle C remains unchanged; required the resulting changes δA, δB, and δC, in the opposite angles, A and B, and in the remaining side c.
8. If $\varphi(x)$ be a rational and integral function of x, of any order, and $\varphi^1(x)$ its first derivative function, show that the real roots of $\varphi^1(x)$ alternate in ascending order of magnitude with those of $\varphi(x)$.
9. Show also that the real roots of $\varphi^1(x)$ correspond to and give, when substituted in it for x, the several maxima and minima values of $\varphi(x)$.
10. Investigate the quadratic equation whose roots are the maxima and minima values of the cubic function $ax^3+3bx^2+3cx+d$.
11. Determine the number and signs of the real roots of the equation

$$x^4-4x^3+7x^2-6x-4=0.$$

12. Prove Newton's formula of interpolation, viz., $u_x=(1+\Delta)^x u_0$; explaining at the same time the nature and meaning of the several symbols involved.
13. If $u=yz$ where y and z are both functions of x, prove the general formula of Leibnitz for the nth differential co-efficient of u with respect to x.

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14. Give the three values of the integral of $(a+bx+cx^2)^{-1}dx$ corresponding to the three cases of b^2-4ac being positive, negative, or nothing.
15. Find the entire length and area of the closed curve whose equation, in rectangular co-ordinates, is $x^{\frac{1}{3}}+y^{\frac{1}{3}}=a^{\frac{1}{3}}$.
16. Find the entire length and area of the closed curve whose equation, in polar co-ordinates, is $r=a(1+\cos\theta)$.

[*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding questions.*]

A. The equations of three right lines being $\alpha=0$, $\beta=0$, $\gamma=0$, investigate those of the circles circumscribed and inscribed to the triangle they determine.

B. If a variable right line intersect, in every position, three fixed right lines in space, show geometrically that it divides every two of them, and therefore the whole three, homographically.

C. Find the equation of the cone which from the vertex $x^1y^1z^1$ envelopes the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$.

D. Determine the conditions that the ternary quadric

$$ax^2+by^2+cz^2+2hyz+2kzx+2lxy$$

should preserve the same sign for all real values of the three variables xyz.

E. Prove that the product of the two determinants $(a_1b_2c_3)$ and $(\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_3)$ is the determinant

$$(a_1\alpha_1+b_1\beta_1+c_1\gamma_1,\ a_1\alpha_2+b_2\beta_2+c_2\gamma_2,\ a_3\alpha_3+b_3\beta_3+c_3\gamma_3).$$

F. Integrate the linear differential equation of the second order

$$a\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2b\frac{dy}{dx}+cy=0,$$

distinguishing between the three cases of $ac-b^2$ being positive, negative, and nothing.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR H. J. S. SMITH.

Tuesday, 4th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Forces acting on a particle are represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order. Show that they are in equilibrium.
2. Three weights are placed at the three vertices of a given triangle, and it is found that their centre of gravity coincides with the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle. Determine the ratios of the weights to one another.
3. Three given forces are in equilibrium; find an expression for the cosine of the angle between any two of them in terms of the three.
4. Determine the ratio of the power to the weight in the system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight, and all the strings are vertical.

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5. Show also that when a weight is lifted by such a system of pulleys the amount of work done in lifting the weight is equal to the amount of work expended by the power.

6. A given weight is at rest on a rough inclined plane under the action of a force parallel to the plane. Given the inclination of the plane, and the co-efficient of friction, find the greatest and least values which the force can have.

7. A body floats at rest in a fluid; show that its centre of gravity, and the centre of gravity of the fluid it displaces, are in the same vertical line.

8. A vessel in the form of a truncated cone, of which all the dimensions are given, is placed with its base horizontal, and is filled with fluid. Compare the pressure on the base, and also the total pressure on the curved surface, with the weight of the fluid.

9. A quantity of elastic fluid is at first confined in a spherical vessel of given radius, and is afterwards allowed to expand into an exhausted spherical vessel of double the radius which is put into communication with the first vessel; compare in the two cases (1) the pressure per unit of area, (2) the total pressure on the surface of the vessels.

10. A body moves from rest under the action of a uniform force. State and prove the relation which connects the force, the space described, and the time of describing it.

A body is projected vertically upwards with the velocity ag; to what height will it rise, and how long will it be in rising?

11. Given the range of a projectile on a horizontal plane, and the greatest height to which it rises above the plane, determine its initial velocity, and the angle of projection.

12. Two bodies, of the weights $W+w$, and $W-w$ respectively are attached to the ends of a string which passes over a fixed pulley. Determine the motion, supposing the system to move from rest, and neglecting the weight of the string, the inertia of the pulley, and friction.

13. A body of one pound weight is attached to a string two feet in length, and is whirled round in a vertical plane at the rate of three revolutions in a second. Find the tension of the string in any one of its positions.

14. An imperfectly elastic body impinges with a given velocity, and at a given angle, upon a smooth fixed plane. Determine its motion after impact.

15. Find the geometrical forms of a pencil of rays refracted directly at a spherical surface.

16. What is the centre of a lens? Show that if a ray of light be refracted through a lens so as to pass through the centre, the emergent ray is parallel to the incident ray.

17. Given the latitude of a place on the earth's surface, and the declination of a star, find the interval between the rising and setting of the star.

8. What is the parallax of a heavenly body? Show how to determine the moon's horizontal parallax by astronomical observation.

19. Describe a transit instrument, and the method of observing with it. To what errors are observations with the transit instrument liable.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

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REV. PROFESSOR PRITCHARD.

Tuesday, 4th April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. If a heavy system be in equilibrium then the centre of gravity is as high or as low as the system admits. Prove this, and illustrate the principle by the positions of equilibrium of a cone placed on a horizontal plane. What is the difference of the equilibrium in the *three* cases?
2. State the general principle of Virtual Velocities, and apply it to the case of the common weighing machine of the shops.
3. Any systems of forces acting on a rigid body are reducible to a single force and a single couple. Prove this, and apply the principle to the case of a ladder placed against a wall and prevented from sliding by a horizontal thrust at the bottom—neglecting friction.
4. Define the Centre of Pressure, and find that of an isosceles right-angled triangle immersed in a fluid, with the hypothenuse coincident with the surface.
5. Given the relative capacities of the barrel and receiver of an air-pump, find the pressure of the air in the receiver after (n) turns. Mention any contrivance for the more complete exhaustion of the air.
6. If a body descends vertically in a fluid of which the resistance varies as the square of the velocity, show that its motion tends to become uniform and of an assignable amount. Explain the slowness of the fall of light powders in water.
7. If a particle is acted on by a central force varying as the distance, show, with and without integration, that the times of falling to the centre are isochronous for all distances. Hence find the time of a small oscillation of the common pendulum.
8. Find the moment of inertia of a sphere about any axis whatever without it.

   CA, CB are the two equal arms of a lever bent at right angles at C, CA being horizontal and CB vertical. If two equal spheres are pierced centrally at A and B, and the whole system be left to oscillate about a horizontal axis through C, find the greatest angular velocity acquired by the arms.
9. State Kepler's three laws of planetary motion. Demonstrate any one of them, and show that the third is not strictly true, even independently of mutual disturbances.
10. Explain the principle and construction of the Camera Lucida. Why are lenses sometimes placed at the side?
11. Draw the course of the extreme pencil in the common Opera Glass; find its magnifying power. Explain some method of determining the latter practically.
12. If the axis of a small pencil of light passes through a prism in a plane perpendicular to the edge, the deviation is least when the incident and emergent axes are equally inclined to the faces of the prism. If a pure spectrum is required, why must the source of light be a very narrow line parallel to the refracting edge?
13. Show how to find the time on shore and at sea. What is the origin and use of the Equation of Time?
14. Give some method of determining the time of the Vernal Equinox. Explain how the shifting of the Equinox will one day cause a Lyræ to become the Pole Star of the period.

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[*Candidates are allowed to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.*]

A. The centres of Suspension and Oscillation are convertible *inter se.*

B. Show how to find the height of a mountain by barometrical observations.

C. The aberration in N.P.D. of a star on the solstitial colure is a maximum when it passes the meridian at six in the morning or evening.

D. Find the attraction of a sphere on an internal particle; force varying as $\frac{1}{D^2}$. In the case of the earth, how long would that particle take to fall to the centre down a narrow straight canal?

E. The radial disturbing force of the Sun on the Moon is

$$\frac{Sr}{2\rho^3}(1+3\cos 2\theta).$$

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

W. MARKHEIM, ESQ.

Wednesday, 5th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

Toujours grande, sublime parfois, la Révolution est une expérience infiniment honorable pour le peuple qui osa la tenter; mais c'est une expérience manquée. En ne conservant qu'une seule inégalité, celle de la fortune, en ne laissant debout qu'un géant, l'Etat, et des milliers de nains; en créant un centre puissant, Paris, au milieu d'un désert intellectuel, la province; en transformant tous les services sociaux en administrations, en arrêtant le développement des colonies et fermant ainsi la seule issue par laquelle les états modernes peuvent échapper aux problèmes du socialisme, la Révolution a créé une nation dont l'avenir est peu assuré, une nation où la richesse seule a du prix, où la noblesse ne peut que déchoir. Un code de lois qui rend tout viager, où les enfans sont un inconvénient pour le père, où toute œuvre collective et perpétuelle est interdite, où les unités morales, qui sont les vraies, sont dissoutes à chaque décès, où l'homme avisé est l'égoiste qui s'arrange pour avoir le moins de devoirs possibles, où l'homme et la femme sont jetés dans l'arène de la vie aux mêmes conditions, où la propriété est conçue non comme une chose morale, mais comme l'équivalent d'une jouissance toujours appréciable en argent, un tel code, dis-je, ne peut engendrer que faiblesse et petitesse.

RENAN.

II.

Le Marquis.

Quoi! chevalier, est-ce que tu prétends soutenir cette pièce?

Dorante.

Oui, je prétends la soutenir.

Le Marquis.

Parbleu ! je la garantis détestable.

Dorante.

. . . Mais, Marquis, par quelle raison, de grâce, cette comédie est-elle ce que tu dis ?

Le Marquis.

Pourquoi elle est détestable ?

Dorante.

Oui.

Le Marquis.

Elle est détestable, parce qu'elle est détestable.

Dorante.

Après cela, il n'y a plus rien à dire ; voilà son procès fait. Mais encore instruis-nous, et nous dis les défauts qui y sont.

Le Marquis.

Que sais-je, moi ? Je ne me suis pas seulement donné la peine de l'écouter ; mais enfin je sais bien que je n'ai jamais rien vu de si méchant, Dieu me sauve ! et Dorilas, contre qui j'étais, a été de mon avis.

Dorante.

L'autorité est belle, et te voilà bien appuyé !

Le Marquis.

Il ne faut que voir les continuels éclats de rire que le parterre y fait. Je ne veux point d'autre chose pour témoigner qu'elle ne vaut rien.

Dorante.

Tu es donc, marquis, de ces messieurs du bel air qui ne veulent pas que le parterre ait du sens commun, et qui seraient fâchés d'avoir ri avec lui, fût-ce de la meilleure chose du monde ? Je vis l'autre jour sur le théâtre un de nos amis qui se rendit ridicule par là. Il écouta toute la pièce avec un sérieux le plus sombre du monde, et tout ce qui égayait les autres ridait son front. A tous les éclats de risée, il haussait les épaules, et regardait le parterre en pitié ; et quelquefois aussi, le regardant avec dépit, il lui disait tout haut : "Ris donc, parterre, ris donc."

MOLIÈRE, *Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes.*

Translate into French :—

I.

Sulla was, as Carbo said, both lion and fox. He was both man and woman too : he felt like a woman, but he had the energy of a man. His character was not fully shown till opportunity came. . . . Plutarch raises the question without settling it, whether change of fortune really changes a man's temper, or whether power merely discovers the bad qualities which have hitherto been concealed. The answer to the question is not difficult ; most men, nearly all, are capable of crimes under certain circumstances. Fortunately for the world, opportunity does not

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come to all; but no man who has lived half a century and observed human nature, can doubt that we always are what we were born, somewhat improved or made worse according to the circumstances by which we have been surrounded. Experience shows that power, place, opportunity, prosperity, and temptation discover in a man qualities unknown to others, and not suspected even by himself. Sometimes the man becomes great and noble; sometimes mean, cruel, and contemptible. It is power which gives the greatest opportunity for the display of bad qualities. . . . A Greek said truly that power shows the man.

LONG'S *Decline of the Roman Republic.*

II.

When the news came to Weimar of the revolution in Paris, which raised Louis Philippe to the throne, it set every one in a commotion. Soret went in the afternoon to see Goethe. "Now," said the poet, "what do you think of the great event? The volcano has come to an "eruption; all is in flames." "A frightful story," replied Soret, "but "what else could be expected under such bad government? It was "but natural that all the blundering of the ministry should end in the "expulsion of the Bourbons." "We do not seem to understand each "other," said Goethe, "I am not speaking of these people, but of some-"thing quite different. I am speaking of the contest, so important for "science, between Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, which has come to "an open rupture in the Academy."

That little conversation is entirely in the spirit of the famous saying of the Abbé Dangeau. When he heard of the disasters of Blenheim and Ramilies, and of the danger with which his country was threatened, he laid his hand on his desk, and could say with a smile of triumph: "Come what may, I have safe here 3,000 verbs, all rightly conjugated."

FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

W. MARKHEIM, ESQ.

Wednesday, 5th April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*

Grammar.

1. Give the principal tenses of the following: *savoir, pouvoir, vouloir, vêtir, coudre, moudre, vivre, vaincre, tenir, acquérir.*
2. Illustrate the difference in meaning produced in certain cases by the position of the qualificative adjective, according as it precedes or follows the noun which it qualifies.
3. Explain by examples the difference in the use of the Preterite Definite and the Preterite Indefinite.
4. Give the rule for the formation of the French adverb from the adjective, with some of the principal exceptions.
5. In what cases is the subjunctive used after verbs expressive of belief, doubt, or knowledge?

6. Explain the difference which the *reflective* form of the verbs *jouer*, &c. produces in the meaning of the following sentences; OPEN COMPETITION, 1871
   La nature *se joue* de nos désirs; l'homme égoiste *joue* de nos passions.
   Il *rit* de mon aventure; il *se rit* de mes malheurs.
   Combien de choses dont nous *doutons*, et combien dont *nous nous doutons* à peine!

History.

N.B.—*Four of these questions only are to be answered.*

1. What portions of France enjoyed an independent national existence under the old monarchy, and how long did they retain it?
2. What princes have most successfully promoted the power of the French monarchy and the progress of French unity?
3. Sketch the principal phases of the hundred years' war between England and France.
4. Give a short account of the chief actors in the French Revolution; the parties between which it was divided; and describe its progress from the opening of the States-General in 1789 till the death of Robespierre.
5. In what essential points did the revolution modify social and political life in France?
6. Give some account of the following personages: *St. Louis, Du Guesclin, Sully, Richelieu, Colbert, Turenne, Dupleix, Dumouriez.*

Literature.

N.B.—*Four of these Questions only are to be answered.*

1. Give some account of the works of *Villehardouin, Joinville,* and *Froissart.*
2. What branch of historical composition has been most successfully cultivated by French writers?
3. To what class of poems was the name of *Chansons de Geste* applied? Name the most famous poem of this class, and describe briefly its subject.
4. Give some account of *Ronsard, Malherbe,* and *Boileau,* and explain their influence in remodelling French poetry.
5. Name the chief French prose writers of the 16th century; mention their leading works, and attempt to appreciate their literary value.
6. What is meant by the "Classical Drama" in French literature? What are its chief characteristics? Exemplify this by the analysis of one of Corneille's or Racine's best plays.

Composition.

Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.

1. S'il est vrai que la Littérature n'est qu'un tableau fidèle des mœurs d'une époque, pourquoi la rend-on parfois responsable de la corruption morale qu'elle dépeint?
2. "Il ne faut juger d'un peuple que par son élite."
3. Les révolutions violentes sont bien plus nuisibles que la guerre au progrès des sociétés.

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Passage read for Dictation.

On ne peut jamais quitter les Romains; c'est ainsi qu'encore aujourd'hui, dans leur capitale, on laisse les nouveaux palais pour aller chercher des ruines; c'est ainsi que l'œil, qui s'est reposé sur l'émail des prairies, aime à voir les rochers et les montagnes. Les familles patriciennes avaient eu de tout temps de grandes prérogatives. Ces distinctions, grandes sous les rois, devinrent bien plus importantes après leur expulsion. Cela causa la jalousie des plébéiens qui voulurent les abaisser. Les contestations frappaient sur la constitution sans affaiblir le gouvernement; car, pourvu que les magistratures conservassent leur autorité, il était assez indifférent de quelles familles étaient les magistrats.

Une monarchie élective, comme était Rome, suppose nécessairement un corps aristocratique puissant qui la soutienne; sans quoi, elle se change en tyrannie, ou en état populaire.

MORAL SCIENCE.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BART.

Thursday, 6th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(*It will be sufficient to answer fully any six of the following questions.*)

1. "Moral Philosophy may take the form of a theory either of Duty or Virtue, or of Good." Apply this saying to different Moral Philosophers, ancient and modern, and show which form their systems have respectively taken. Can you account for this variation of the form of Moral Philosophy?
2. State the law of "Moral Habits" as given by Aristotle and Butler. What is the psychological explanation of this law?
3. What is meant by the theory of the Evolution of Morals? Is any form of the Intuitionist theory compatible with it?
4. "To thine own self be true;
   And it must follow, as the night the day,
   Thou canst not then be false to any man."
   Give a scientific commentary on this precept, showing exactly what is here meant by "self" and "true." Examine the validity of the deduction made in the second and third lines.
5. Compare the moral systems (*a*) of Plato and of Aristotle; or (*b*) of Hume and of Kant. Only one of these two comparisons must be attempted.
6. What is implied in the idea of Beauty? Show how this idea has entered into and influenced the moral ideas of mankind.
7. "Liberty cannot be an attribute of the Will." What does Locke mean by this statement? Compare his opinion on this subject with that of Mill.
8. How far can Moral take place independently of Intellectual progress and improvement? Give scientific reasons for your opinion.
9. Compare the moral systems of the Stoics and the Epicureans with the moral philosophies of modern times which respectively most resemble them.
10. Is it our duty to be humble? If so, why?

MORAL SCIENCE.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

PROFESSOR BAYNES.

Thursday, 6th April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Enumerate the fundamental laws of thought, and point out their logical significance.
2. Define concept, intuition, term, major term, proposition, major premise, exposita, mood, figure, sophism, fallacy, epicheirema.
3. What are the rules for the distribution of the predicate? Do any of the general laws of syllogism depend on these rules?
4. Give the following arguments in syllogistic form, and estimate their logical validity:—
   1. This country is free because it is prosperous, all free countries being prosperous.
   2. If Caius is prudent he merits esteem; but he merits esteem, and is therefore prudent.
   3. If Caius is brave he will succeed; but as he is not brave he will fail.

   Why are the moods AAA, AEE, IAI, not equally valid in each of the three figures (the first, second, and third)?
5. Give Mill's account of the nature and basis of induction.
6. Describe and classify the ultimate phenomena of the mind.
7. Discriminate carefully Perception from Sensation, and illustrate the distinction in the sense of touch.
8. State and criticise the chief theories of external Perception.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR T. RUPERT JONES.

Monday, April 10th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. Give an account, with diagrams, of some of the causes and effects of Denudation.
2. Describe some examples of Calcareous strata; and illustrate their modes of origin by diagrams or sketches, if possible.
3. Mention and characterise such fossil plants as would guide in discriminating the fossil fuels found in the Cænozoic, Mesozoic, and Palæozoic strata respectively.
4. Draw a geological section of any district with which you are acquainted.
5. Enumerate some of the great Sandstones and Conglomerates known to geologists; and mention their chief mineralogical and geological peculiarities.
6. What is the place of the Cretaceous formations in the geologic scale? Name some of their characteristic fossils, with notes on their natural history; and, if possible, mention the chief kinds of strata representing the Cretaceous formations in different parts of the globe.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

MINERALOGY.

7. Describe the physical and chemical characters of Copper-pyrites, Tinstone, and Ruby Silver, giving a drawing in each case of the ordinary form of crystal.
8. What are the composition and characters of Rock-salt? How and where does it occur?
9. Under what circumstances are certain metals found in the native state?
10. In what cases is colour, among the physical characters of minerals, an insecure guide?
11. Define and give drawings of an Octahedron, a Tetrahedron, and a Rhombohedron; and mention some minerals that crystallise in these forms respectively.
12. What minerals are of most frequent occurrence as the chief constituents of rocks?

NATURAL SCIENCE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR T. RUPERT JONES, F.G.S.

Monday, April 10th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

GEOLOGY.

1. Describe and illustrate the nature, origin, and geological effects of glaciers and icebergs.
2. Define breccia, amygdaloid, shale, oolite, and conglomerate.
3. Give descriptions and diagrams of anticlinal and synclinal strata, of strike and dip, and of unconformity.
4. Why are fossils of use in determining the classification of stratified rocks?
5. What fossils would suffice to prove a group of rocks to be of Silurian age?
6. Describe the chief features of an active volcano; and mention the most important igneous rocks, with some remarks on their constitution and other characters.

MINERALOGY.

7. Describe the more important minerals containing Lime, especially those concerned in the formation of mortar, hydraulic cements, and plaster of Paris.
8. What are the distinguishing features and chemical constituents of household coal, steam coal, cannel coal, lignite, and anthracite?
9. What is the use of Borax and Nitrate of Cobalt as blowpipe reagents?
10. How do the following minerals behave before the blowpipe: Orthoclase, Galena, Talc, Stilbite, and Stibnite?
11. Describe the nature and origin of Agate, its place of occurrence, and the methods by which it is turned to use in the arts and manufactures.
12. What are the necessary constituents of brick-earth? and under what geological conditions is it mainly found?

OPEN COMPETITION 1871.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY.

PROFESSOR M. FOSTER.

Tuesday, April 11th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Describe the dentition of a man, a horse, a dog, and a rabbit, noting the points which are characteristic of the respective orders.
2. What are the distinctive characters of the *Amphibia*? In what respects does a Frog differ from a Newt? Give a sketch of the development of each.
3. Give an account of the structure of any Crustacean you please, pointing out the features characteristic of the Sub-kingdom and Class respectively.
4. What is the red coral of commerce? Compare it with other forms of coral. Give a general account of the structure of the coral forming *Actinozoa*, and explain Mr. Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs.
5. Give as exactly as you can the Zoological position of the following animals:—Hedgehog, beaver, otter, bat, pig, blindworm, bustard, blackbird, viper, cockroach, house-fly, earth-worm, pond-mussel, dragon-fly, woodlouse, louse, pike, eel, ferret, slug.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY.

PROFESSOR M. FOSTER.

Tuesday, April 11th. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Describe the bones of the forelimb of a horse, and compare them, in respect of structure and arrangement, with those of a man, a cat, a cow, a bat, a mole, a pig, and a dolphin.
2. Give an account of the Anatomy of any Lamellibranchiate you please. Point out the features which denote its Molluscan nature, and those which distinguish Lamellibranchiata from Gasteropoda and from Brachiopoda.
3. Describe the structure, mode of development, and life-history of the Tæniadæ.
4. Describe the structure of a Starfish; give a brief sketch of its development, pointing out what are the most remarkable features of the process. What points in the Anatomy of the Starfish are characteristic of the Echinodermata in general, and what of the Asteriadæ in particular?
5. Compare the Mammalian Fauna of South America with that of South Africa.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

SIR W. THOMSON.

Wednesday, 12th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State the law of the force between two small electrified bodies. How has this law been ascertained?
2. What law does the distribution of electricity on a conductor fulfil? Give an example, or examples, of the fulfilment of this law by electrostatic induction.
3. Describe the Leyden jar, and explain the principle of its action; show precisely what must be done to give a shock from a Leyden jar to one hundred persons simultaneously. Under what circumstances would each of them experience an equal shock?
4. Describe experiments for ascertaining the specific inductive capacity of various substances.
5. Explain the absolute electrostatic units of quantity, electric density on the surface of a conductor, electric potential and resultant electric force at any point in the neighbourhood of an electrified body or bodies.
6. Describe some of the chief phenomena of electric light producible by a common electric machine, and the apparatus ordinarily used along with it.
7. Describe briefly what is known of atmospheric electricity.
8. Describe any form of electroscope which was used last century; also, any one electrometer suitable for the direct measurement of electric potential.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

SIR W. THOMSON.

Wednesday, 12th April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

9. Describe the original Voltaic pile, or Volta's crown of cups, or a single Galvanic element of the kind invented by Volta. Describe the several Galvanic elements known as Smee's, Daniell's, and Grove's.
10. Describe an experiment to exhibit the decomposition of water by a Galvanic battery: also the process of electroplating with gold, silver, or copper. Show in what respects the first process differs from the others. If after an electrolytic cell has been kept for some time in action decomposing water the battery is removed and the two platinum plates are connected to the electrodes of a galvanometer, what is observed? Explain this subsequent action and compare it with the action of a Grove's element.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

11. How is the heat developed by a Voltaic element distributed through the various parts of the complete circuit?
12. State Ohm's law. Show how to arrange a given number of cells so as to send the greatest current through a given resistance.
13. Explain the construction and use of the Tangent galvanometer.
14. Describe generally the mutual action observed between two permanent magnets, whether of steel or loadstone. State the laws according to which the resultant of the system of forces experienced by either may be thoroughly calculated. Define a unit magnetic pole and the resultant force at any point in the neighbourhood of a magnet.
15. Define lines of magnetic force, and explain how they may be exhibited by iron filings.
16. Describe briefly the leading phénomena of Terrestial Magnetism.
17. Explain briefly the leading phenomena of electro-magnetic induction.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

DR. ALTHAUS.

Thursday, 13th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:—

I.

Den jungen Spartanern war es verboten, ſich zu ſchmücken, ausgenommen, wenn ſie in das Treffen, oder in ſonſt eine große Gefahr gingen. Dann erlaubte man ihnen, ihre Haare ſchön aufzuputzen, ihre Kleider zu ſchmücken, und Zierrathen an den Waffen zu tragen. Das Haar, ſagte Lykurgus, mache ſchöne Leute ſchöner und häßliche fürchterlich. Es war gewiß ein feiner Kunſtgriff des Geſetzgebers, etwas Lachendes und Feſtliches mit Gelegenheiten der Gefahr zu verbinden und ihnen dadurch das Schreckliche zu benehmen. Er ging noch weiter. Er ließ im Kriege von der ſtrengen Diſciplin etwas nach; die Lebensart war dann freier und Vergehungen wurden weniger hart geahndet. Daher kam es, daß der Krieg den Spartanern allein eine Art von Erholung war und daß ſie ſich darauf, wie auf eine fröhliche Gelegenheit, freuten. Rückte der Feind an, ſo ließ der Spartaniſche König das Caſtor'ſche Lied anſtimmen, die Soldaten rückten in feſtgeſchloſſenen Reihen unter Flötengeſang vor, und gingen freudig und unerſchrocken, nach dem Klange der Muſik, der Gefahr entgegen.

Schiller.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

II.

Joseph II. kam wie ein Fremdling in die alte oesterreichisch-habsburgische Welt. Von jener Unruhe und Beweglichkeit, die seinen lothringischen Ahnen eigen war erfüllt, und der starren Monotonie seiner mütterlichen Vorfahren durchaus entgegengesetzt, voll Widerwillen gegen Clerus und Adel, welche die Stützen des alten habsburgischen Regiments gewesen, fand er sich auf einen Boden verpflanzt, wo ihm alles widerstrebte, wo seine Umgebung, seine Familie, seine Beamten ihm versagten, wo er fast Niemanden vertrauen konnte, als sich selbst. Kaum ließ sich ein seltsamerer Gegensatz denken, als dieses alte, halb spanische halb römische Wesen der Habsburger, namentlich des siebenzehnten Jahrhunderts, und die Aufklärung des achtzehnten, deren ächtester Zögling eben Joseph war. Das achtzehnte Jahrhundert, mit seiner Philanthropie und Humanität, und doch wieder seiner Härte und Gewaltthätigkeit, wo es galt, die theuern Theorieen durchzuführen; die Zeit voll wunderlicher Widersprüche, bald für die Freiheit schwärmend, bald brutal despotisch, hier von einem höhern Bewußtsein des Rechts erfüllt, dort wieder jedes Recht mißachtend, tolerant und doch auch wieder unfähig eine fremde Meinung zu toleriren, diese seltsame Zeit war kaum in einer bedeutenden Persönlichkeit so scharf ausgeprägt wie in Joseph II. Von den Erfolgen Friedrichs II. angespornt, hoffte Joseph ähnliche Früchte zu erzielen; aber der Boden war so verschieden wie die Persönlichkeit beider Fürsten. Während Friedrich in einen Staat eintrat, in dem Alles seit Jahrhunderten gleichsam auf ihn vorgearbeitet hatte, fiel Joseph ohne Vorarbeit, mit aller revolutionären Hast und Ungeduld in Verhältnisse herein, die seit Jahrhunderten im schärfsten Gegensatze zu den jetzt herrschenden Meinungen des Zeitalters ausgebildet waren. Joseph war durchaus Theoretiker und Doctrinär, Friedrich das praktische Genie seines Jahrhunderts. . . . Darum stand Friedrich wie ein geistiger Herrscher der sittlichen und politischen Umgestaltung seiner Zeit gegenüber; Joseph II. war von den Stimmungen, sowie von den Launen und Schwankungen des Zeitalters wie ein Kind dieser Zeit getrieben und beherrscht.

Ludwig Häusser.

III.

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Auf der Ueberfahrt.

Ueber dieſen Strom vor Jahren
Bin ich einmal ſchon gefahren;
Hier die Burg im Abendſchimmer,
Drüben rauſcht das Wehr wie immer.

Und von dieſem Kahn umſchloſſen
Waren mit mir zwei Genoſſen;
Ach, ein Freund, ein vatergleicher,
Und ein junger, hoffnungsreicher.

Jener wirkte ſtill hienieden
Und ſo iſt er auch geſchieden;
Dieſer, brauſend vor uns Allen,
Iſt in Kampf und Sturm gefallen.

So, wenn ich vergangener Tage,
Glücklicher, zu denken wage,
Muß ich ſtets Genoſſen miſſen,
Theure, die der Tod entriſſen.

Doch was alle Freundſchaft bindet,
Iſt, wenn Geiſt zu Geiſt ſich findet;
Geiſtig waren jene Stunden,
Geiſtern bin ich noch verbunden.

Nimm nur, Fährmann, nimm die Miethe,
Die ich gerne dreifach biete!
Zwei, die mit mir überfuhren,
Waren geiſtige Naturen.

Uhland.

Translate into German:

I.

Truly good books are more than mines for those who can understand them. They are the breathings of the great souls of past times. Genius is not embalmed in them, as is sometimes said, but lives in them perpetually. But we need not many books to answer the great ends of reading. A few are better than many; and a little time given to a faithful study of the few will be enough to quicken thought and enrich the mind. The great use of books is to rouse us to thought; to furnish us with materials for the exercise of judgment, imagination, and

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moral feeling; to breathe into us a moral life from a higher source than our own; and this benefit of books may be enjoyed by those who have not much time for retired study.

Channing.

II.

A soldier from his earliest youth, Moore thirsted for the honours of his profession. He knew himself worthy to lead a British army, and hailed the fortune which placed him at the head of the troops destined for Spain. As the stream of time passed, the inspiring hopes of triumph disappeared, but the austerer glory of suffering remained, and with a firm heart he accepted that gift of a severe fate. Opposing sound military views to the foolish projects insolently thrust upon him, he conducted his long and arduous retreat with sagacity, intelligence, and fortitude; no insult disturbed, no falsehood deceived him, no remonstrance shook his determination; fortune frowned without subduing his constancy; death struck, but the spirit of the man remained unbroken. . . . . Having done all that was just towards others, he remembered what was due to himself. Neither the shock of the mortal blow, nor the lingering hours of acute pain which preceded his dissolution, could quell the pride of his gallant heart, or lower the dignified feeling with which, conscious of merit, he at the last moment asserted his right to the gratitude of the country he had served so truly.

Sir W. Napier.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

DR. ALTHAUS.

Thursday, 13th April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. State the meaning and gender, and form the genitive singular and the nominative plural of the substantives Staat, Friede, Leib, Landmann, Herz, Proteſtant, Uhr, Finſterniß, Reichthum, and Hoffnung.
2. Decline in both numbers: mancher tapfere Mann and mein beſter Freund.
3. Write out in full the present tense of the indicative mood of all the moodal verbs (können, mögen, &c.). Translate: *I was not able to come; he had been obliged to go away; you might have written yesterday.*
4. Classify the conjunctions weil, nachdem, denn, dennoch, aber, obgleich, und, außerdem, as being either sub-ordinative, co-ordinative, or adverbial, and show how the construction of sentences is affected by each class.
5. Explain the meaning imparted by the prefixes er, miſſ, ver, and zer, and by the affixes her and hin.
6. Translate: *She was declared innocent; I discovered him to be my benefactor; he was appointed a general; we were about to depart; I rely on your answering me.*

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LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Divide the history of German Literature into periods, with respect to the dialects used at various times, and name some representative person and work connected with each of those periods.
2. Give a short account of the origin and contents of the *Nibelungenlied.*
3. What subjects were chiefly treated by the great epic poets of the 13th century? Give a short analysis of one of the works of *Wolfram von Eschenbach* or *Gottfried von Strassburg.*
4. Describe the origin of the German drama. Who were the principal German dramatists of the 16th and 17th centuries, and in what respects did the dramatic productions of these two centuries differ from each other?
5. Write a sketch of the life and works of *Lessing,* showing the influence exercised by him on the progress of German Literature.
6. Name some of the living German historians, and state what you know of their works.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the origin and the progress of the great Migration of Tribes. When did Rome finally succumb to the attack of those tribes, and what kingdoms were successively founded by them in Italy?
2. To what dynasties did the Emperors Henry I., Henry IV., and Frederick II. belong? Give the dates and mention the most important events of their reigns.
3. When and in what way commenced the *Interregnum*? Sketch the general condition of Germany during that time. Also give a short account of the *Vehmgerichte,* and state how the Interregnum was brought to an end.
4. In what reign was the privilege of choosing the German Emperors conferred on the *Electors*? Which states obtained the title of Electorates? And when were their privileges exercised for the last time?
5. Trace the connexion between the Thirty Years War and the Reformation. What nations successively took part in the war? Where was peace concluded, and what were its chief results for Germany?
6. Give an outline of the events leading to the dissolution of the German Empire in 1806, and discuss the constitution of the German *Bund* established in 1815.

GERMAN COMPOSITION.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects, using the German character:—

1. Rom als Weltſtadt.
2. Die politiſchen Folgen der Reformation in Deutſchland.
3. Die Aufklärung des 18ten Jahrhunderts.

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GERMAN DICTATION.

Pitt's Geſundheit, von jeher mit dem Erbtheile des Vaters, der Gicht, behaftet, hatte ſich in einem raſtlos angeſtrengten Leben vor der Zeit aufgerieben. Als er ſie nun nach ſeiner Gewohnheit in Bath zu ſtärken ſuchte, brachte ſeinem bereits bedenklichen Befinden die Kunde von der Schlacht bei Auſterlitz und dem Preßburger Frieden den Tod. Wohl nahm er noch die letzten Kräfte zuſammen, ſchleppte ſich heim nach Putney, voll ernſter Sorgen um England, um Europa, und traf, ſich feſt anklammernd an ſeinen hohen Beruf, ſelbſt Anſtalten für die bevorſtehende Seſſion. Doch die Auflöſung machte reiſſende Fortſchritte; früh Morgens am 23ten Januar 1806 verſchied er, wie man gehört haben wollte mit den Worten, "O mein Vaterland, wie liebe ich mein Vaterland."

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Friday, 14th April 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ALL Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.
Marks will be given for good handwriting.
The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.
The proper number should be attached to each answer.

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to

   भार्ये + इमे,

   सः + चतुः,

   दुः + रथ्यम्,

   अमी + आसन्,

   अजागः + एषः,

   वस् + स्यामि (1st fut.),

   द्विष् + ध्वे (Present Âtm.).

2. Give the Ablative Singular of विश्वपा and भूपति. What is the feminine of पति?

3. Give the Genitive Singular of स्त्री, सेनानी, रै, and सम्यच् (masc.).

4. In what classes of nouns do the Nominative and Vocative Singular differ?

5. Give the Accusative Dual Neuter of the Participles स्पृशत्, आसत्, दाशत् and चक्रवस्.

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6. Give the Accusative Singular and Locative Plural, Masculine, of अदस्, and the Locative Singular Feminine of दक्षिण 'right' and 'clever.'

7. Give the Second Person Singular and Plural of the Imperative Parasmaipada of मृज् (मार्ष्टि), and the Third Person Plural of the Imperative Âtmanepada of भुज् (भनक्ति).

8. Give the Second Person, Singular and Plural, of the Imperfect Parasmaipada of ग्रास् (ग्रास्ति).

9. Give the First Person Plural of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of प्रच्छ्, जन्, and क्री.

10. Give the Third Person Singular of the Aorist Parasmaipada of सृज्, पत्, अधि + स्था, and Âtmanepada of मृ and दा.

11. Give the Third Person Dual of the Benedictive Parasmaipada of दा and कृ, and Âtmanepada of क्री and क्षे.

12. Give the Third Person Plural of the Present Passive of दंश्, कृ, ग्रह्, and यज्, and also of the Present of the Passive Causal of the last root.

13. Give the Third Person Singular of the Aorist Parasmaipada of the Causal of ज्ञा, वह्, and प्रच्छ्.

14. Give the Third Person Plural of the Present Intensive, with य, of कृ and क्री, and, without य, of भ्रु and दृश्.

15. Illustrate, with examples, the various ways in which the final ह् of a nominal or verbal base may be treated before affixes beginning with a consonant.

16. When is the initial *va* of a root changed to *u*, and under what circumstances is the change forbidden?

17. Show, by examples, how the infinitive affix *tum* differs in its influence on the root from the affix *twâ*.

18. Give examples of compound words in which the first member retains its case-termination. Can you illustrate this by similar words from any other language?

19. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

I. The king's soldiers were defeated by the enemy and fled. The king himself took refuge in a forest and remained concealed there several days, feeding on roots and fruits.

II. We are everywhere entertained with pleasing shows; we discover imaginary glories in the heavens and in the earth; but how unsightly would nature appear if the distinctions of light and shade vanished? Our souls at present are delightfully lost in a pleasing illusion, and we walk about like the enchanted hero in a romance, who sees beautiful castles, woods and meadows, and hears the warbling of birds; but, upon the finishing of some spell, the scene breaks up and he finds himself in a solitary desert.

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SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Friday 14th April 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :

I.

यत्र विद्वज्जनो नास्ति श्लाघ्यस्तत्राल्पधीरपि।
निरस्तपादपे देशे एरण्डोऽपि द्रुमायते॥
अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥

पानीयं वा निरायासं खाद्यन्नं वा भयोत्तरम्।
विचार्य खलु पश्यामि तत्सुखं यत्र निर्वृतिः॥
वरं वनं व्याघ्रगजेन्द्रसेवितं द्रुमालयः पक्वफलाम्बुभक्षणम्।
तृणानि शय्या परिधानवल्कलं न बन्धुमध्ये धनहीनजीवनम्॥

आदरस्य प्रदानस्य कर्तव्यस्य च कर्मणः।
क्षिप्रमक्रियमाणस्य कालः पिबति तद्रसम्॥
मन्त्रो योध द्वयोधीरः सर्वाङ्गैः संवृतैरपि।
चिरं न सहते स्थातुं परेभ्यो भेदशङ्कया॥

Hitopadeśa.

II.

सीताया भूमिप्रवेशः।

सर्वान् समागतान्दृष्ट्वा सीता काषायवासिनी*।
अब्रवीत्प्राञ्जलिर्वाक्यमधोदृष्टिरवाङ्मुखी॥

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* तपस्युचितवासोधारिणी *Schol.*

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यथाहं राघवादन्यं मनसापि न चिन्तये।
तथा मे माधवी* देवी विवरं दातुमर्हति॥
मनसा कर्मणा वाचा यथा रामं समर्चये।
तथा मे माधवी देवी विवरं दातुमर्हति॥
तथा शपन्त्यां वैदेह्यां प्रादुरासीन्महद्भुतम्।
भूतलादुत्थितं दिव्यं सिंहासनमनुत्तमम्॥
ध्रियमाणं शिरोभिस्तु नागैरमितविक्रमैः।
दिव्यं दिव्येन वपुषा दिव्यरत्नविभूषितैः॥
तस्मिंस्तु धरणी देवी बाहुभ्यां गृह्य मैथिलीम्।
स्वागतेनाभिनन्द्यैनामासने चोपवेशयत्॥
तामासनगतां दृष्ट्वा प्रविशन्तीं रसातलम्।
पुष्पवृष्टिरविच्छिन्ना दिव्या सीतामवाकिरत्॥

Râmâyana.

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* माधवपत्नी भूदेवी *Schol.*

III.

न ब्राह्मणे वेदयेत किंचिद्राजनि धर्मवित्।
स्वकीर्येणैव तान्कुर्यान्मानवानपकारिणः*॥
स्वकीर्याद्राजकीर्याच्च स्वकीर्यं बलवत्तरम्।
तस्मात्स्वेनैव वीर्येण निगृह्णीयादरीन् द्विजः॥
क्षत्रियो बाहुवीर्येण तरेदापदमात्मनः।
धनेन वैश्यशूद्रौ तु जपहोमैर्द्विजोत्तमः॥

Manu.

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* स्वकीयधर्मविरोधादिप्रकृष्टापराधकरणे सत्यभिचारादि न दोषायेत्येवंपरमेतत् न त्वभिचारो विधीयते राजनिवेदनं वा निषिध्यते। *Comm.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

IV.

जीवो ह्यविद्यावेशवशादेहाद्यात्मभावमिव गत्वा तत्कृतेन दुःखेन दुःख्यहमित्यविद्याकृतं दुःखोपभोगमभिमन्यते नैवं परमेश्वरस्य देहाद्यात्मभावो दुःखाभिमानो वास्ति। यथा च स्वदेहगतं दाहच्छेदादिनिमित्तं दुःखं तदभिमानभ्रान्त्यानुभवति तथा पुत्रमित्रादिगोचरमपि दुःखं तदभिमानभ्रान्त्यैवानुभवत्यहमेव पुत्रोऽहमेव मित्रमित्येवं स्नेहवशेन पुत्रमित्रादिष्वभिनिविशमानः। ततश्च निश्चितमेतदवगम्यते मिथ्याभिमानभ्रमनिमित्त एव दुःखानुभव इति। व्यतिरेकदर्शनाच्चैवमवगम्यते। तथा हि पुत्रमित्रादिमत्सु बहुषूपविष्टेषु तत्संबन्धाभिमानिष्वितरेषु च पुत्रो मृतो मित्रं मृतमित्येवमाद्युद्घोषिते येषामेव पुत्रमित्रादिमत्त्वाभिमानस्तेषामेव तन्निमित्तं दुःखमुत्पद्यते नाभिमानहीनानां परिव्राजकानाम्। अतश्च लौकिकस्यापि पुंसः सम्यग्दर्शनार्थवत्त्वं दृष्टं किमुत विषयशून्यादात्मनोऽन्यद्वस्वन्तरमपश्यतो नित्यचैतन्यमात्रस्वरूपस्येति।

Śankarâchârya.

Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.

1. Give a short account of the Bhagavadgîtâ.
2. Name some of the best Sanskrit dramas with their respective authors. Are there any Sanskrit tragedies?
3. What are the principal points of difference between the Nyâya and Vaiśeshika systems?
4. What are the principal Prâkrit dialects? In what works are they used?
5. Write a short account of the White Yajur Veda.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. MAXWELL SIMPSON.

Friday, 14th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY, including HEAT.

1. Explain what is now meant by the terms equivalent, atomic, and molecular weights as applied to the elementary bodies. Give the equivalent, atomic, and molecular weights of each of the following elements:—Chlorine, oxygen, phosphorus, mercury.

2. If the hydrogen evolved from 520 grms. of metallic zinc and excess of dilute sulphuric acid be passed over red hot ferric oxide contained in a porcelain tube, what quantity of metallic iron will be obtained? (Atomic weights, Zinc=65, Iron=56.)
3. How is ferrous sulphate prepared, and how may it be transformed into ferric sulphate? Write the formulæ of these salts and describe the action of the following tests upon both:—Sulphide of hydrogen, ferrocyanide of potassium, sulphocyanide of potassium.
4. Two bodies may be obtained by the action of oxidising agents upon ethyl-alcohol. Name them, and explain their formation by equations.
5. Write the formulæ of glycerine, ethyl-glycol, and ethyl-alcohol. Explain their constitution, and state how many haloid ethers may be obtained from each by the substitution of chlorine for hydroxyl (HO). Give the composition of these ethers in symbols. State also how Wurtz effected the synthesis of glycol, and explain the successive steps of the process by equations.
6. How is isopropyl alcohol prepared? To what class of alcohols does it belong? Write its constitutional formula, and point out in what respect this formula differs from that of a normal alcohol. By what reaction may alcohols of this class be distinguished from normal alcohols?
7. Define latent heat. How is the latent heat of water determined? Explain the principle of "freezing mixtures."
8. Explain how a mercurial thermometer is graduated according to Fahrenheit's scale, and state the precautions to be taken in marking the fixed points. State also what degree on the Centigrade scale corresponds with 160° F.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. MAXWELL SIMPSON.

Friday, 14th April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

CHEMISTRY, including HEAT.

9. State the relation that generally exists between the specific gravity of an elementary gas or vapour, referred to hydrogen as unity, and its atomic weight. State also the relation that exists between the specific gravity of a compound gas or vapour and its molecular weight. Give the specific gravities of chlorine, oxygen, vapour of phosphorus, vapour of mercury, hydrochloric acid gas, and ethyl-alcohol.
10. Describe and explain the process for the preparation of ammoniacal gas. If a succession of electric sparks be passed through 40 cc. of it, how many cubic centimetres of each of its constituent gases do we obtain? Explain the preparation and application of the "Nessler test" for the detection of this alkali or its salts in solution.
11. How are chloride and fluoride of silicium prepared? Explain by equations the action of water upon both. Explain also the method generally adopted for the determination of silica in siliceous minerals.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

12. How are acetic ether and iodide of ethyl prepared? Explain by equations the action of hydrate of potassium upon the former and methylate of potassium upon the latter. What is the bearing of the latter reaction upon the composition of ether?
13. What is meant by the terms monobasic, bibasic, and tribasic acids? Give an example of an organic acid belonging to each of these classes, and write its constitutional formula. How may a monobasic acid be transformed into a bibasic acid containing an additional carbon-atom? Upon what does the basicity of an organic acid depend?
14. How may ordinary lactic acid be formed synthetically? Explain the process by symbols. To what class of acids does it belong? In what respects does it differ from a diatomic and bibasic acid? Explain the isomerism of lactamide and lactamic acid.
15. At what temperature does water attain its maximum density? Explain how this may be determined experimentally. What is the coefficient of expansion of gases for 1° Cent.? If a gas occupies 100 cc. at the temperature of 10° Cent., what volume will it occupy if its temperature be raised to 25° Cent.?
16. How may it be experimentally proved that water is a bad conductor of heat? If water is a bad conductor, how is it that a mass of ice-cold water can be so rapidly raised to the temperature of ebullition by a heat applied at one point only?

NATURAL SCIENCE.

BOTANY.

DR. T. THOMSON.

Saturday, 15th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What are the functions of leaves? How are these functions performed in leafless Phænogams? How can these functions be illustrated experimentally?
2. Contrast the characters of *Gramineæ* and *Cyperaceæ*.
3. Define the terms *serrate, palmate, pedate, peltate, pinnate, paripinnate, imparipinnate, bipinnate, hastate, sagittate,* as applied to leaves, and give an example of each.
4. Describe the development of a fern from the spore to the maturity of the theca.
5. What are the chief economic products yielded by the natural order *Solanaceæ* (including *Atropaceæ*)? State the name and properties of each, the part of the plant used, and the nature of the fruit.
6. Enumerate the British natural orders which have respectively a superior and an inferior fruit.
7. What are the chief characteristics of insular Floras?
8. Describe the structure of a fig, a mulberry, a strawberry, and a pine apple.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

BOTANY.

DR. T. THOMSON.

Saturday, 15th April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Describe the structure of a stamen, and define the terms *monadelphous, diadelphous, polyadelphous, syngenesious, didynamous, tetradynamous, gynandrous*, stating the natural orders of which each of these is characteristic.
2. What are vernation and estivation? Enumerate the different kinds of estivation, and give examples. Of what natural orders are certain kinds of estivation characteristic?
3. Describe the structure of the trunk of a palm.
4. Give an account of the principles of Phyllotaxis.
5. Describe the structure of a pea and of a grain of wheat, and the changes which take place in each during germination.
6. Give an account of what is known of the vegetation of the carboniferous geological period.
7. What are zoospores? In what natural orders of plants has propagation by their means been observed?
8. Explain the placentation of *caryophylleæ*, and point out its relations to and differences from the ordinary structure.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

PROFESSOR PISTRUCCI.

Monday, 17th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English prose:—

I.

Come face al mancar dell' alimento
Lambe gli aridi stami, e di pallore
Veste il suo lume ognor più scarso e lento;

E guizza irresoluta, e par che amore
Di vita la richiami, infin che scioglie
L'ultimo volo, e sfavillando muore:

Tal quest' alma gentil, che morte or toglie
All' Italica speme, e su lo stelo
Vital, che verde ancor fiorìa, la coglie;

Dopo molto affannarsi entro il suo velo,
E anelar stanca su l' uscita, alfine
L' ali aperse, e raggiando alzossi al cielo.

Le virtù, che diverse e pellegrine
La vestîr mentre visse, il mesto letto
Cingean, bagnate i rai, scomposte il crine.

Della patria l' amor santo e perfetto,
Che amor di figlio e di fratello avanza,
Empie a mille la bocca, a dieci il petto:

L' amor di libertà, bello, se stanza
Ha in cor gentile, e se in cor basso e lordo,
Non virtù, ma furore e scelleranza:

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L' amor di tutti, a cui dolce è il ricordo
Non del suo dritto, ma del suo dovere,
E l' altrui bene oprando, al proprio è sordo;
Umiltà, che fa suo l' altrui volere:
Amistà, che precorre al prego e dona,
E il dono asconde con un bel tacere:
Poi le nove virtù che in Elicona
Danno al muto pensier con aurea rima
L' ali, il color, la voce e la persona;
. . . . . .

MONTI, *In morte di L. Mascheroni.*

II.

Se da un canto esamini di quanto sia stato capace l' uomo, ti si presenta un pomposo ammasso di gloria che ti sforza a venerarne l' ingegno e la sublimità. Vedi questo vivente sprovveduto di armi, vinto dalla maggior parte degli animali nella vista, nell' udito, nell' odorato e nel corso; vedilo viaggiare sicuramente sull' instabile superficie dell' immenso oceano, attraversare gli antipodi, e cingere col suo viaggio il globo. Osserva con quanta sagacità ha inventate le voci sì varie, col mezzo delle quali communica a' suoi simili i suoi pensieri. Poco era questo ancora: cerca di parlare ai lontani, cerca di conversare co' suoi posteri e inventa la scrittura e la perfeziona al punto non solo di palesare esattamente i movimenti del suo animo, ma di palesarli piacevolmente con grazia e con venustà. Vedi quest' industriosissimo essere creare a se stesso nuovi organi per supplire alla debole sua vista: e con essi è giunto a contemplare distintamente molti oggetti che la picciolezza o distanza rendevano insensibili. Conosce allora i corpi celesti, ne calcola la posizione, la grandezza, il moto, e anticipatamente ne annunzia l' eclisse e l' apparenza. Cava di mezzo ai monti i metalli, e ne forma stromenti per la difesa e mezzi per formarsi nuove mani ai più sottili e difficili mestieri. Un piccolo orologio solo da tasca basta a provare quanto possa la mano grossolana dell' uomo diretta dall' ingegno. Gira per le botteghe, passa dallo stampatore, dal fabbricatore di calze a telajo, dal tintore, &c. Esamina le biblioteche, que' vastissimi esempj di molti sogni e di alcune verità, e esaminerai l' altezza a cui l' uomo può giugnere. . . . . .

P. VERRI.

Translate into Italian prose:—

I.

Peace to Torquato's injured shade! 't was his
In life and death to be the mark where Wrong
Aim'd with her poison'd arrows; but to miss.
Oh! victor unsurpass'd in modern song!
Each year brings forth its millions; but how long
The tide of generations shall roll on,
And not the whole combined and countless throng
Compose a mind like thine! though all in one
Condensed their scatter'd rays, they would not form a Sun.

BYRON.

II.

There are instances to the contrary; but, generally speaking, the life of all truly great men has been a life of intense and incessant labour. They have commonly passed the first half of life in the gross darkness of indigent humility—overlooked, mistaken, contemned, by weaker men—thinking while others slept, reading while others rioted, feeling something within them, that told them they should not always be kept down among the dregs of the world. And then, when their time was come, and some little incident has given them their first occasion, they have burst out into the light and glory of public life, rich with the spoils of time, and mighty in all the labours and struggles of the mind. Then do the multitude cry out, "A miracle of genius!" Yes, he is a miracle of genius, because he is a miracle of labour; because, instead of trusting to the resources of his own single mind, he has ransacked a thousand minds; because he makes use of the accumulated wisdom of ages, and takes, as his point of departure, the very *last* line and boundary to which science has advanced; because it has ever been the object of his life to assist every intellectual gift of nature, however munificent, and however splendid, with every resource that art could suggest, and every attention diligence could bestow.

SYDNEY SMITH.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

PROFESSOR PISTRUCCI.

Monday, 17th April. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

[N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*]

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the gender and the plural number of *mille, gregge, duca, bue, fame, seme, poema, fune, lode, mare, piè, luogo, miglio, carcere, legno*; and likewise show which of the above may be used unchanged in either gender.
2. What are the two distinct meanings respectively of the pronouns *questi* and *quegli*?
3. Exemplify, adding the English meaning in each case, the use of the *aumentativi, diminutivi, dispregiativi*, and *vezzeggiativi*.
4. Show the various idiomatic significations given in Italian to the preposition *da*.
5. Write down the first person singular of the present and preterite tenses of the indicative and the past participles of *vincere, pascere, ritrarre, prendere, nascere, togliere, abbattere, volere, stringere, opporre, udire, cadere, sommergere*.

LITERARY QUESTIONS.

(*Dates to be given in all cases.*)

1. Give the names of the earlier Italian dramatic authors and the titles of their principal works in that branch of Literature.
2. What period of the History of Italy has Guicciardini written, and what are the peculiar characteristics that distinguish him as an historian?

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3. Who was the author of the *Orlando innamorato;* and by whom and why was the poem subsequently re-versified and re-produced?
4. When did Parini live, what did he write, and what was the object he had in view in his principal work?

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

(*Dates to be given in all cases.*)

1. Name the successive dynasties which have filled the throne in the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
2. What influences did the Popes, as sovereigns, exercise in the Middle Ages over the political constitution of Italy?
3. By what army, under whose leadership, and under what circumstances was Rome sacked in the sixteenth century?
4. Sketch the career of Andrea Doria.
5. Give a short account of the insurrections in Italy in 1848, and of their consequences.

ITALIAN DICTATION.

La Saviezza ed il Piacere.

Non poteva il piacere, secondo il costume suo, che di ogni cosa si annoia, starsi più saldo in un paese della Grecia dond' era saviezza partita. E come ch' egli fosse stato cagione ch' essa di là era uscita per disperazione, e per lo grande romore che faceasi, giorno e notte, di danze, conviti, lungo bere, serenate, e altri pazzeggiamenti. Pur trovandosi infine senza di lei, la quale di tempo in tempo moderando col suo grave aspetto e con le maestose parole la licenza altrui, era una dolcissima salsa che facea trovare piú saporite le allegrezze ed i diletti, posesi il piacere in cuore di andare in troccia di lei ad ogni modo. Apparecchiossi dunque al cammino, e seguendo il suo capriccio, si pose intorno il capo una ghirlanda di fiori, presesi alcuni stromenti di suonare, e varie altre coselline da intrattenersi per non sentire la noia della via, e si diede a camminare. Da ogni lato gli correvano incontro giovani, fanciulle, uomini, donne, e ogni generazione di gente volea vederlo; e dà tutte le città e castelli si faceva una concorrenza grande, con trombe, tamburi, mascherate di ninfe, di deità boscherecce; e in tutti luoghi veniva accolto con magnificenze che parean nozze. Avvenne un dì, che passando per un villaggio in cui abitavano certi pastori, molto bene agiati, e provveduti di quanto abbisogna all' umana vita, si abbattè a quella saviezza della quale egli andava in traccia. Di che, salutatala cordialmente, e fattole non so quali scuse, le fece comprendere la necessità grande che avevano dell' esser insieme per vantaggio comune degli uomini. Ella, che intendea la ragione e il vero, si rappattumò con lui, e, fatta la pace, lasciò le capanne e i pastori, e in compagnia del piacere, si pose in cammino.

4.—EXAMINATION PAPERS

SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION* OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1869.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

Arrangements.

ARRANGEMENTS.

NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination; and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
3. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
4. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.
5. The result of the examination will probably be known by the beginning of July, and will be communicated by letter to each candidate.

Civil Service Commission,
Cannon Row, London, S.W.,
7th May 1871.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1869.

Time Table.

Order of the Examination on Paper.

Place of Examination.	Days.	Hours.	Subjects of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	*Tuesday*, 16*th May*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Law.
	Wednesday, 17*th May*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	
	Thursday, 18*th May*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	
	Friday, 19*th May*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	
	Saturday, 20*th May*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Law (Prize Examination).†
	Monday, 22*nd May*	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Political Economy.

* For the instructions issued with respect to this examination see p. 290.

† Candidates will be admitted to the examination for prizes pending the decision of the Commissioners, as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness to attend for *vivâ voce* examination, if required.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

Time Table.

Place of Examination.	Days.	Hours.	Subjects of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	*Tuesday, 23rd May* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Political Economy (Prize Examination).*
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Tamil and Sanskrit.
	Wednesday, 24th May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Tamil and Sanskrit.
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Tamil; and Sanskrit (Prize Examination).*
	Thursday, 25th May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Hindustani; and Tamil (Prize Examination).*
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindustani.
	Friday, 26th May -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Hindustani.
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindustani (Prize Examination).*
	Saturday, 27th May -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	History and Geography of India.
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	
	Monday, 29th May -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	History and Geography of India (Prize Examination).*
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Bengali, Marathi, and Telugu.
	Tuesday, 30th May -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Bengali, Marathi, and Telugu.
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 31st May	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Bengali, Marathi, and Telugu (Prize Examinations).*
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Hindi.
	Thursday, 1st June -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Hindi.
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	
	Friday, 2nd June -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Hindi (Prize Examination).*
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Persian.
	Saturday, 3rd June -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Persian.
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	Persian (Prize Examination).*
The Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row.	*Monday, 5th June* -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Arabic.
		3 P.M. to 6 P.M.	
	Tuesday, 6th June -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Arabic (Prize Examination).*

* Candidates will be admitted to the examination for prizes pending the decision of the Commissioners as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness to attend for *vivâ voce* examination, if required.

*** There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

EXAMINERS.

Jurisprudence	T. C. SANDARS, Esq.
Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence	J. S. WINDER, Esq.
Law of India, &c.	H. S. MAINE, Esq.
History and Geography of India	C. ERSKINE, Esq.
Political Economy	T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, Esq.
Hindustani	Major ST. GEORGE.
Hindi	Dr. HALL.
Bengali	Rev. Dr. MULLENS.
Tamil	E. W. BIRD, Esq.
Telugu	C. P. BROWN, Esq.
Marathi	Rev. A. H. FROST.
Sanskrit	E. B. COWELL, Esq.
Arabic	COLONEL OUSELEY.
Persian	COLONEL OUSELEY.

JURISPRUDENCE.

T. C. SANDARS, ESQ.

Friday, 19th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What does Bentham mean by the sacrifice of security to security? What cases of the application of the principle does he notice as open to doubt, and what are the opinions to which he inclines as to the cases he discusses?
2. What is the origin of the distinction between res mancipi and res nec mancipi? Are there any other distinctions of things which may be compared with it and throw light on it?
3. How was the pupil protected against the fraud or misconduct of the tutor?
4. Describe the form of an action under the Prætorian system.
5. Trace the connexion of the sixth lecture of Austin with the first and fifth.
6. What are the sanctions by which laws improper but closely analogous to laws proper are enforced? What duties do such laws impose, and what rights do they confer?
7. State the leading outlines of the law as to the distribution of the property of intestates under (1) the Roman law; (2) the English law; (3) the scheme proposed by Bentham.
8. Compare the rules of Roman law as to citizens and foreigners with the rules of English law as to subjects and aliens.

JURISPRUDENCE.

T. C. SANDARS, ESQ.

Tuesday, 16th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. State and examine the instances given by Bentham of false methods of reasoning on the subject of Legislation.
2. Compare the Feudal with the Roman conception of ownership.
3. What were the general doctrines of the Roman law as to the dissolution of contracts?

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4. Give an historical account of the Roman law relating to fidei commissa.
5. What conditions must a custom fulfil in order to be recognised as legally valid?
6. How are corporations created, controlled, and dissolved?
7. What are the rules of the Roman and of the English law respectively as to the responsibility of depositaries for the safe custody of the things deposited?
8. Compare the rules of Roman law and the rules of English law as to prescription.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

J. S. WINDER, ESQ.

Wednesday, 17th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Accurately determine the meaning of the terms Primary-Best and Secondary Evidence.
2. Examine the limits of the privilege under which an attorney may decline to divulge in legal proceedings communications made by or to him in his professional character.
   Explain the various senses in which the term "privileged "communications" is used in legal treatises.
3. "Parol evidence cannot be received to contradict, vary, add to, or "subtract from the terms of a valid written instrument."
   Define accurately the meaning of the terms "parol evidence" and "valid written instrument" as used in this rule.
   In what cases is parol evidence receivable—
   (1.) To explain the meaning of the terms of a written instrument.
   (2.) To control the legal construction which in the absence of extrinsic evidence the courts would put upon a written instrument?
4. What, in the present state of the law, are the objections which may be raised to the admissibility of a witness on the ground of age, opinions, or mental incapacity?
   When, how, and by whom are such objections determined?
5. By what means and to what extent does the law enable a litigant to avail himself for the purpose of his case of documentary evidence in the hands of his adversary or of strangers?
6. Explain and illustrate the maxim "omnia præsumuntur contra spoliatorem."
7. What is the essential character of admissions, and on what grounds are they receivable in evidence?
   Discuss them with reference—
   (1.) To the persons by whom they may be made.
   (2.) To the modes in which they may be made.
   (3.) To their weight as against the person to prejudice whose case they are put in evidence.

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LAW OF EVIDENCE.

J. S. WINDER, ESQ.

Thursday, 18th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. What are the rules for determining the measure of damages in actions of tort?

   What questions would the jury be directed to take into consideration in assessing damages—

   α. In an action for injury done to the crops of plaintiff by defendant's cattle through negligence of defendant.

   β. In an action against a railway company for injuries caused to plaintiff's wife through negligence of the company.

   γ. In an action for loss of services of plaintiff's daughter by reason of her seduction by defendant?

2. For what objects can evidence of character be offered in civil and criminal proceedings? Illustrate your answer by examples.

   Prisoners respectively indicted for manslaughter, larceny, and perjury call witnesses to character. In strictness, what ought to be the form of the questions addressed to such witnesses?

3. *C*, a broker, makes an entry in his pocket book that on a given day he levied a distress on the premises of *B* and that he had been paid by *D* his employer for so doing.

   Can this entry be made evidence in any or all of the following cases?

   (1) In support of *D* in an action by executors of *C* against *D*;

   (2) In an action by *D* against *E*;

   (3) In an action by *F* against *G*;

   and if so, under what principles of the Law of Evidence? under what circumstances? and in proof of what facts?

4. Interest reipublicæ ut sit finis litium. What great rules of the Law of Evidence are based upon this maxim of public policy?

   Under what conditions is a plea of autrefois acquit a good defence on a criminal charge? Give examples illustrative of your answer.

5. State summarily what proof of the authenticity of the various classes of private writings most commonly offered in evidence is required before they can be admitted.

   How is their admissibility or validity affected by alterations which appear or are alleged to have been made in them?

6. Describe accurately the conditions under which on the trial of a prisoner acts done by him before and statements made by him after the commission of the crime may be proved in evidence against him.

LAW OF INDIA.

H. S. MAINE, ESQ.

Tuesday, 16th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

HINDU LAW.

1. What rule prevails, in the greatest part of the provinces to which you are proceeding, as to the power of a father to make during his life an unequal distribution of personally-acquired landed property and of ancestral moveable property?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

2. Is the devolution after her death of a woman's property affected in any case,—and, if so, in what case,—by the circumstance of its having originally devolved on her before her marriage?
3. What are the classes of persons, not necessarily connected by blood or marriage with the deceased, who occasionally inherit from him under Hindu law, and in what order do they inherit?
4. Under what circumstances can a husband use the separate and peculiar property of his wife without her consent?
5. What, independently of express evidence, are the presumptive proofs received in India for the purpose of determining whether a family is united or separate in regard to acquisitions and property?
6. In order that an adoption may be valid what conditions must be satisfied (1) by the child adopted; (2) by the adoptive father; (3) by a widow adopting to her husband?
7. What do you consider to be the limits of a son's liability under Hindu law to discharge his father's debts? To what extent can this liability be discharged by the guardians of a minor?

MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

1. What are the rules of distribution followed in the cases where the technical numerical expressions for the sets of heirs are "equal," "composite," and "prime"?
2. What are the rules of Mohammedan law as to the partition of an estate which has descended by an inheritance on several persons?
3. State briefly the conditions which must be satisfied in order that a gift *inter vivos* may be effectual.
4. Under what circumstances does Mohammedan law allow the child of a female slave to succeed to the father's property?
5. What differences are there between Hindu and Mohammedan law on the subject of slavery?
6. Under Mohammedan law what are the relative rights of the Pawnor and Pawnee created by the contract of Pledge?
7. To what extent is the right of a husband to divorce a wife controlled or limited under Mohammedan law?

LAW OF INDIA.

H. S. MAINE, ESQ.

Wednesday, 17th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

LETTERS PATENT OF HIGH COURTS.

1. State any particulars in which the letters patent of the High Courts repeal or modify provisions of the Codes of Civil or Criminal Procedure.
2. What are the history and character of the branch of their jurisdiction under which the High Courts try European British subjects for offences committed in the interior of India?
3. What authority in India has power to amend the letters patent?

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

1. In what degree of consanguinity does the grandson of a cousin-german stand to the person whose relatives have to be reckoned? Give a table showing the intermediate degrees.
2. Is all or any part of a will void or valid under the following circumstances,—and for what reason?

   (*a.*) *A*, in order to obtain a legacy from *B*, flatters him, and produces a capricious partiality to *A*. *B*, in consequence of the flattery, leaves a legacy to *A*.

   (*b.*) *A* makes a will in prison where he is lawfully confined.

   (*c.*) *A* falsely and knowingly represents to *B* that *B*'s child has been guilty of an undutiful act, and thereby induces *B* to make a will in *A*'s favour.
3. What are the rules governing the execution of Privileged Wills?
4. Under what circumstances may an erroneous description by the testator of part of the thing bequeathed be rejected in interpreting the will?
5. What is the effect of a bequest to a man's (*a*) nearest relations (*b*) family (*c*) next of kin (*d*) legal representatives (*e*) executors?
6. What are the governing rules where the will purports to make two bequests to the same person?
7. What is the effect of a testamentary direction to accumulate the income of immoveable property for a year from the testator's death?
8. What is the effect of the bequest in the following cases—

   (*a.*) to *A*, and in case of his death to *B*; *A* survives the testator;

   (*b.*) to *A* for life, and after his death to *B*, and in case of *B*'s death without children to *C*;

   (*c.*) to *A*, when and if he attains the age of 18, and, in case of his death, to *B*; *A* attains the age of 18?
9. What is the character of each of the following bequests—

   (*a.*) my lease of my indigo factory in Nuddea;

   (*b.*) such of my horses as *B* may select;

   (*c.*) two thousand rupees, to be paid in cash;

   (*d.*) 80 chests of the indigo which shall be made at my factory in Rampore?
10. What legal effects follow in various cases from changes undergone by a thing specifically bequeathed between the date of the will and the testator's death?
11. Under what circumstances may letters of administration be granted to the attorney of a living person?

LAW OF INDIA.

H. S. MAINE, ESQ.

Thursday, 18th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. Under what circumstances is accident or misfortune a good defence to a charge of crime?
2. What, under the Penal Code, are the requisites of valid consent?

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

3. Under what circumstances, and to what extent, is the concealment of a design to commit an offence punishable?
4. Define an Unlawful Assembly and the offence of Rioting.
5. Decribe the offence which a public servant may commit by taking a gratification, and explain in what sense the Code directs the following expressions to be understood: "expecting to be a public servant," "gratification," "legal remuneration," "motive or reward for doing."
6. Give the distinction between Hurt and Grievous Hurt.
7. What is "criminal breach of trust"? What are the aggravated forms of the offence, and what additional punishment do they entail?
8. State the excepted cases described by the Penal Code in which Culpable Homicide is not murder, and give the exceptions from these exceptions.
9. What are the cases in which purchasing or bidding for property may become punishable under the Penal Code?
10. What rules are provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure with reference to the jurisdiction to try offences committed during the transit of person or property through several districts?
11. What prosecutions require any, and what, sanction before they are commenced?
12. Under what circumstances can a police officer direct or conduct the search of a house?
13. What is the procedure to be followed when a person believed to be able to give material evidence in a criminal case absconds?
14. In what way may a magistrate deal with a criminal charge made before him which he holds to be frivolous?

LAW OF INDIA.

H. S. MAINE, ESQ.

Friday, 19th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

CODES OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. What are the rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the mode in which the evidence taken before a Magistrate is to be reduced to writing?
2. Under what circumstances may recognizance or security be required from a person not charged with any specific offence?
3. How does the Court of Session deal with a person who has become a lunatic between the dates of his alleged offence and of his trial?
4. What are the powers of the Sudder Court as a Court of Reference and Revision?
5. What course should be followed by a Subordinate Magistrate who is of opinion that his powers will not enable him to allot adequate punishment to a person charged before him with an offence?
6. What are the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure with reference to exemption from personal attendance in Court?
7. In what cases may security for costs be required?
8. What are the modes of serving a summons in a civil case other than personal service on the defendant?
9. What are the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the examination of witnesses at the Hearing?

10. What course is followed in a civil case when documents produced are insufficiently stamped?
11. When a decree is executed, what course does a Civil Court take when the defendant obstructs, or persistently obstructs, the execution?
12. What are the various courses which an Appellate Court may take when a Regular Appeal has been preferred to it from a Court of First Instance?
13. What are the cases in which an application for the execution of a decree is not complied with by the court at once and as of course?
14. On what conditions, and under what procedure, is a civil litigant allowed to appeal in formâ pauperis?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

C. ERSKINE, ESQ.

Saturday, 27th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What do you regard as the principal epochs, religious, literary, and social, in Indian history, before the time of Bhoja Raja?
2. What considerable advances were made by the Mussulmans towards permanent settlements, in the several provinces of India, under any of the dynasties that preceded the accession of Akber?
3. Describe the state of the several provinces of India at the time of the death of Aurangzib.
4. Describe the state of the several provinces of India at the time of the final retirement of Warren Hastings.
5. Describe the progress of British settlements, and the extension of British territory in India until the close of the eighteenth century?
6. What do you know of Hasan Ganga, Rana Sanga, Malik Amber, Mir Jumla, Balaji Wishwanath, Chanda Saheb, Hafiz Rehmat, and Alya Bace?
7. Draw a map showing the British settlements and possessions in India at the time of the final retirement of Lord Clive, indicating any additions made before the retirement of the Marquis Wellesley.
8. What do you know of the Terai, the Sunderbunds, and the Runn of Cutch?
9. What do you know of the extent, at different times, and of the history and physical characteristics, of the province of Orissa?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

C. ERSKINE, ESQ.

Saturday, 27th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Give an account of the Government of the Marquis Wellesley after the date of the taking of Seringapatam.
2. Describe the characters and the careers of Jeswunt Rao Holkar and of Ameer Khan.
3. Describe, in some detail, the state of the several provinces of India at the time of the retirement of the Marquis of Hastings.

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4. Sketch the career of Sir David Ochterlony.
5. Describe, as fully as you can, the main provisions of the Indian Charter Act of 1833.
6. Describe briefly the personal characters and the principal public measures of each of the permanent Governors General of India, from Lord Minto to Lord Auckland.
7. What do you know about Jeipore, Alliwal, Leetabuldee, Cuttack, Gohud, Kirkee?
8. Draw a map of the Nizam's Dominions and of the Central Provinces, showing the principal rivers and cities, and any places of historic interest.
9. If you pass in a straight line from Calcutta to Lahore, over what provinces and rivers, and near what cities and places of interest would you pass?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, ESQ.

Monday, 22nd May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State the theory of *agricultural* rent.
2. How are pasture rents, shooting rents, and the ground rents of dwellings determined, respectively?
3. In America wages are much higher than in England, yet the general rate of profits is higher also, according to Mr. Mill. How do you reconcile the two facts?
4. In what respects do protective duties on the importation of corn violate A. Smith's canons of taxation?
5. If the supply of all articles of consumption were suddenly diminished one-half, how would their relative values be affected, and why?
6. When it is said that the value of certain commodities depends on supply and demand, what is meant by demand?
7. State the principal provisions of the Bank Act of 1844.
8. Explain the following passage from Mr. Mill's chapter on the competition of different countries in the same market:—"It is no "sufficient ground of apprehension to the English producers, to "find that some other country can sell cloth in foreign markets "cheaper than they can themselves afford to do in the existing "state of prices in England."
9. What general rule respecting the gains in different occupations is applied to determine the incidence of taxation on those engaged in them? Give examples.
10. What is meant, in Mr. Mill's fourth book, by "the stationary state"?
11. What are the advantages which a country derives from foreign trade?
12. Explain the following passage:—"A country which makes regular "payments to foreign countries, besides losing what it pays, loses "also something more."—Mill's Pol. Economy, Book iii. chap. 21.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY.

T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, ESQ.

Monday, 22nd May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Explain clearly the following passage:—"We may often, by trading "with foreigners, obtain their commodities at a smaller expense "of labour and capital than they cost to the foreigners themselves."
2. Does a country which exports *raw produce* only gain the same advantages from foreign trade as a country which exports only *manufactures*?
3. What is the fallacy of the argument that the East gains little by trade with the West, because the trade is chiefly in the hands of western merchants?
4. Complete the following passage, and explain it:—
"The values at which a country exchanges its produce with "foreign countries depend on two things. . . . . But these "two are reducible to one."—Mill's Pol. Economy, book iii. chap. 18.
5. Explain the following:—"The countries which obtain their own "productions at least cost, also get their imports at least cost."
6. The Government is sometimes charged with fixing the Mint Price of gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. How is the Mint Price really fixed? How would a great rise in the value of silver relatively to gold tend to affect it? Would an equal rise in the value of both gold and silver affect it?
7. How did the late duty of a shilling a quarter on foreign corn violate A. Smith's canons of taxation?
8. When is a tax on carriages and horses a direct, and when an indirect tax?
9. All indirect taxation necessarily violates A. Smith's fourth canon.
10. What is meant by *the rate of exchange* between two countries? How do you explain the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between Calcutta and London?
11. "A government which borrows does actually take the amount within "the year, and that too by a tax exclusively on the labouring "classes." Explain this, adding any qualification you think proper.
12. State concisely the grounds and limits of the principle of non-interference.

FINAL EXAMINATION CANDIDATES OF 1869.

HINDI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Wednesday, 31st May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

a. In what respect is the adjective बढ़कर anomalous in origin?

b. Of what constructions is सा susceptible?

c. What is the difference between चल जाना and चला जाना?

d. State the idiomatic uses of पड़ना.

e. Exemplify the employment of the adverbs ऐसा and जैसा.

f. How was करके developed into a postposition?

g. Explain the affixes पूर्वक, रहित, समान, and हीन.

h. Specify some of the peculiarities, as to grammar and vocabulary, of the Hindî of Benares and of that of Agra.

II.

For retranslation into Hindî:

a. Whenever warm air which contains as much vapour as it can hold is cooled, the vapour becomes visible all at once. It collects then, just as water collects on a cold glass brought suddenly into a warm room. Clouds and mist are formed, in this way, out of water collected, by cold, from warm clear air. As soon as moist warm air drifts against cold hills, or along the surface of cold plains, mist appears in it; or, when cold winds blow into warm still regions of the atmosphere, clouds are formed in them. Mist and clouds are simply vapour in the act of changing into visible water.

b. The Hindus have an ancient literature, which they cherish with affectionate pride; and thus to cherish one's own literature is well. Europeans bestow on their own literature the praise that the intellectual wealth of mankind is thereby daily augmented; and if Europeans, on this account, regard their literature with affectionate pride, they, too, do well. But if the European, not apprehending the terminology of the Hindu, does not fully perceive that the Hindu is propounding some unquestionable truth, but condemns him as an assertor of error, he unwittingly commits injustice; and, in return, the Hindu is liable to commit the same injustice. The likelihood of such mutual misapprehension is undesirable; and, hence, some means should be pointed out for precluding it.

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HINDÎ.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Thursday, 1st June 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

For translation into English:

a. इतनी बात के सुनते ही सब कौरव महाकोप कर अपने अपने अस्त्र शस्त्र ले यों कह चढ़ दौड़े कि देखें वह कैसा बली है जो हमारे आगे से कन्या ले निकल जायगा। औ बीच बाट के साम्ब को जा घेरा। आगे दोनों ओर से शस्त्र चलने लगे। निदान कितनी एक बेर के लड़ने में जब साम्ब का सारथी मारा गया औ वह नीचे उतरा तब ये उसे घेर पकड़कर बांध लाए। सभा के बीचों बीच खड़ा कर इन्हों ने उस से पूछा कि अब तेरा पराक्रम कहां गया। यह बात सुन वह लजाय रहा। इस में नारद जी ने आय राजा दुर्योधन समेत सब कौरवों से कहा कि यह साम्ब नाम श्रीकृष्णचंद का पुत्र है। तुम इसे कुछ मत कहो। जो होना था सो हुआ। अभी इस के समाचार पाय दल साज आवेंगे स्रीकृष्ण औ बलराम। जो कुछ कहना सुनना हो सो उन से कह सुन लीजो। लड़के से बात कहनी तुम्हें किसी भांति उचित नहीं। इस ने लड़कबुद्धि की तो की। महाराज इतना वचन कह नारद जी वहां से बिदा हो चले चले द्वारकापुरी को गए औ उग्रसेन राजा की सभा में जा खड़े रहे।

b. कौवे ने कहा हे मित्र मन्थर विशेष करके इस का सत्कार करो क्योंकि यह पुण्यात्माओं में अगुआ है करुणा का रत्नाकर। हिरण्यक नाम मूसों का राजा है। इस के गुणों की स्तुति द्वितीय भी सहस्र जिह्वाओं से शेष नाग कभी करने को समर्थ न होंगे। यह कहकर चित्रग्रीव के उपाख्यान का वर्णन किया। मन्थर ने आदरपूर्वक हिरण्यक का भंगाल करके कहा

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यहां निर्जन वन में अपने रहने का कारण कहना तुम को उचित है। हिरण्यक ने कहा कहता हूं। सुनो। चम्पका नाम नगरी में संन्यासियों की बस्ती है। उस में चूडाकर्ण नाम एक संन्यासी रहता था। और वह भोजन से बची भीख समेत भिक्षापात्र को खूंटी पर रखकर सोता था। और मैं उछल उछलकर उस अन्न को प्रतिदिन खाता था। इस के अनन्तर उस का प्रिय मित्र वीणाकर्ण नाम संन्यासी वहां आया। चूडाकर्ण उस के संग नाना प्रकार की कथा के प्रसङ्ग में प्रवृत्त भी था पर मेरे डराने के लिये पुराने बांस के टुकड़े से भूमि को पीटता था। वीणाकर्ण ने पूछा क्यों हमारी कथा से विरक्त होकर और बात में आप लगे।

c. इस लिये निश्चय करके ठहराया चाहिये कि यूरोपीय और भारतवर्षीय मतवादियों की एकता कहां तक है। और इस प्रसङ्ग में यह विचार आन पड़ा कि हम किस दर्शन को चुन लें कि जिस में हिन्दुओं का संपूर्ण सिद्धान्त सम्यक प्रकार से दर्शित हो। यह तो थोड़े ही विचार से ठहरा कि पहिले न्यायशास्त्र को चुन लें क्योंकि इस शास्त्र में और शास्त्रों के सब विषयों का कुछ कुछ सूचन है और इस से अधिक और भी अनेक विषयों का विचार है जो कि अन्य शास्त्रों में अविचारित हैं। यद्यपि न्याय से अतिरिक्त और भी शास्त्र भारतवर्ष में प्रचलित हैं तथापि केवल न्यायशास्त्र के साथ यूरोपीयों की संमति की अवधि ठहरानी बजत है। क्योंकि जो विद्यार्थी जानता है कि न्यायशास्त्र का संबन्ध वेदान्त अथवा साङ्ख्य से क्या है और वेदान्त और साङ्ख्य को समझता है कि न्याय से समता की योग्यता रखते हैं यदि वही कोई न्यायशास्त्र और यूरोपीय शास्त्र का संबन्ध जान ले तो चाहिये कि वह यह भी जान लेगा कि यूरोपीय दर्शन का संबन्ध वेदान्त और साङ्ख्य से क्या है जैसा कि जो पुरुष काशी गया और प्रयाग इन तीन स्थलों की सापेक्ष दिशा जानता है वह यदि काशी से किसी चतुर्थ नगर को सापेक्ष दिशा जाने तो चाहिये कि उस चतुर्थ नगर से भी प्रयाग और गया की सापेक्ष दिशा ठहरा सकेगा।

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

HINDI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Thursday, 1st June 1871. 3 A.M. to 6 P.M.

For translation into English:

a. हे अर्जुन भोजन करने के समय अन्नदेवता मुख में पधारे है। इस लिये मौन धरके भोजन करना उचित है। क्योंकि बोलने बतलाने में मिथ्या वचन मुख से निकसे तो अन्नदेव के शाप से इसी जन्म में बिपत के बन्धन में बंधे। इस हेतु से मनुष्य को अवश्य है कि एकचित्त हो स्वच्छता से चौरस बैठके दायें बायें न देखे और अन्नदेव की बड़ाई मन में करता भया भोजन करे। तो ऐसे सुकर्म से सदा सुखी रहे। यह सुनके अर्जुन नें प्रश्न किया कि हे जगदीश जगद्गुरू भोजन करते कुछ कहना किसी से अवश्य हो तो कैसे करना चाहिये। श्रीकृष्ण जी ने आज्ञा की कि कुटुम्बी को बोलना अवश्य हो तो मन में अन्नदेव से प्रार्थना करके सच्चिदानन्द भगवान का नाम ले वा पांच ग्रास लेके और आचमन करके बोले। परंतु किसी की बुराई न करे और खोटा वचन न बोले।

b. अब आप बहुत सावधानता से वसिष्ठस्मृति के पञ्चम अध्याय का वर्णन सुनिये। वसिष्ठ जी ने कहा कि मैं अब स्त्रियों के सनातन धर्म को कहता हूं। उन का मुख्य धर्म शील है। और पति के पीछे भोजन और शयन और निद्रा को करें और उस से पहिले उठें। और सब कालों में धर्म कर्मों को करती रहें। और सदा मुक्ति का मार्ग जो शास्त्र है उस का विचार करती रहें। और कठोर नहीं बोलें। और सदैव शास्त्रादिविद्याओं का विशेष करके चिन्तन करती रहें। और जो स्त्री धनों से और प्राणों से और शरीर के व्यवहारों से पति को ठगती है वह करोर युग तक नरक की अग्नि में जलती है। और सुशीलादि-गुणवती स्त्री को जो त्याग करता है वह पुरुष भी सात जन्म स्त्री के पाता है और वह उन में विधवा होती है।

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c. महाभारत के सुनने से यह निश्चय हो जाता है कि जूआ कलह और छल का घर है। इस लोक और परलोक में उपकार-करनेवाले कामों को महाभारत में लिखी हुई रीतियों से करने पर उन कामों का पूरा फल होता है। इस कारण बुद्धिमान लोग प्रातकाल ही में महाभारत को सुनते हैं जिस में दिन भर उसी रीति से काम करते जांय। रामायण सुनने से स्पष्ट उदाहरण मिलता है कि स्त्री के वश होने से अत्यन्त दुख होता है और परस्त्री पर दृष्टि देने से पुत्र कलत्र जड़ मूल के साथ पुरुष का नाश हो जाता है। इस हेतु मध्याह्न में अच्छे लोग रामायण को सुनते हैं। प्राय रात्रि में लोग इन्द्रियों के वश हो जाते हैं। और इन्द्रियों का यह स्वभाव है कि मन को अपने अपने विषयों में लगाकर जीव को विषयों में लगा देती हैं। इसी हेतु से इन्द्रियों को आत्मापहारी भी कहते हैं। और जो लोग रात को भागवत सुनते हैं वे कृष्ण के चरित्र को स्मरण करके इन्द्रियों के वश नहीं होते।

II.

For translation into Hindi:

A young man of sharp and active intellect, who has had no other than a popular training, has little to show for it, besides a litter of ideas heaped up in his mind any how. He can utter a number of truths, or sophisms, as the case may be; and one is as good to him as another. He is up in a number of doctrines and a number of facts; but they are all loose and straggling; for he has no principles set up in his mind, round which to aggregate and locate them. He can say a word or two on half a dozen sciences, but not a dozen words on any one. He says one thing now, and another thing presently; and, when he attempts to write down distinctly what he holds upon a point in dispute, or what he understands by its terms, he breaks down, and is surprised at his failure.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

HINDUSTANI.

MAJOR ST. GEORGE.

Thursday, 25th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Parse the following sentences, quoting the rules of grammar specially applicable to each:

a. جو مر جائے تو سنسار کے دُکھ سے چھوٹے *

b. وہ دیکھتے هي بھچک سي رہ گئي *

c. جو وہ ملي تو هماري جان رهي نہين تو گئي

d. نوکر چاکر جو اُسکے ٹوڑے اُسکو اُسکے پاس سے پکڑ لیگئے *

e. مُجھے جو کمبختي لگي دروازہ بند نکیا *

f. دیکھا تو اُسکے چہرے کا رنگ کالے توے کا سا هو رها هي اور سر کے بال اور هاتھ کے ناخن بڑہکر بن مانُس کي صورت بن رها هي *

g. چلتے چلتے وهان جا پہُنچے اور قیدخانے مین جاکر هرایک نے قیدیونکو پانچ پانچ طمانچے مارکر سب کو رهاي دي *

h. اي صاحبزادي اپني خیر کچھ تُکڑا پارچہ دلا *

II.

For retranslation into Urdû:

In short, when on the lion's approaching that place the young ones began to weep, the lynx asked, "Why are they making a noise?" "They are "hungry," replied the female. "Indeed!" said the lynx, "it was only "yesterday that I brought them such a quantity of lion's flesh; does no "portion whatever of it remain?" "I have put away what remains," replied the female, "but they want fresh meat."

We should also look to God for the cure of the sick (for perfect cure is obtainable only through his goodness and bounty), and not turn from the true healer and have to recourse to physicians.

My brother causes me anxiety; his evil intentions are written in his face, and I am sure that he has resolved to compass my death.

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HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

MAJOR ST. GEORGE.

Thursday, 25th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:

اِتني مين صُبح هوگئي تب اُسي تالاب کي کناري پر مُتفکّر هوکر جا کهڑي هوئي کہ ايک گيدڑ مُنہہ مين ايک هڈّي لئي هُوئي اُس تالاب پر آيا * کناري پر ايک مچهلي جو ديکهي تو هڈّي مُنہہ سي پهينک دي اَور اُس پر دَوڑا * مچهلي اُسي ديکهہ کر پاني مين ڈُوب گئي — تب وُہ شغال پهر اُسي هڈّي کي لينے کو آيا — تو اُس کو بهي نہ پايا — کيونکہ اُسي کُتّا لي گيا تها * اِس ماجري کو ديکهہ کر وُہ عورت نہايت هنسي اَورکهني لگي کہ کيا خُوب ! مثل مشهور هَي جو آدهي کو چهوڑکر ساري کو جائي — تو نہ پهر ساري مِلي نہ آدهي پائي * يہہ سُنکر اُس گيدڑني پُوچها بِيبِي ! تُو کَون هَي جو اِس وقت اِس جنگل مين اکيلي اِس تالاب پر کهڑي هَي ? اُس نے اپنا سب احوال اُس شغال سي کها — اُس کو اِس کي حال پر رحم آيا — کهني لگا کہ بِيبِي کُچهہ انديشہ مت کر — صلاح يہہ هَي کہ اب تُو يہان سي دِيوانون کي طرح هنستي اَور روتي اپني گهر چلي جا — جو تُجهي اِس احوال سي ديکهيگا رحم کريگا اَور کُچهہ نہ کهيگا *

اِس نِعمت مين سب برابر هَين — ايک کو دُوسري پر کُچهہ فَوقيّت نہين * هاتهي کو جب کہ ڈيل ڈَول بڑا ديا اور قُوّت زِيادہ بخشي دو دانت بهي لبني بنائي کہ جِنکي سبب درِندون کي شر سي محفُوظ رهتا اور سُونڈ سي فائدہ اُٹهاتا هَي * پشي کو اگر جِسم چهوٹا ديا تو اُسکي بدلي دو بازُو نہايت لطِيف و سُبُک عطا کِيے جِنکي باعِث اُڑکر دُشمنون سي بچ رهتا هي * اِس نِعمت مين کہ جِسکي سبب منفعت اُٹهاوين اور شر سي محفُوظ رهين چهوٹي بڑي سب برابر هَين *

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مُجھ پر یہہ قیْد و زندان اِسقدر دُشوار نہیں ھي جِسقدر یہہ درد کہ تُجھ سے جُدا ھوْکر زیست کیجئے اوْر فِراق کي جان‌کندني میْں رھیئے * کلیلہ نے کہا ـ اي دمنہ ! جب کام یہاں تلک پہُنچا ـ توْ اگر تُجھے سخت و سُست کہوں ـ مُضایقہ نہیں * میْں پہلے ھِي یہہ احوال سمجھا تھا ـ اوْر نصیحت کیا کرتا تھا ـ لیْکِن تو مُلتفِت نہوْتا تھا ـ اوْر اپني دانِش پر اِعتِماد رکھتا ـ آخِر وھي ھوا جوْ میْں کہتا تھا *

پر جانیئو کہ جِسکا دِل نورِ عقل سے روْشن ھوا اوْر زیْورِ دانِش سے آراستہ ـ وہ بُردباري چھوڑْ غُصّے کوْ اِختیار نہ کریْگا ـ اوْر جب تلک عفو مُمکِن ھوْ اِنتِقام نہ لیْگا ـ کیونکہ بُردباري و عفو میْں وہ لذّت ھي ـ کہ اِس طرح کے سیْکڑوں رنج کھیْنچئے ـ توْ بھي اِسکوْ نہیں پہُنچتا ھي *

Urdu Petitions, No. 53. The whole of p. 117.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

MAJOR ST. GEORGE.

Friday, 26th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English:

a. ایک جنگلي کوّا اچّھا سا ایک ٹکڑا پنیر کا اپنے مُنہہ میں لیئے ٹہنے پر جا بیٹھا * وھیں ایک لومڑي آکر من میں سوچنے لگي ـ یہہ تر و تازہ نوالا کیونکر میرے ھاتھ آوے ـ پس کہنے لگي ـ کہ اي لاڑلے پیارے ! آج سویرے تمھارے سُندر روپ اور چٹکیلي پر میري آنکھوں میں کُھب گئے ھیں ـ مگر جو تم دل دیکے ذرا ایک گِیت بھي مہرباني سے سُناتے ـ میں خوب جانتي ھوں ـ کہ تمھاري شیریں آواز (جو سچ مُچ نغمۂ پردازي ھي) تمھارے ھاوبھاو

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کے برابر ہوگي - وهين وہ کوّا اسکي تعريف سے پهولا - اور اپني خوش آوازي کے ڈهب دکهانے کے ليئے مُنہہ اپنا کهولا - کهولتے هي پنير کا ٹکڑا تلے گِرا - لومڑي نے تُرت اُٹها هلاس کر يہہ بات کهتي هوئي اپني راہ لي - کہ چاپلوسي جہان بيٹهے وهان بُدهہ جاتي رهے ۞

6. دو يار آپسمين مِلکر کِسي خطرناک جنگل کي راہ سے چلے - اور باهم يہہ عہد و پيمان کيا - کہ جو کوئي هم پر آ پڑے - تو ايک کي مدد دوسرا کرے - يے دونون کچهہ دور نہ بڑهے تهے - کہ کيا ديکهتے هين - کہ ايک ريچهہ غصّہ سے پهولا هوا اُنکي طرف اتاهي - جب بهاگنے کي فرصت نہ پائي - تو اُن مين سے ايک (جو چالاک تها) درخت پر چڑهہ گيا - اور دوسرے نے کهين سُنا تها - کہ يہہ جانور موئے کو نهين مارتا هي - اِس آسرے پر اپنے تئين پٹ زمين مين ڈال ديا - خرس وهين آ پهنچا - اور اُسے ايک دم سونکهہ کر چهوڑ گيا - جب نظرون سے غايب هوا - تب بهادر مرد نے پيڑ پر سے کها - کيون يار! ريچهہ کيا کہہ گيا - معلوم هوا - کہ تيرے کان مين کچهہ پهُس پهسا کر گيا - جواب ديا - کہ هان - مُجهے ايک اچهي نصيحت کر گيا هي - کہ چنڈال اپنے دوست کو بُرے وقت چهوڑ جاوے - تو اُسکے ساتهہ هرگز رفاقت نکرے ۞

For translation into Urdû:

I dissipated the greatest part of my paternal inheritance in youthful debaucheries; but seeing my folly I at length became convinced that riches applied to such purposes as I had employed them in were of little avail, and I reflected moreover that time properly employed was of more value than gold; nothing being more deplorable than an old age of poverty. I remembered the words of the wise Solomon, often repeated to me by my father, "that it is better to be in the grave than to be poor." Feeling the truth of all these reflections I resolved to collect what remained of my estate, and dispose of it by public sale. I consulted those best able to give advice, and in short, determined to employ as profitably as possible the small sum I found remaining. No sooner was this resolution formed than I put it into execution. I repaired to Balsora, where I embarked with several merchants in a vessel equipped at our joint expense.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

BENGALI.

REV. DR. MULLENS.

Monday, 29th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Into what classes may Bengali adverbs be divided, and how are they formed? Give examples. How is emphasis secured?
2. Describe the structure and uses of the cases of nouns. When is the locative used as a nominative, and how do you explain the anomaly?
3. Specify the Bengali participles, their number, forms, and uses, with examples. What Sanskrit participles are in ordinary use?
4. Describe the principal distinctions in the use of the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenses, with examples.
5. Write in Bengali the days of the week and the first three months of the Bengali year.
6. Write in Bengali figures: 965, 1254, 786, 1389, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{16}$. Write at length the following numbers and values: *one half, one and a half, two and three-quarters; seventy-four, fifty-five, ninety-three, eighty-nine, twenty-five, fifty.*
7. Translate idiomatically the following sentences:
   a. I fancy he must have understood me.
   b. They spoke those words to the Queen intentionally.
   c. Two days ago the monkey seized the fruit, and grinning and leaping went off up the tree.
   d. Only the man who has never stolen anything is fit to sow the gold-seed.
8. Retranslate into Bengali the following passages:

a. On one side of the tank two washermen were disputing as they washed their clothes. One of the two was father-in-law, the other was his son-in-law. The father-in-law said, "Your father was held in esteem "for his wealth and name, his family and disposition; on this account "I gave you my daughter. But you have beaten your bride so cruelly "that she has run back to my house. For men to beat their wives is "against both law and custom."

Nabanári, p. 56.

b. On the morning of July 4th your petitioner went to the house of the defendants and insisted that they must do the work for which he had advanced eight rupees. But they attacked and beat your petitioner with a bamboo. Your petitioner therefore prays that the following witnesses may be summoned, and the defendants brought to justice.

Bengali Petitions, No. 8.

c. Some countries produce corn through being watered by the rise of rivers. In other countries there is nothing to depend upon but the fall of rain. The greatest part of India is watered by rain. But rain is subject neither to wealth or force, to fear or government orders.

Somprakásh, p. 659.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

BENGALI.

REV. DR. MULLENS.

Tuesday, 30th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

a. হটন পুস্তকবিক্রয়ের ব্যবসায় করিবার নিমিত্ত অত্যন্ত ইচ্ছুক হইলেন। নর্টিংহম নগরের সাত ক্রোশ দূরে, সৌথওএল নামে এক নগর আছে; তথায় তিনি পুস্তকের দোকান খুলিলেন। ইতিপূর্ব্বে, তিনি বই বাঁধা কর্ম্ম শিখিয়াছিলেন; সপ্তাহের মধ্যে কেবল শনিবার সৌথওএলে গিয়া, বই বিক্রয় করিয়া আসিতেন, আর কয়েক দিন বই বাঁধিতেন। তিনি শনিবার প্রত্যুষে গাত্রোত্থান করিতেন, পুস্তকের মোট মাথায় করিয়া, সৌথওএলে গিয়া, বেলা দশ ঘণ্টার সময় দোকান খুলিতেন, এবং সমস্ত দিন বিক্রয় করিয়া, রাত্রিতে নর্টিংহমে ফিরিয়া আসিতেন।

এই রূপে, হটন কিছু দিন অতি কষ্টে কাটাইলেন; পরে অনেকগুলি পুরাণ পুস্তক শস্তা পাইয়া, সমুদয় ক্রয় করিলেন এবং সৌথওএলের দোকান একবারে বন্ধ করিয়া, বরমিংহম নগরে আসিয়া, এক দোকান খুলিলেন। এই স্থানে কিছু দিন কর্ম্ম করিয়া, খরচ বাদে প্রায় দুইশত টাকা লাভ হইল। এই রূপে কিছু সংস্থান হওয়াতে, তিনি কর্ম্মের বাহুল্য করিলেন। ন্যায়পথে চলিয়া, ও অবিশ্রান্ত পরিশ্রম করিয়া, চারি পাঁচ বৎসরে তিনি বিলক্ষণ সঙ্গতিপন্ন হইয়া উঠিলেন এবং বিবাহ করিলেন।

Charitábali, pp. 63-65.

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b. দময়ন্তী বিপ্রপ্রমুখাৎ জনক জননীর সংবাদ প্রাপ্ত হইয়া আনন্দাশ্রুপরিপূরিত লোচনে তাঁহাকে পিতা মাতার কুশল বার্ত্তা জিজ্ঞাসা করিলেন। সুদেব তাঁহাদিগের কুশল সমাচার অবগত করাইয়া, তাঁহাদের ব্যাকুলতার বিস্তারিত বিবরণ কহিলেন। দময়ন্তী তৎ শ্রবণে রোদন করিতে লাগিলেন। সুবাহু নরপতি দময়ন্তীর প্রকৃত পরিচয় প্রাপ্তে, জানিতে পারিলেন তিনি তাঁহার মাতুলস্থপতি। ইহা জানিতে পারিয়া পরম পুলকিত হইলেন। দময়ন্তী এই পরিচয়ে মাতুলস্থপতিকে প্রণাম করিলেন। পরে এই সংবাদ রাজমহিষীর কর্ণগোচর হইলে তিনি দময়ন্তীকে ক্রোড়ে

স্থাপন করিয়া, এত দিবস অজ্ঞাত বাসে থাকা প্রযুক্ত বিবিধ রূপে আক্ষেপ করিলেন, এবং পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অধিকতর বাৎসল্য সহযোগে যত্ন করিতে লাগিলেন।

Nabanári, p. 144.

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c. অহল্যাবাই পুত্রের এতদ্রূপ কুরীতি দেখিয়া অহরহঃ রোদন করিতেন; কখন ২ এই বলিয়া বিলাপ করিতেন, এমন অসৎ পুত্রকে কেন গর্ব্ভে স্থান দিয়াছিলাম। ইহাতে কেহ কেহ অনুমান করেন, পুত্রের দুর্নীতি ও কাপুরুষত্ব দেখিয়া অহল্যাবাই তাঁহাকে ঔষধের দ্বারা ক্ষিপ্ত করিয়াছিলেন; কিন্তু এ অনুমান নিতান্ত অমূলক। তাঁহার বুদ্ধি চাঞ্চল্য হইবার প্রকৃত কারন এই, তিনি এক স্বর্ণকারকে কোন বিষয়ে অপরাধী অনুমান করিয়া ক্রোধবশতঃ সংহার করিয়াছিলেন। পরে অনুসন্ধানদ্বারা জানিয়াছিলেন সে স্বর্ণকার নিরপরাধী, তাহার কোন দোষ ছিল না; ইহাতে অন্তঃকরণে অত্যন্ত অনুতাপ জন্মিয়া, ঐ শোকে তাঁহার এমন বুদ্ধিভ্রংশ হইল যে অবশেষে তিনি উন্মাদাবস্থায় প্রাণ ত্যাগ করিলেন।

Nabanári, p. 265.

d. উড়িষ্যা ও তাহার রাজস্ব।

আমাদিগের রাজপুরুষেরা বিদেশীয়। বিদেশীয় বলিয়া তাঁহারা এদেশের অবস্থার বিশেষজ্ঞ হইতে পারেন না। কিন্তু তাঁহাদিগের মনে অভিমান আছে সমুদায় বুঝিতে পারেন। এই সর্ব্বজ্ঞতাভিমান নিবন্ধন এদেশীয়েরা আপনাদিগের অবস্থা বৃত্তান্ত তাঁহাদিগের গোচর করিলেও তাঁহারা তাহাতে প্রত্যয় করেন না। এই কারণে সময়ে সময়ে বহুল অনর্থ উৎপন্ন হয়। এই কারণেই দুর্ভিক্ষ এত অনিষ্ট সাধনে সমর্থ হইল। অনাবৃষ্টি ঈশ্বরায়ত্ত যথার্থ, কিন্তু রাজপুরুষেরা যদি এদেশীয়দিগের বাক্যে বিশ্বাস করিয়া পূর্ব্বে প্রতিবিধানে উদ্যত হইতেন, এত লোকের মৃত্যু ও এত অর্থের অপব্যয় হইত না। রাজপুরুষদিগের অবিশেষজ্ঞতা নিবন্ধন যে কত অনর্থ হয়, নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়টী তাহা প্রতিপন্ন করিয়া দিবে।

Somaprakásh, p. 661.

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e. [Bengali Petitions, p. 26, from the beginning of the complaint to the end.]

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

BENGALI.

REV. DR. MULLENS.

Tuesday, 30th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

a. Bengali Petitions, No. 24, pp. 83, 84.

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b. শস্ত্র বিদ্যাহইতে শাস্ত্র বিদ্যা স্বাভাবিক ক্ষুদ্রা, যে হেতুক শস্ত্রকরণক রাজ্য রক্ষিত হইলে শাস্ত্র চিন্তার প্রবৃত্তি হয়. যিনি সকল শাস্ত্র অভ্যাস করিয়া, তাহার যথার্থবেত্তা হন, তিনিই শাস্ত্রবিদ্যরূপে খ্যাত হন, এবং অস্ত্রব্যাপারে অতি নিপুণ হইতে পারেন. তাহার উদাহরণ এই. ধারা নামে এক রাজধানী ছিল, সেখানে বিবেকশর্ম্মা নামে এক ব্রাহ্মণ; ব্রাহ্মণের পুত্র নির্ব্বিবেক নামা বসতি করে. সে বেদাধ্যয়নে পরাঙ্মুখ হইয়া, এবং বিশিষ্টাচার হীন হইয়া, ব্যাধগণের সহিত মৃগয়াতে আসক্ত হইল. এক সময় সেই ব্রাহ্মণ মাতার অনুনয় বাক্যেতে মৃগয়ার নিমিত্তে বনে না গিয়া, গৃহে থাকিল; এবং সেই সময়ে এক দেবালয়ের গর্ত্ত মধ্যে শব্দ করিতেছে যে কপোত সকল তাহার দিগকে দেখিয়া, চিন্তা করিল, যে এই দেবমন্দিরের উপরে উঠিয়া, পারাবত সকল পাড়িয়া আনি. শাস্ত্রে লিখিত আছে যে কামুক লোক স্ত্রী ব্যতিরেকে আর কোন বস্তুতেই সুখী হয় না; এবং পিশুন লোক খলতা ব্যতিরেকে সুখী হইতে পারে না; হিংস্রলোক হিংসা না করিয়া, স্বচ্ছন্দ থাকিতে পারে না.

Forbes's Reader, p. 66.

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c. সেই সময়ে নাগপুরের রাজার সহিত বিবাদ উপস্থিত হওয়াতে, লার্ড ওয়েলেস্‌লি বাহাদুর অবিলম্বে উড়িষ্যায় সৈন্যপ্রেরণ করিলেন। মহারাষ্ট্রীয়েরা যুদ্ধে ভঙ্গ হওয়াতে, ১৮০৩ খৃঃ অব্দে, সেপ্‌টেম্বরের অষ্টাদশ দিবসে, ইঙ্গরেজদিগের সেনা জগন্নাথের মন্দির অধিকার করিল। তদবধি সমুদয় উড়িষ্যাদেশ পুনরায় বাঙ্গালারাজ্যের অন্তর্ভূত হইল। ৪৮ বৎসর পূর্ব্বে, আলিবর্দ্দি খাঁ, আপন অধিকারের শেষ বৎসরে, মহারাষ্ট্রীয়দিগকে এই দেশ সমর্পণ করেন। ইঙ্গরেজেরা, পুরীর পুরোহিতদিগের প্রতি অত্যন্ত দয়া ও সমাদর প্রদর্শন করিলেন এবং পুরীসংক্রান্ত আয় ব্যয় প্রভৃতি তাবৎ ব্যাপারই পূর্ব্ববৎ তাঁহাদিগকে আপন বিবেচনানুসারে সমাধা করিতে কহিলেন। কিন্তু তিন বৎসর পরে ইঙ্গরেজেরা, করবৃদ্ধি করিবার অভিপ্রায়ে,

আপনারা মন্দিরের অধ্যক্ষতা গ্রহণ করিলেন এবং নিজের লোক দিয়া কর-সংগ্রহ করিতে আরম্ভ করিলেন। ঐ সংগৃহীত ধনের কিয়দংশমাত্র দেব-সেবায় নিয়োজিত হইত, অবশিষ্ট সমুদয় কোম্পানির ধনাগারে প্রবেশ করিত॥

Bángálár Itihás, p. 123.

II.

Translate into Bengali:

a. Once upon a time there were a Raja and a Ranee who had no children. Long had they wished and prayed that the gods would send them a son, but it was all in vain; their prayers were not granted. One day a number of fish were brought into the royal kitchen to be cooked for the Raja's dinner, and amongst them was one little fish that was not dead, but all the rest were dead. One of the palace maid-servants seeing this, took the little fish, and put him into a basin of water. Shortly after the Ranee saw him, and thinking him very pretty, kept him as a pet; and the people called him the Fish-prince.

Deccan Days, p. 215.

b. It was a short time previous to the invasion of Bengal by Akbar that the ancient city of Gour was depopulated and abandoned, after having existed more than twenty centuries. It was admirably situated on the confines of Bengal and Behar for the government of both these provinces; it had been the capital of a hundred kings, by whom it was successively adorned with the most superb edifices. It extended along the banks of the Ganges, and was defended from the encroachments of the river by a stone embankment, not less than fifteen miles in length. This magnificent city, the seat of wealth and luxury, was suddenly humbled to the dust by some pestilential disease, which has never been satisfactorily explained.

Marshman's India, I. 113.

MARATHI.

REV. A. H. FROST.

Monday, 29th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. How are Abstract Nouns formed and what is their Gender in the different forms?
2. How is the Nominative Plural formed in the Feminines of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th declensions?
3. Give instances of the formation of Adjectives from Marathi Nouns or Adverbs.
4. Write the cardinal numbers from 5 to 15 and from 25 to 35.
5. Give the various forms of the Past Tenses with instances of each and their meaning.
6. Distinguish between the Kurturee, Kurmanee, and Bhavee Pryogs, giving instances.

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7. Give the various Tenses of the different Moods in the First Person Singular only of the Negative form of होणें.

8. Write down the commonly used Irregular Verbs in the Present and Past.

9. State the laws to be observed regarding the agent of a Verb.

10. *Translate into Marathi* (*Modi*):

(*a.*) I have quite forgotten what you said yesterday.
(*b.*) I had never heard such a thing in my life, had I seen it myself then only should I have believed it.
(*c.*) He opened the book and looked at the sentence but could not make head or tail of its meaning.

Re-translate into Marathi (*Balbodh*):

I. A dog bit a man. An old man told him a remedy, viz.: take a piece of bread and apply it to the wound, then get a dog to lick it and so the poison will subside. The man was in the act of doing it when a sharp fellow passing that way asked him, "Holloa! what "are you doing?" then the wounded man gave him a brief outline. The sharper leaving him said, "Eh! in that case I do beg that you "do it secretly; for if the town dogs get to know it they wont leave "a man without a wound."

II. (*Balbodh.*) I fancy that Franklin's father was in a great measure the cause of his good qualities. The son seeing his father walk uprightly went in his steps. His father used continually to advise him to take great pains to acquire the art of writing edifying books.

III. (*Modi.*) He secretly cut down several of my trees. I was not in the village at the time, afterwards I returned and heard the account, but though I made a petition to the magistrate he rejected it without examining me. So be pleased to take my evidence and proofs and make investigation.

MARATHI.

REV. A. H. FROST.

Tuesday, 30th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

दुसऱ्याची थट्टा करून समाधान पावणें हें भल्यामनुष्याचें काम नव्हे; जो असें करितो त्याची मग दुसऱ्यानें उलटून थट्टा केली असतां त्यानें चिडूं नये. आपला खोटा रुपया आपणास कोणी परत केला असतां पदरीं घ्यावा, जसें कोल्ह्यानें केलें. तसें न करून दुसऱ्यानें आपली अमर्यादा केली ह्मणून आपण त्यास दोष देवितों, हें ठीक नव्हे. आपणास वाईट वाटलें, असेंच त्यास वाईट वाटलें असेल; असा आपण विचार करावा.

संग इतका पराकमी असतां तो पृथुराजाला भिऊन रानांत कां लपून राहिला होता, ह्याचे कारणाचा विचार केला असतां इतकें दिसतें कीं, त्याला आपले बापाची आणि भावाची भीड होती म्हणून तो त्यांवर उठला नाहीं. आणि दुसरें असें दिसतें कीं तो दीर्घ दृष्टि होता, तेव्हां हें राज्य आपणाला पुढें अनायासें मिळेल असें त्यास अगोदरच दिसत होतें; मग आपण उगीच श्रम कशासाठीं करावा, असें समजून तो उगीच होता. पण त्यावेळेस त्यानें बंड वगैरे कांहीं केलें नाहीं, हें मोठें शहाणपणच केलें. जर त्यावेळेस तो कांहीं गडबड करिता, तर त्याचे घराण्याचा आणि देशाचा नाशच झाला असता.

वर सांगितलेल्या वरिष्ठ कोर्टांतील न्यायाधीशांचा मान फारच मोठा असतो. लार्ड चान्सलर म्हणून जो चान्सरी कोर्टाचा मुख्य न्यायाधीश हा तर राणीचे घराण्यांतील पुरुष खेरीज करून सर्व गृहस्थ बडे लोकांचे वर आहे ह्या न्यायाधीशांची पदवी उगीच राणीच्या लोभानें किंवा प्रधानांच्या लोभानें मिळत नाहीं. ज्याची विद्या अधिक, ज्याची बुद्धि विशाळ, जो कायद्यांमध्यें फार वाकबगार, त्यालाच ही पदवी मिळते. पूर्वी राजाची मर्जी जोंपर्यंत न्यायाधीशावर असे तोंपर्यंत त्याची जागा कायम राही; राजाची गैरमर्जी झाली तर राजा त्यास बरतर्फ करी. परंतु आतां तशी गोष्ट नाहीं. जोंपर्यंत न्यायाधीशाची वर्तणूक चांगली आहे तोंपर्यंत त्याची जागा काढण्यास राजा देखील समर्थ नाहीं. सांप्रत कोणाच्या तोंडाकडे त्यास पहावयाला नको. निःपक्षपातानें न्याय करणें हें त्यास सहज आहे.

सत्य संकल्पाचा दाता भगवान ॥ सर्व करी पूर्ण मनोरथ ॥
येथें अलंकार शोभती सकळ ॥ भावबळें फळ इच्छेचें तें ॥
अंतरींचें बीज जाणे कळवळा ॥ व्यापक सकळा जगतांचा ॥
तुका म्हणे नाहीं चालत तांतडी ॥ प्राप्त काळ घडी आल्यावीण ॥

Vachan-mâla, from l. 13 of p. 66 to l. 6. of p. 67.

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MARATHI.

REV. A. H. FROST.

Tuesday, 30th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:

ते समयीं आशावान् बोलतो, धीर धरा, दादा, माझे पाय तळास पोहंचले, तो चांगला आहे, आतां चिंता नाहीं.

खिस्ती ह्मणतो अहः हः दादा, मला तर मृत्यूने वेष्टिलें. ज्या देशांत दूध आणि मधु वाहत आहेत तो देश आतां मी कोठून पाहणार? असें खिस्ती बोलत आहे तों त्यास घोर अंधकाराने व भयाने व्यापिलें; ते समयीं त्यास पुढें कांहीं दिसेना असें झालें. तशांत त्याचें मनहि भ्रमित झालें, तेणेंकरून वाटेंत येतांना जीं जीं सुखें प्राप्त झालीं होतीं त्यांचा त्यास विसर पडला आणि त्यांजविषयीं तो भलतेंच बोलूं लागला. तो जें जें बोलला त्याजवरून असें कळूं आलें कीं मी आतां या नदींत बुडून मरतों, माझा प्रवेश त्या दरवाज्यांत होत नाहीं, अशी त्याच्या अंतरीं भीति प्राप्त झाली. आणि यात्रेकरू झाल्याच्यापूर्वी व नंतर जीं जीं पातकें घडलीं त्यांजविषयीं त्याच्या मनांत दुःखकारक कल्पना आल्या आणि त्यांस भूतें दिसूं लागलीं, तेणेकरूनहि तो भयभीत झाला, त्यास अशी ही अवस्था प्राप्त झाली, हें त्याच्या शब्दांवरून तेथें उभे राहाणाऱ्यांस समजलें.

त समयीं त्या जलांत खिस्तीचें रक्षण करण्याविषयीं आशावानास फार श्रम पडले. खिस्ती गटकळ्या खाऊं लागला, तेव्हां त्याने तळीं जावें, व मृतप्राय होऊन वर्तें यावें, असें होऊं लागलें; तेव्हां आशावान् त्यास धीर देऊन बोलतो, दादा, मला दरवाजा दिसूं लागला. तेथें जे उभे आहेत तेहि मला दिसतात; ते आपल्यास सामोरे आले आहेत. त्याजवरून खिस्ती उत्तर देतो, ते माझी वाट पाहत नाहींत, तुमची वाट पाहत आहेत; कां तर मी तुला जाणूं लागलों तेव्हांपासून तूं आशावानच आहेस तो खिस्तीस बोलतो, तूंहि तसाच आहेस.

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ते समयीं त्यांस राजाचे करणे वाजविणारे सामोरे आले, ते श्वेत व तेजयुक्त वस्त्रें ल्याले होते; त्यानी आपले करणे वाजविले. त्यांच्या उच्च व गंभीर शब्दाने सर्व आकाशहि व्यापून गेलें. हे करणे वाजविणारे खिस्तीस व त्याच्या सोबत्यास पाहून बोलूं लागले, तुह्मी पृथ्वी सोडून या लोकीं आलां हें उत्तम झालें, यावें यावें, असा हर्ष करून करणांच्या शब्दींकरून गजर करूं लागले.

नंतर कोणी पुढें कोणी मागें कोणी उजव्या बाजूस कोणी डाव्या बाजूस असे ते त्या उभयतांच्या सभोवते चालले.

विद्युतजिव्हालांबवोनी ॥ दंद्रचापभुजउभारोनी ॥
मेघहनुवटीखालवोनी ॥ जांभईदेतसेअंतरिच ॥

Translate into Marathi:

Europeans in general eat too much and drink too much; they get sick and the climate is blamed. It is better to increase the number of meals and make each light; but many Europeans eat often and each meal is heavy. An excess of animal food is especially injurious. Pork is to be entirely avoided. The very sight will be an abomination to any one who knows how pigs feed in India. Prawns are indigestible. Tank fish are often bad.

Some experienced medical men recommend that only one kind of animal food should be used at a meal. Rice and curry, an excellent article of diet, should not be taken after a large quantity of animal food.

An intimate knowledge of the modes of thought and social habits of the Hindoos is necessary in order to enable any one fully to sympathise with their feelings, but after 200 years spent by the English among the people, the European unintentionally wounds their prejudices and fails to win their affections.

TAMIL.

E. W. BIRD, ESQ.

Tuesday, 23rd May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

1. State the general rules as to the mode of qualifying nouns in Tamil, giving examples of each.
2. Translate into Tamil the following:
   "My father's junior brother, my mother's elder sister, my father-in-law, and my son-in-law came to see me at your elder brother's house."

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3. Express, in idiomatic Tamil, the following, using for the measure of time the word நாழிகை.

i. Ten o'clock A.M.
ii. Twelve o'clock P.M.
iii. Three o'clock P.M.
iv. Seven o'clock A.M.

4. What do the Tamil grammarians mean by the பெயரெச்சம்? State how they divide this class of words into subdivisions, giving a few examples of each.

5. How may the interrogative particle ஓ be used so as to express, 1st, a question; and 2nd, a doubt, in the following:

i. "Is that a banian tree or a mango tree?"
ii. "I don't know which it is; a banian or mango tree."

6. Write down in Tamil, using figures and abbreviations where possible—

i. On the 10th day of the month of Másí in the year 1854.
ii. One-sixteenth of a rupee will buy $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a measure of paddy.
iii. $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$: in all $3\frac{5}{8}$.

7. Translate the following in as many ways as you can:

i. Why do this?
ii. As long as I live.
iii. Neither this nor that is true.
iv. As I was going.

8. Explain and translate the following, pointing out the double meaning:

Question.—வண்டில் ஓடு வதேன்?
மச்சான் உற்வாடுவதேன்?
Answer.—அக்காசூக் கொண்டு.

What is the force of கொண்டு in the last line?

9. Translate the following:

i. Kings and fire and a snake are alike.
ii. He commanded to give a vessel of water to each one.
iii. She who does not walk is a mad woman.
iv. I must not go; I cannot go; I ought not to go; I won't go.
v. I came before she did it.
vi. I believe that God is, and that He created me.

II.

Re-translate into Tamil:

Two swans named Vikadam and Sankadam were once upon a time living in friendship with a tortoise called Kambukirívan, at a certain tank. The swans at that time consulted together about the absence of rain, and the certainty that the water in the tank would dry up. They therefore said to each other, "We must leave this tank and go to "another, and it is proper that we tell our friend about this." Accordingly, when they told the tortoise about the matter, he replied to them, "You two will easily fly away by means of your wings; but I, how "shall I get to another place?" To this the swans replied, "If you "will only believe us, and be very resolute, we two will carry you away "with us; but as we go along, you can only go with us if you refrain "from speaking altogether."

The police officer who took down that deed of consent, for some reason or other, wrote to the Hoozoor an unjust report stating that the defendant, who really is a woman entitled only to maintenance, ought to get one-third of the aforesaid land. He also put her in possession of one-third of the aforesaid ten vailies of land, described below, under pretence that an order had come to that effect. The first plaintiff gave a deposition in the Hoozoor complaining of this injustice after referring to the deed of consent and the said agreement; but the authorities are not coming to a just decision on the subject, nor are they rightly inquiring into the affair.

III

TAMIL.

E. W. BIRD, ESQ.

Wednesday, 24th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:

காட்டில் இருக்கிற மயிலானதுதன்னுடைய அழகுள்ளகலாபத்தை விரித்து ஆட அதைக்கண்டு அங்கிருந்தவான் கோழியானது தானும் அம்மயிலாக நினைத்துத்தன்னுடைய அழகில்லாத சிறகை வரித்து ஆடியது போலமே இலக்கண இலக்கியங்களைக் கற்றவர்பிழையற்றகவியை பிரசங்கிக்க அதைக்கண்டு அவைகளைக் கற்றறியாதவன்தான் கற்ற பிழையாகிய கவியைத்தன்னையுங்கற்றவனாக எண்ணிப்பிரசங்கிக்கிறது.

தான் நஞ்சத்தை உடையதாயிருக்கிறதை அறிந்து நாகபாம்பு ஒரு வருங்காணுத இடத்திலே அஞ்சி ஒளித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கும். தண்ணிடத்திலே நஞ்சம் இல்லாத நீர்ப்பாம்பு எல்லருங்காணும் இடத்திலே இருக்கும் அவைபோல மனத்தினுள்ளே வஞ்சனையை உடையவர்தம்மைத் தாமே மறைப்பார் வஞ்சன யில்லாத மனத்தையுடையவர் அப்படித்தம்மை மறைக்கமாட்டார்.

(Panchatantaram, page 46, as marked.)

(Robertson's Tamil Papers, page 182, as marked.)

(Wright's Official Documents, Urzee 9th.)

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TAMIL.

E. W. BIRD, ESQ.

Wednesday, 24th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

வழிபபோக்கனுகியவொருவர்ஞ்தகன் ராத்தி
ரியிலொரு சத்திரத்திற்படுத்துக் கோண்டுதூங்கி
ணன் அப்போதவன் சோமனிலேழிந்திருந்தவொ
ருரத்தினத்தை யங்கேபடுத்திருந்தவர்களிலொரு
வனறிருடிக் கொண்டான் — பிறகுவர்த்தகன் வி
ழித்தபோதுரத்தினத்தைக் காணுமல யோசித்ததெ
ன்னவென்றல் இங்கேபடுத்திருக்கிறவர்களுடைய
மார்புகளைத்தொட்டுப் பார்ப்போம் — எடுத்தவனு
டைமார்புபயத்திணற்பதை பதைத்துக் கொண்டி
ருக்கும் அதனலவனைத்திருடினவனென்றறியலாமென்
றுநினைத்தான் — பிறகப்படி யேதொட்டுப்பார்க்
கையில் அவர்களிலொருவன் மார்புமாத்திரம் ப
தைக்கக்கண்டையாளத்துக்காக வவன்குடுமியை
யறுத்துவிட்டுவந்துபடுத்துக் கொண்டான் — அப்
போதுதூங்கிறற்போலிருந்ததிருடனெழுந்துதன்
கத்தரிக்கோலாற்படுத்திருந்தவர்களுடையகுடுமிக
ளையெலலாங்கத்தரிதபோடடந்தத்திட்டத்திற்கே
றக்குறையக்கொயதிருந்ததன்குடுமியையும் கத்த
ரித்துக்காண்டு படுத்துக்கொண்டான் — இதைய
றியாதவர்த்தகன் பொழுதுவிடிகிறதுக்குமுன்னே
யெழுந்திருந்து சத்திரத்து விசாரணைக்காரனுட
னே திருடனையறிந்தடையாளத்துக்காகக்குடுமி
யையறுத்திருக்கிறேன் நீ ரவனைக்கண்டுபிடிததெ
னபொருளைவாங்கிக் கொடுமெனறுசொன்னன் —
விசாரணைக்காரனப்படியே படுத்திருந்தவர்களை
யழைப்பி யவர்களுடையதலைப்பார்த்தான் — எல்
லார்குடுமியுமறுபட்டிருந்ததனல் திருடினவனை ய

றியக்கூடாமலவன வர்களெல்லாரையுமழைத்துக் கொண்டுபோயநியாயாதிபதியுடனே நடந்ததெல லாஞ்சொன்னன்.

ஓர் பெண்சாதிக்குப்புருஷன் இறந்தபின்பு அவளுடையவாழ்க்கையெல்லாம் அற்றுப்போயிற் றென்று பெந்துக்கள் அவளுடைய தாலியை ய றுப்பார்கள். இனி இத்தேசத்தார் அவளை யெந் தச்சபசடங்கிலே புஞ்சேர்க்காமல் ஓர்துரதிஷ்ட நிமித்தம் போலே அவளைவெறுத்து நீக்குவார்கள் — இது அக்கியான சகுன சாஸ்திரமதுசரிக்கிற குருட்டாட்டமாயிருக்கிறதுமல்லாதே நீதி நியா யத்துக்கு விரோதமாகவுங் காணுது — ஏனென் றல் அவளப்படியவமதியாய் நீக்கப்படுவதற்குச் செய் ததப்பிதமென்ன? தன் புருஷனை யிழந்த துன்பம் அவளுக்குப்பற்றதோ? இன்னமவளுக்கு அந்தச்சின்னத்தனஞ்செய்கிறதென்ன?

II.

Translate into Tamil:

For weeks and months past, but especially of late, since the Delegate Government fled from Tours and the conviction began to force itself upon people's minds that all the sacrifices made were fruitless, and that France was doomed totally to succumb in the unequal conflict, it has been very depressing to live in this country, and to hearken, day after day, to the suppressed wailing of a whole nation. All the ordinary pursuits of life at an end; men of every class snatched from their families and occupations; trade and manufactures almost suspended, except in so far as they contributed to the supply of M. Gambetta's numerous but inefficient levies; the constant meeting in the streets of careworn women, often weeping, as they walked, over the loss of near relatives just imparted to them; the deep mourning worn by the majority; the swarms of beggars that infest the café doors and footpaths; the number of wounded soldiers; and latterly of amputated men everywhere encountered; all these things make up a picture so mournful that it brings home to us the horrors and misery of war even at 200 miles from its scene.

Times' Bordeaux Correspondent, 9th Feb. 1871.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

TELUGU.

Monday, 29th May. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Give the rule for combining a noun with a pronoun. అక్కటివాడు "a man of that place," "a neighbour." Translate into Telugu :—

I am a neighbour.	I also am a neighbour.
Thou art a neighbour.	Thou too art a neighbour.
He is a neighbour.	He too is a neighbour.
We are neighbours.	We also are neighbours.

2. Combine these with a noun ending in ఇ as తండ్రి ; and the conjunction—

I am a father.	I too am a father.
Thou art a father.	Thou too art a father.
He is a father.	He also is a father.
We are fathers.	We also are fathers.

3. Combine these with feminines. కూతురు "a daughter."

I am his daughter.	I also am his daughter.
Thou art a daughter.	Thou too art a daughter.
She is (his) daughter.	She too is (his) daughter.
We are (his) daughters.	We also are (his) daughters.

4. Combination with feminine pronouns. అక్కటిది "a woman of that place" (from the pronoun అది "she").

As I am a woman of that place.
As thou art a woman of that place.
As she is a woman of that place.
As we are women of that place.
As you are women of that place.

5. Combination with negatives. అక్కటివాడు "a neighbour."

I am not his neighbour.
Thou art not his neighbour.
They are his neighbours.
They are not his neighbours.

6. Gerund compounds, అయినందున. ఉండినందున "by being," కానందున, లేనందున, "by not being."

By my being there.
By my not being there.
By his being a rich man.
By his not being a rich man.

7. How is the comparative formed? "This is a better house than "that?"

8. Infinitives being formed in A, in *Adam*, in *Uta*, and in *Edi*, exemplify each of these in the verb వ్రాయు *vrayu*, "write," and చదువు *çaduvu*, "read."

9. And in irregulars, *Undu*, "be" and *Agu*, "become."

10. Aorist; affirmative and negative. Give the first person singular masculine of పంపు *pampu*, "send," పిలుచు *piluçu*, "call," వచ్చు *vaççu*, "come," పోవు *povu*, "go."

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

Retranslate into Telugu:—

We have received and read with much pleasure the joyful letter you wrote, that on Wednesday the 6th day of the increase (after new moon) in Jyestha, after 4 o'clock in the morning will be a fortunate hour (for the wedding), and that I am invited with my family and people. But at present, as the work here is pressing, it seems unlikely that I shall get leave to come. Ten days ago I went on leave to Guntoor and came back, so it will not be proper for me to ask leave now.

Reader, p. 27.

TELUGU.

Tuesday, 30th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate:—

1. Telugu Selections, p. 34 (as marked).
2. Brown's Reader, p. 59 (as marked).
3. „ „ p. 190 (as marked).
4. Lane's Official Documents, p. 28 (as marked).
5. „ „ p. 199 (as marked).
6. Reader, p. 238 as far as 242 (in the English, pp. 147–150).
7. „ pp. 144–147 (in the English, pp. 85–87).

TELUGU.

Tuesday, 30th May, 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English:—

Wars of the Rajahs, chap. 3. No. 12–17.

Translate into Telugu:—

"A poor farmer in one of the villages in this district frequently lost much corn from his fields; his neighbours advised him to keep watch and apprehend the thief. 'No,' said he, 'God has permitted this, and 'will know in his own time how to restrain and punish the wrong-doer.' So it fell out, for on visiting his field early one morning he found the thief lying dead near the stack; he had a bundle of reaped corn on one side, and the sickle on the other. Then, calling to his neighbours, the tenant said, 'See, though I was unable to punish the man who wronged 'me and my family, yet God has permitted him to be bitten by a 'serpent.' The deceased offender was never known to labour, and his neighbours often wondered how he subsisted."

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Tuesday, 23rd May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Give the various Cases, with examples, in which the *second* of two consonants meeting in Sandhi is changed.
2. Give the Nominative and Accusative Plural of क्रोष्टु. What is the derivation of the word?
3. When is the *i* before the termination of the Second Person Singular of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada necessarily rejected?
4. Give the Third Person in the three numbers of the Aorist Parasmaipada of लिह्, आप्, and यज्.
5. Give the Third Person Singular of the Aorist Passive of दृह्, धा, and स्तृ.
6. Give the Infinitive and Indeclinable Past Participle of बन्ध्, खप्, हन्, and यज्.
7. Give the Third Person Singular of the Aorist Parasmaipada of the Causal of भू, प्रच्छ्, मृज्, and ग्रह्.
8. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

a. With one foot the wise man goes, with one he stands; let him not quit his first abode without having inspected another station.

b. Either dead he wins heaven, or he wins pleasures having slain his enemy; both these blessings are very hard to be obtained even by heroes.

c. As the face is reflected in a mirror, so we see our own virtues and vices represented in the works of ancient poets.

Translate:

ते सर्वे त्वरिता गत्वा ददृशुः शुभकाननाम्।
गन्धसौगन्धिकवतीं नलिनीं सुमनोरमाम्॥
तं च भीमं महात्मानं तस्याःतीरे व्यवस्थितम्।
प्रजासंक्षेपसमये दण्डहस्तमिवान्तकम्॥
तं दृष्ट्वा धर्मराजस्तु परिष्वज्य पुनः पुनः।
उवाच *श्लक्ष्णया वाचा 'कौन्तेय किमिदं कृतम्॥
साहसं वत भद्रं ते देवानामथ वाप्रियम्।
पुनरेवं न कर्तव्यं मम चेदिच्छसि प्रियम्'॥
अनुशिष्य तु कौन्तेयं पद्मानि परिगृह्य च।
तस्यामेव नलिन्यां तु विजह्रुरमरोपमाः॥

Mahábhárata.

* Mild.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Wednesday, 24th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:

I.

महाबलं घोरतरं प्रवृद्धं जातं हरिं पर्वतकन्दरेषु ।
प्रसुप्तमुग्रं प्रपदेन हंसि यः क्रुद्धमायोत्स्यसि जिष्णुमुग्रम् ॥
कृष्णोरगौ तीक्ष्णमुखौ द्विजिह्वौ मत्तः पदा क्रामसि पुच्छदेशे ।
यः पाण्डवाभ्यां पुरुषोत्तमाभ्यां जघन्यजाभ्यां प्रयुयुत्ससे त्वम् ॥
यथा च वेणुः कदली नलो वा फलत्यभावाय न भूतये त्मनः ।
तथैव मां तैः परिरक्ष्यमाणामादास्यसे कर्कटकीव गर्भम् ॥

II.

उपार्जितानां वित्तानां त्याग एव हि रक्षणम् ।
तडागोदरसंस्थानां परीवाह इवाम्भसाम् ॥
यदधोऽधः खितौ वित्तं निखनान मितंपचः ।
तदधो निलयं गन्तुं चक्रे पन्थानमग्रतः ॥
निजसौख्यं निरुन्धानो यो धनार्जनमिच्छति ।
परार्थं भारवाहीव क्लेशस्यैव हि भाजनम् ॥

III.

बालस्याल्पप्रभावत्वान्न लोको योद्धुमिच्छति ।
युद्धायुद्धफलं यस्माज्ज्ञातुं शक्तो न बालिशः ॥
उत्साहशक्तिहीनत्वाद्दुष्टो दीर्घामयस्तथा ।
क्षैरेव परिभूयेते द्वावप्येतावसंशयम् ॥
सुखोच्छेदो हि भवति सर्वज्ञातिबहिष्कृतः ।
त एवैनं विनिघ्नन्ति ज्ञातयस्त्वात्मसात्कृताः ॥
भीरुर्युद्धपरित्यागात्स्वयमेव प्रणश्यति ।
तथैव भीरुपुरुषः संग्रामे तैर्विमुच्यते ॥

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IV.

पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणा-
मनोकहाकम्पितपुष्पगन्धिः ।
तमातपक्लान्तमनातपत्र-
मासारपूतं पवनः सिषेवे ॥

श्रश्राम दृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्नि-
रासीद्विशेषां फलपुष्पवृद्धिः ।
जनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे
तस्मिन् वनं गोप्तरि गाहमाने ॥

V.

रूपं तदोजस्वि तदेव वीर्यं
तदेव नैसर्गिकमुन्नतत्वम् ।
न कारणात् खाद्विभिदे कुमारः
प्रवर्तितो दीप इव प्रदीपात् ॥

उपात्तविद्यं विधिवद्गुरुभ्य-
स्तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकान्तम् ।
श्रीः साभिलाषापि गुरोरनुज्ञां
धीरेव कन्या पितुराचकाङ्क्ष ॥

VI.

वेदाभ्यासेन सततं शौचेन तपसैव च ।
अद्रोहेण च भूतानां जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीम् ॥
पौर्विकीं संस्मरञ्जातिं* ब्रह्मैवाभ्यसते पुनः ।
ब्रह्माभ्यासेन चाजस्रमनन्तं सुखमश्नुते ॥

Manu.

* बह्वनि जन्मानि स्मरंस्तेषु च गर्भजन्मजरामरणदुःखान्यपि स्मरन् संसारे विरज्य ब्रह्मैवाजस्रमभ्यस्यति । *Comm.*

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Monday, 5th June 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into Arabic:

1. He is a man of considerable attainments and great merit.
2. These mountains are impassable, being surrounded on all sides with impenetrable forests.
3. I have recently heard of his safe arrival at Damascus after a very difficult and tedious journey.
4. Cannot you dissuade him from acting so foolishly?
5. If he had acknowledged his fault, I should readily have forgiven him.
6. You may keep the book I lent you a few days longer, as I am in no immediate want of it, but do not lose or mislay it.
7. Now it came to pass that the old King fell sick one day, whereupon his heart throbbed, and he felt that he was about to be removed to the mansion of eternity. After this he remained a few days, and was admitted to the mercy of God, whose name he exalted. Then the chief officers of the state went to the Prince his son and said, O King, there is no harm in mourning for the King; but mourning becometh not any save women, therefore trouble not thy heart and ours by mourning for thy father; for he hath died and left thee, and he who has left such as thou art hath not died. They proceeded to console him with kind words, and then conducted him to the bath. And when he came forth he put on a magnificent suit, woven of gold and adorned with jewels, and seated himself on the throne of his kingdom, deciding equitably between the strong and the weak, and exacting for the poor man his due from the rich, wherefore the people loved him exceedingly.

ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Monday, 5th June 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate:

قالت بلغني ايها الملك السعيد ان القاضي قال للغلمان ما
الذي فعله سيد كم حتي اقتله و هذه داري بين ايديكم فقال
له المزين انت ضربته في هذه الساعة بالمقارع و انا اسمع عياطه
فقال القاضي و ما الذي فعله حتي اقتله و من ادخله داري و
من اين الي اين فقال له المزين لاتكن شيخا نحسا و انا اعلم
الحكاية و الحال كله بنتك تعشقه و هو يعشقها فلما علمتَ انه
قد دخل دارك امرت غلمانك فضربوه و اللّه ما بيننا و بينك
الا الخليفة او تخرج لنا سيدنا ياخذه اهله من قبل ان
ادخل و اخرجه من عند كم و تخجل انت فقال له القاضي و
قد التجم عن الكلام و تغمم بالحياء من الناس ان كنت

FINAL EXAMINATION, CANDIDATES OF 1869.

صادقا فادخل انت و اخرجه فهمز المزين و دخل الدار فلما رايت المزين دخل طلبت طريقا الخروج و الهروب فلم اجد دون اني رايت في الطبقة التي انا فيها صندوقا كبيرا فدخلت فيه و رديت الغطاء علي و قطعت نفسي فدخل القاعة فلم يد خلها الا ان رجع علي و اطلع علي الموضع الذي انا فيه و التفت يمينا و شمالا و تقدم للصندوق الذي انا فية و حملة عنيلي راسه فغاب رشدي ثم مر مسرعا فلما علمت انه ما يتركني جذبت نفسي و فتحت الصندوق و رميت نفسي الي ارض فانكسرت رجلي و انفتح الباب فشاهدت علي الباب خلقا كثيرا و كان في كمي ذهبا كثيرا اعددته لمثل هذا اليوم و مثل هذا الا مر فجعلت انثر الذهب علي الناس ليشتغلوا به فاخذوه و اشتغلوا به و صرت اجري في ازقة بغداد يمينا و شمالا و هذا المزين الملعون خلفي واي مكان دخلت فيه يدخل هذا المزين خلفي ❁

ذكر عود ذلك الافعوان الي ممالك فارس و خراسان و فتكه مملوك عراق العجم و استصفائه تلك الولايات و الامم

ثُمّ عاد * بَعْدَ تمهيدِ البِلاد * و تَوْطيد قَواعِدِ مَمالِكِ تُركستان * الي بِلادِ خُراسان * فاستَقْبَلَهُ المُلُوكُ و الا مَرَاءُ * و السَّلاطينُ و الوُزَراءُ * و سارَعُوا اِلَيْهِ من كُلِّ جانِب * مابَيْنَ راجِلٍ و راكِب * مُلَبّينَ دَعْوَتَهُ * حاذِرِينَ سَطْوَتَهُ * مُغْتَنِمِينَ خِدْمَتَهُ * و سَلَّمُوهُ الا تَجْاد و الاَغْوار * و الاَطْوَاد و القِفار * و القُرَى و سُكّانَها * و الذُّرَى و قُطّانَها * و القِلاعَ العاصِيَة * و رَبَطُوا بِذَيْلِ اَمْرِهِ كُلَّ ناصِيَة * مُمْتَثِلي اَوامِرِهِ * مُجْتَنِبي زَواجِرِهِ * عاقِدي نِطاقِ عُبُودِيَّتِهِ بانامِلِ الاِخْلاص * تابِعي رايِدِ مَرْضاتِهِ علي نَجائِبِ الوَلاءِ و الاِخْتِصاص * فَمِنهم جميع من مر ذِكْرُهُ من المُطيعين * و مَنْ كانُوا في الشَّواهِقِ مُمْتَنِعين منيعين * و من جُمْلَتِهِم اسكَنْدَر الجَلابي اَحَدُ مُلُوكِ ما زَنْدَران * و ارشبوند الفار سكوهي ذلِكَ الاَسَدُ الغَضْبان * صاحِبُ الجِبال * الشَّوامِخ العاصِيَةِ القِلال *

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

فلماخلا الملك ذلك اليوم بوزيره اجتمعت جماعة الانس في مجلس لهم و كانوا سبعين رجلا من بلدان شتّي فاخذوا يزجمون الظّنون فقال قائل منهم قدرأيتم و سمعتم ماجري اليوم بيننا ا بين هولاً عبيدنا من الكلام و الخطاب الطويل و لم ينفصل الحكومة افتدرون ايّ شيٍ رأي الملكُ في امرنا فقالوا لا ندري و لكن نَظُنّ انّه قدلحق الملكَ من ذلك ضَجر و شغلُ قلبٍ و انّه لا يجلس غداًللحكومة بيننا و بينهم و قال آخراظُنّ انّه يخلو غداً مع الوزير و يشاوره في امرنا و قال آخربل يجمع غداً الحكماً و الفقهاً و يشاروهم في امرنا و قال آخر لا ندري ما الذي يشيرون به في امرنا و اظنّ انّ الملك حَسَن الرأي فينا و قال آخر و لكن اخاف ان الوزير يميل علينا و يحيف في امرنا و قال آخر امر الوزير سهل يُحمل اليه شيٌ من الهدا ياليميل جانبه و بحسن رأيه فينا قال آخر و لكن آخاف من شيٍ آخر قالوا و ماهو قال فتاوي العلماً و حكم القاضي ❁

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 2nd June 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into Persian:

1. He has a family consisting of a wife, a sister, and five children, three boys and two girls.
2. His conduct has caused much grief to his father and mother, and also brought much trouble on himself.
3. Have the goodness to inform me whether this chain be made of gold, silver, brass, copper, or iron.
4. They made their escape, and fled to the king for protection.
5. Without further assistance I am incapable of managing this business.
6. The undertaking is likely to be attended with very considerable expense.

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

7. When Nadir Shah had prepared his expedition, the crisis was peculiarly favourable to his enterprise. Persia was disorganised and in despair, when he stepped forth to save her. The surrounding countries on the east were quite unable to check or to resist his rising fortunes. The Affghans, beaten out of Persia, had lost their prince, and were in a state of anarchy and weakness, and the Oozbeks of Bokhara and Khawrzim were under the rule of weak sovereigns. Yet Nadir, before he thought of invading India, prepared the way for success by reducing to obedience the neighbouring countries. Balkh was conquered; the king of Bokhara was glad to accept terms; and the march of the conqueror through Affghanistan was almost unopposed, except at Kandahar; his troops chiefly consisting of cavalry enabled him to command the resources of the various countries through which he passed.

PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Saturday, 3rd June 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate :—

I.

يكي راخري در گل افتاده بود * ز سوداش خون در دل افتاده بود
بيابان و باران و سر ما وسيل * فروهشته ظلمت بر آفاق ذيل
همه شب در ين غصه تا با مداد * سقط گفت و نفرين و دشنام داد
نه دشمن برست از زبانش نه دوست * نه سلطان كه آن بوم و بر زان اوست
قضا شاه كشور يكي نام جوي * به نخچير گه بد بچوكان و كوي
شنيد آن سخن هاي دور از صواب * نه صبر شنيدن نه روي جواب
نگه كرد سالار اقليم ديـــد * كه بر پشتهء ماجرا مي‌شنيد
ملك شرمكين در حشم بنكريست * كه سوداي اين بر من از بهر چيست
يكي گفت شاها به تيغش بزن * كه نكذاشت كس را نه دختر نه زن
نكه كرد سلطـــان عالي محل * خودش در بلا ديد و خردروحل
به بخشيد بر حال مسكين مرد * فروخورد خشم سخنهاي سرد
زرش داد و اسپ و قبا پوستين * چه نيكو بود مهر در وقت كين
يكي گفتش اي پير بي عقل و هوش * عجب رستي از قتل گفتا خموش
اگر من بناليدم از درد خويش * وي انعام فرمود در خورد خويش
بدي‌رابدي سهل باشد جـــزا * اگر مردي اَحْسِن اِلَى مَنْ اَسَا

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

II.

بناء علي هذا قرار يافته كه هر سال يكي از ملازمان در گاه جهان پناه را كه به مزيد حسن ظن ميصف بوده باشد مير حاج ساخته بادرارات و انعامات از نقود و اجناس بقدر تفاوت درجات و تناسب طبقات مي فرستاده باشم چون در سنهء تسع و ثمانين و تسع مايهٔ بعض نمكحرامان قدم از جادهء اطاعت بيرون نهاده طريق بغي پميوده بودند و باعث تفرقهء خاطر عبادالله گشته بنابران به جهت دفع و رفع فيهء باغيه تخليص عجزه از مكائد اشرار متوجهٔ ممالك پنجاب و كابل شده بوديم بتائيدات الهي و بتوفيقات نا متنامي با عساكر بسيار و افيال بي شمار تا كابل سير واقع شد و روزي چند كابل مخيم سرادقات اجلال گشت الحمدلله كه تاديب و تنبيهٔ مخالفان با حسن طريق كرده شد و هر كس هر جا كه به خبث باطن وقبح سريرت خود خيال فتنه كرده بود بكتم عدم فرورفت مجددا به مقتضاي مراحم ذاتيهٔ و مراسم جبليه عفوجرائم محمد حكيم ميرزانموده كابل را باو عنايت فرموديم بشرطي كه در احياي مراسم شريعت غرا ساعي جميله نمايد و در ترفيه احوال عبادالله نهايت جد و جهد بجا آورد از انجا مراجعت فرموده دار الخلافة العاليهء آكره مستقر رايات ظفر آيات شد و بواسطهء كعوبت و شماتت اين طائفهء باغيه در سال مذكور از ارسال خيرات مبرات جرمان دست داد اميد كه من بعد قضاي اين معني نشود ❁

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

5. PAPERS SET AT THE PRIZE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN, 1869.*

LAW (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

H. S. MAINE, ESQ.; T. C. SANDARS, ESQ.; and J. S. WINDER, ESQ.

Saturday, 20th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What are the general principles on which Bentham founds his system of punishments? How far have they been adopted in the Indian Penal Code?
2. What are the postulates of International Law? How far is the assumption that sovereignty is territorial true historically?
3. "The conception of a Will or Testament cannot be considered by itself. It is a member, and not the first, of a series of conceptions." What are the conceptions referred to in this statement?
4. Give a brief comparative view of the proprietary rights of the wife as against her living husband under Hindu and Mahommedan law.
5. Describe the mode of preparing the jury list under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the rules for ascertaining the finding of the jury.
6. What are the various kinds of directory and prohibitive orders which the decree of a Civil Court of First Instance may contain, in so far as they are described in the Code of Civil Procedure?
7. Primâ facie everything tending to produce belief respecting an issue is admissible in evidence on the trial of that issue.
   Classify the great rules of exclusion by which the English law limits this principle, and show the grounds upon which each is based.
8. Give a complete view of the doctrine of estoppel.
9. Discuss fully the respective functions of judge and jury in the construction of documents.
   In particular determine them accurately with respect to the construction of letters and of alleged libellous writings.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

C. ERSKINE, ESQ.

Monday, 29th May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Narrate as fully as you can the careers of Raghoba and of Nana Furnavees.
2. Describe fully the nature and results of the transactions between the British Government and the Governments of Holkar and Sindia in 1804–5.
3. Give an account of the causes, the course, and the results of the campaigns against the Goorkhas.
4. Compare and contrast the systems of revenue, survey, and settlement in Madras, the North-West Provinces and Bombay.

* For the time table, see p. 353.

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

5. Give a brief account of the condition of the territories subject to the Nizam, and of the relations between the Government of Nizam and the British Government, from the time of the death of Nizam Ali.
6. Illustrate the effects of the employment of European officers to organize bodies of regular troops under native princes, by instances connected with the history of the Nizams, of the families of Holkar and Sindia, and of the Sikhs.
7. Illustrate by a map the operations against Holkar in 1804–5, and against Holkar and the Pindaries in 1817.
8. Give a geographical description of Sind, and an historical notice of the circumstances connected with its annexation to British India.
9. What do you know of Mangalore, Gootee, Masulipatam, Vellore, Seringapatam, Calicut, Tinnevelli, Madura, and Tanjore?

POLITICAL ECONOMY (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, ESQ.

Tuesday, 23rd May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Show how the *consumers* in a country are interested in the abolition of duties in foreign countries on its *exports*. Apply your answer to explain the advantage to England of recent commercial treaties.
2. State the different systems of income-tax which have been proposed, commenting on each, and also on the existing system.
3. "By taxing her exports, England would, in some conceivable "circumstances, not only gain from her foreign customers the "whole amount of the tax, but would also get her imports "cheaper." Explain this.
4. Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund in place of reducing the National Debt heavily increased its amount. Explain how it did so.
5. Mr. Ricardo says of Taxes on Gold:—"If gold were the produce of "one country only, and it were used universally for money, a very "considerable tax might be imposed on it, which would not fall on "any country, except . . . . . ." Explain the passage so far as cited, and complete it with reference to the exception.
6. In the case supposed by Mr. Ricardo, what would be the benefit to the gold producing country of the tax on its exportation?
7. If gold mines of extraordinary fertility were discovered in England what advantages in international trade would follow to England?
8. The Hon. D. Wells, in a report on the revenue of the United States, says of the effects of the war issues of inconvertible paper currency: "About the 1st of January 1862 gold began to com- "mand a premium, and advanced during the next three years "with great rapidity. This movement was not, however, par- "ticipated in at first, to any considerable extent, by either "labour or commodities, and in consequence the purchasing "power of gold greatly increased." Give the explanation which you think the most probable of these phenomena.
9. A single good harvest causes a considerable fall in the value of *corn*; but a great addition to the years supply of *gold* from the mines produces little effect on its general value. How do you account for the difference?

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

10. It is an error to look on the balance of trade as a mere question of import and export.

11. Suppose a country with a very extensive territory and a rapidly increasing trade, has had hitherto a silver standard, and has a large accumulation of silver coin. What are the advantages of introducing a gold currency? and what are the difficulties to be surmounted in doing so?

12. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and all other instruments of credit, it has been argued, are limited in supply, useful, and exchangeable, and are therefore additions to the wealth of a nation. What is the fallacy of this argument?

HINDÎ (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Friday, 2nd June 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

For translation into English:

a. पृथ्वी पर पर्वत हैं जिन के शिखर वायु में इतने ऊंचे उठ गए हैं कि वे निपट ठंढक के प्रदेशों में हो गए हैं। इन पर्वतों की चोटियों पर जमी अवस्था को छोड़ पानी कभी नहीं बरसता क्योंकि ठंढक इतनी होती है कि उस का बहने का आकार नहीं रहने देती। इसी हेतु से जो हिम उन पर पड़ता है सो कभी नहीं गलता। इस निमित्त इन ऊंचे पर्वतों पर जो हिम बरस बरस बटुरा करता है उस का एक बड़ा अटाला सदा लगा रहता है। हिम से उन के सब ऊर्ध भाग संपूर्ण रूप से ढपे रहते हैं और जिस लिये केवल हिम ही देख पड़ता है इसी से उन का नाम हिमपर्वत पड़ता है। ऊंचे पर्वत हिम से धौले रहते हैं क्योंकि उन की चोटियां ऐसी वायु से सदा घिरी रहती हैं जो कि नीचे के उष्ण प्रदेशों से तत्काल ही पहुंचती है और फैल जाने से बहुत ठंढी हो जाती है और जो गरमी पहाड़ों की चोटी पर पड़ती है सो भूमि की नाईं शीतल हिम को उष्ण करने की ठौर उसी में झट समा जाती है। किसी गरमी उत्पन्न होने के पहिले हिम के बड़े अटाले को अवश्य करके गलना पड़ेगा और जो हिम की वृद्धि न हो तो भी यह बात सैकड़ों बरस से न्यून काल में नहीं हो सकेगी।

PRIZE EXAMINATION CANDIDATES OF 1869.

b. एक पृथीपति नें आपनौ पुत्र काहू गुरू कौं सौंप्यौ कि या हि जोतिषविद्या सिखाओ। जब वा माहिं निपुन होय तब मेरे निकट ल्याओ। गुरू नें अति परिश्रम औ कृपा तें जितेक प्रकार वा विद्या के हे आछी भांति पढ़ाए। जब देख्यौ कि छोहरा नीके जानि चुक्यौ तब संमुख आ निवेदन कियौ कि महाराज राजकुंवर जोतिषविद्या माहिं परिपक्व भयौ। जद चाहौ तद परिच्छा लेउ। कह्यौ कि अभी बुलाओ। छोहरा आयौ औ मर्याद सों ठाढ़ौ रह्यौ। नरपति नें मुंद्री मुठी माहिं लई अरु पूछ्यौ कहौ बाबा जू हमारे कर में कहा है। वा नें कह्यौ कछु वस्तु गोल है। वा में छिद्र औ पाखान हूं है। महाराज नें कह्यौ वा कौ नाम कहा है। कह्यौ चाकी कौ पाट। भूपति गुरू की ओर देखनि लागे वा नें निवेदन कियौ पृथीनाथ विद्या कौ घाट नाहिं बुद्धि की भूल है।

c. पीपाप्रताप जगवासना नाहर कौं उपदेस दियौ।
प्रथम भवानीभक्त मुक्ति मांगन कौं धायौ।
सत्य कहौ ति हिं शक्ति सुदिढ़ हरिसरन बतायौ।
रामानन्दपद पाय भए अति भक्ति की सीवां।
गुन असंख्य निर्मोल सन्त धरि राखत ग्रीवां।
परम प्रनाली सरस भई सकल विश्व मङ्गल कियौ।
पीपाप्रताप जगवासना नाहर कौं उपदेस दियौ।

d. तृण धरि ओट कहति वैदेही।
सुमिरि अवधपति परम सनेही॥
सुनु दशमुख खद्योतप्रकासा।
कबहुं कि नलिनी करहिं विकासा॥
अस मन समुझु कहति जानकी।
खल सुधि नहिं रघुवीरबाण की॥
शठ सूने हरि आनेसि मोही।
अधम निलज्ज लाज नहिं तोही॥

PRIZE EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

II.

For translation into Hindî :

The twofold obligation, to be able to maintain our opinions against the criticism of opponents and refute theirs, and never to use a term in serious discourse without a precise meaning, has always been odious to the classes who compose nearly the whole of mankind,—dogmatists of all persuasions, and merely practical people. Hence it is that human intellect improves so slowly, and, even in acquiring more and more of the results of wisdom, grows so little wiser. In things that depend on natural sagacity, which is about equally abundant at all times, we are not inferior to our forefathers; in knowledge of observed facts, we are far beyond them: but we cast off particular errors, without extirpating the causes of error. The discipline which purges the intellect itself, protecting it from false generalization, inconclusive inference, and simple nonsense, on subjects which it imperfectly knows, is still absent from all but a few minds. We have been disabused of many false and pernicious opinions by the evidence of fact, but not by correcting the mental habits which engender them; and we are almost as ready as ever to receive new errors, when our senses and memory do not supply us with truths which those particular erroneous opinions would contradict.

HINDÛSTÂNÎ (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

MAJOR ST. GEORGE.

Friday, 26th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :

a. هُدهُد نے جواب دیا جو بہتر هو سو کیا چاهیئے - وہ اُس کے حُکم سے قاز کے پاس گیا اور ادب سے مُجرا کرکے قدمون پر گِر پڑا - قاز اُس سے بغل گیر هُوا اور چھاتي سے لگا لیا اور بہُت سي خاطِرداري کي جب آپس مین باتین هونے لگین تب قاز نے کہا اي کرگس ! خوب هُوا که تو آیا نہین تو لشکر مہابل کُلنگ کا تیرے بادشاہ کے مُلک مین پہُنچکے خراب کرتا اور میرا مُلک اور قلعہ جو تُمهارے هاتھ آیا هي صِرف اُس کوّے کے بدذاتي اور حَرم‌زدگي سے والّا کیا دخل تها - اُس مُفسِد کے مکر و فریب سے مین نہایت رنجیدہ خاطِر هون - کرگس نے عرض کي که حضرت ! جب تک زمین و آسمان کو قیام هي - دُشمن

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کي دوستي اور قول و فعل پر هرگز اعتبار اور عمل نه کيجئے - ميں اپنے بادشاه کو هر طرح کا نشيب و فراز سمجھا کر صلح کے ڈهب پر لايا هوں *

b. اِس دردِ دِل سي موت هو يا تِل کو تاب هو - قِسمت ميں جو لِکھا هو اِلٰهي شتاب هو * اگرچه ظاهر ميں صورت ميري بالکل تبديل هو گئي تهي - چهري کي يه شکل بني تهي که جن ني مجھي پهلي ديکھا تها - وه بهي نه پهچان سکتا که يه وهي آدمي هي * ليکن وه مخلّي آواز درد کي سُنکر متوجّه هُوا - ميري تئين به غور ديکھکر افسوس کيا اور شفقت سي مخاطب هُوا که آخر يه حالت اپني پهنچائي * ميں ني کها اب تو جو هُوا سو هُوا - مال سي بهي حاضر تها - جان بهي تصدّق کي - اُس کي خوشي يون هي هوئي تو کيا کرون * يه سُنکر ايک خدمتگار ميري پاس چهوڑکر مسجد ميں گيا - نماز اور خطبي سي فراغت کرکر جب باهر نکلا - فقير کو ايک ميداني ميں ڈالکر اپني ساتھ خدمت ميں اُس پري بيپروا کي لےجاکر چق کي باهر بٹهايا *

II.

For translation into Urdû:

I am a commissariat gomashta, and have served the Government during the last 25 years honestly and zealously. I had charge of the bakery and the supply of grain and fodder to all the Government cattle; had to entertain, control and pay a good number of dooly bearers, khalasies, beldars, &c. in addition to which I had to perform the duties of treasurer and office clerk. Now to carry on these multifarious duties efficiently, I had to keep up an establishment of clerks and peons at my own expense, at a cost of about 100 rupees a month. The monthly supplies of grain, &c. amounted to about 100,000 rupees, and I was supposed to purchase them with my own money, or on my own credit, as the Government, notwithstanding my security bond, refused to make advances, and as a rule I was at least six weeks in arrears. For this I received by way of remuneration 50 rupees a month, and my bills were checked by the statement of prices current in the market. At first sight

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it would seem as if such a contract must have caused me considerable loss, and you will wonder that there should be so much competition for so uninviting a post; a short explanation however will convince you that the reasons are of the best, and that behind the apparent loss there is real substantial profit.

BENGALI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

REV. DR. MULLENS.

Wednesday, 31st May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. In what classes are the languages of India now arranged? With which of these languages is Bengali closely connected? What developments has it undergone during the last fifty years, and what is the present condition of Bengali style?
2. Analyse the following words, and show how their meaning is worked out: উপযুক্ত; নৃকম্প; ত্রিশূল; পরাক্রান্ত; অভিষিক্ত; দেদীপ্যমান.
3. Explain the following words, and show with what words and roots they are connected in other of the Indo-European languages: দেখ; হস্ত; পতি; যোগ; জন্ম; ঘুরন; ফোড়ন; পাঁচ; পদ; বীর.
4. Translate the following passages:

দ্বাপর যুগেতে রাজা নামে পরিচর।
সত্যশীল ধর্ম্মবন্ত তপেতে তৎপর॥
সকল তেজিয়া রাজা ধর্ম্মে দিল মন।
কঠিন তপস্যা বনে করে অনুক্ষণ॥

শিরে জটা ধরে রাজা বল্কল পরিধান।
কভু ফল মূল খায় কভু অম্বুপান॥
কখন গলিত পত্র কভু বাতাহার।
বৎসরেক স্থপতি করিল অনাহার॥

গ্রীষ্মকালে চতুর্দ্দিগে জ্বালিয়া অগনি।
ঊর্দ্ধপদে তার মধ্যে রহে স্থপমণি॥
হেন মতে তপ কৈল সহস্র বৎসর।
তার তপ দেখি ভয় হৈল পুরন্দর॥

Mahábhárat.

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b. জাতি বিদ্যা রূপাদিতেই পুরুষ ভাল হয় না, কিন্তু মনের ভদ্রতাতে মনুষ্যের সমীচীনতা, মনের অসামীচীনত্বে মানবের অশোভনতা, ইহার কথা। অবন্তী নগরীতে এক ব্রাহ্মণ থাকেন, তিনি বশিষ্ঠগোত্র ও বিদ্বান ও রূপবান ছিলেন; আর এক চর্ম্মকারও থাকে, সে শ্বিত্রী ও ঘোর মূর্খ ছিল। এই দুই জন একত্র হইয়া বাণিজ্য করিতে অনেক টাকা ও মোহর লইয়া বিদেশে যাইতে মনস্থ করিল। পরে মূর্খ ব্রাহ্মণকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিল, তুমি কিসের ব্যবসায় করিবা? ব্রাহ্মণ কহিলেন, শালী ব্রীহী যব গোধূম মুদ্গ মাষ চণক মটর মসুর অরর কুলত্থ বরবটী সামা কাঙনী চিনা কোদো মাড়িয়া ইত্যাদি শস্যদ্রব্যের ক্রয়বিক্রয়রূপ ব্যাপার আমি করিব। এবং পাদুকৃৎকে দ্বিজ জিজ্ঞাসিলেন, তুই কিসের ব্যাপার করিবি? চামার কহিল, আমি গরুর চাম ও মহিষের চাম ছাগলের চাম ও ভেড়ার চাম ঘোড়ার চাম উটের চাম হাতির চাম গাধার চাম এই সকল চর্ম্মের ব্যাপার করিব। উভয়ে এই পরামর্শ করিয়া ব্যাপারার্থে প্রবাসে চলিল ॥

Yates's Bengali Selections, p. 287.

5. Translate idiomatically into Bengali the following sentences:
   a. Three days ago my head ached very badly.
   b. Yesterday the tide ebbed at midnight.
   c. We ought to do that work.
   d. The duty of serving is hard, it is difficult even to ascetics.
   e. When he heard the story he fled from his own country, crossed the sea, went into another land, and remained there a stranger.
   f. Though seeing he does not perceive.
   g. It is better to beg than to steal.
   h. The mother put her child to sleep.

6. Translate also the following:

a. The men who sin not with their reason, speech, works, and thoughts, are they who really meditate. They who dry up their bodies, like the yogis, they do not meditate. The man who desists not from evil, nor refrains from the active exercise of the senses, whose mind is not held under restraint, and, from desiring the reward of merit, enjoys no rest, such a man will not possess Brahma merely by knowing him.

Brahma-Dharma.

b. King Bhoj, being highly pleased, bestowed the promised reward on the Rájput; and having given him costly garments and numerous ornaments, made him happy. A poet who was present, thereupon recited some poetry to this effect: "What advantage may not he acquire "who possesses skill in arms. He may obtain even an empire by his "efforts."

Forbes's Reader, p. 128.

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MARATHI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

REV. A. H. FROST.

Wednesday, 31st May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate :—

हें पुस्तक लिहिण्याचा दुसरा हेतु हा आहे कीं विधवांचा त्यांच्या खुशीप्रमाणे पुनर्विवाह करावा याविषयीं अजून ज्यांची खातरी झाली नाहीं त्यांनीं आपल्या जातींतील विधवांची कशी दशा आहे ती पाहावी. यांत ज्या गोष्टी लिहिल्या आहेत त्या असंभव्य व न घडण्याजोग्या आहेत असें नाहीं. जरी पुस्तकाची रचना व कथाभाग कल्पित आहे तरी त्यांतील सर्व गोष्टींस खरेपणाचा पाया आहे आणि बऱ्हतेक तर खरोखर घडून आलेल्या आहेत. आतां त्यांतील सर्व प्रकार एकाच कुटुंबांत किंवा एकाच गावांत व एका काळीं दिसण्यांत येईल असें नाहीं, परंतु देशाची साधारण स्थिति व बऱ्हत विधवांचा जन्मादारभ्य वृत्तांत हीं पाहिलीं असतां या पुस्तकांत कोणत्याहि गोष्टीची अतिशयोक्ति आहे असें दिसणार नाहीं.

आपणआपुलीकरोस्तुती ॥ खदेशीभोगीविपत्ती ॥
सांगे वडिलांची कीर्ती ॥ तो एक मूर्ख ॥
संगिया वीण विदेश करी ॥ ओळखीवीण संग धरी ॥
उडी घाली महापूरीं ॥ तो एक मूर्ख ॥
समर्थाशीं वैर धरी ॥ अलभ्य वस्तूचा हेवा करी ॥
घरचेघरीं करीचोरी ॥ तो एक मूर्ख ॥
नबोलावितां परगृहा जातो ॥ कोणी नपुसतां मार्ग सांगतो ॥
राजासी मित्र म्हणतो ॥ तो एक मूर्ख ॥

Translate into Marathi :—

During the first stage, which is to be regarded principally as a study of pronunciation, five or six sentences containing altogether about a hundred words, are to be committed to memory one by one, very perfectly. The true sounds and the proper intonation of each clause, are to be acquired by employing a native to say them over and over, and by diligently echoing and striving to appropriate his utterance of them. This exercise should never exceed ten

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minutes at a time, but it may be repeated several times a day; and the oftener it is resumed at intervals, the better will be the pronunciation.

After you have passed your examination do not give up the study of the language. Devote a certain portion of your time to the reading of standard native works. Your mastery of the language will be rendered more complete, and you will know more of the workings of the native mind. Endeavour to acquire gradually a general knowledge of the people among whom you live.

It was believed that some were sent secretly to kill her; but the orders were given so strictly, that none of them could come near her without a special warrant; and so she escaped at that time. When she came to Hampton Court, she was kept still a prisoner. Many of the council, Gardiner in particular, dealt often with her, to confess her offences, and submit to the Queen's mercy. One night, when it was late, she was sent for by the Queen, before whom she kneeled down, and protested she was, and ever had been, a most faithful subject to her. The Queen seemed still to suspect her, and wished her to confess her guilt, otherwise she must think she had been unjustly dealt with; she answered, that she was not to complain, but to bear her burden, only she begged her to conceive a good opinion of her.

TAMIL (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

E. W. BIRD, ESQ.

Thursday, 25th May 1871. 10 A.M to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :—

Wright's Official Documents. Urzee 71 (as marked).

Also the following :—

ஒரு தேயத்தை யாளாநினற நரேந்திரனென் னுமரசன் றன்பால் வருமபுலவர்களா வேறென்றுங் கேளாமலுங்கட்குக் கதைகடெரியுமோ வென்று கேட்பன தற்கவர்களறிந்த கதைகளெல்லரஞ்சொ ல்லக் கேட்டிவற்றினமே னீரறியீரோ வெனறிழித்து சொல்லிப் போவீராகவென்பானிங்ஙனம் வருவோ ரை யெல்லாமிவ்வாறிழித்துரைத்தனுப்புவதை யொரு புலவறுணர்ந்தவவேந்தனிடத்துக்குப் போ ன போதவனுன் பெயரென்னென்று விணவக் க தைக் கடலென்றன் — ஆனலனகெத்தனைக் கதை தெரியுமென வெனக்குத் தெரிந்த கதைகட்க ள வில்லாமையால திற்கடலெனப்பெயர் பூண்டன

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னென்றுணுலிப்போதொருகதை சொல்லென வர
சன் கூற வவனிறைவ நூலாயிரம் யோசனை ய
கலமும ரறுயிரம் யோசனை நீளமுமுள்ளவொரு
தடாகத்தினீக்கமற நெருங்கித் தாமரைகண்மலர்ந்
திருப்ப வம்மலர்களிற் பொற்சிறை யன்னங்கள்
கோடாநு கோடி வந்திறங்கும் போது காறறேடு
மழைகலந்த டிக்கத் தொடங்கிற்றக்காலையப் பற
வைகளத்தின்பத்திற்காறறுத ருகிருந்த வொரும
லக் குகைக்குட் புகுந்தன வென்றன் — பின்பென்
னினையன வவைகளிலொன்று புறப்பட்டதென்றன் —
பினபெனனென மறறென்றுபுறப்படடதென்றனிப்
படி யரசன் கேட்குந்தோறும் வவாறே மற்றென்று
புறப்பட்டதுமற்றென்றுபுறப்பட்டதென்றுசொல்ல வி
றைவன வெள்கியிவனை உபசரித்துப் பரிசு கொ
டுத்த னுப்பிவிட்டான்.

II.

Translate into Tamil :—

. . . One by one they fell by the way until the number was reduced to six. These six reached Futtehabad alive. They were then only sixteen miles from Jellalabad. A prospect of salvation opened out before them all; but only one was suffered to escape. Some peasants in the vicinity of Futtehabad came out, spoke to the fugitives, and offered them bread to eat. . . But there was death in delay. Some of the armed inhabitants of the place sallied out and attacked them. Bellew and another were cut down. The rest rode off, but were pursued and overtaken, and three of the remaining number were slain. Dr. Brydon alone escaped to Jellalabad. Wounded and worn out by famine and fatigue, he had struggled onward, borne by a jaded pony, till the walls of the fort appeared in sight; and a party came out to succour him.

So perished the last remnant of a force which had left Cabul numbering 4,500 fighting men and 12,000 camp followers.

KAYE'S "*Afghanistan.*"

TELUGU (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Wednesday, 31st May 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate :—

Brown's Reader. Letter beginning in the middle of p. 67, ending in the middle of p. 68.

Translate into Telugu :—

"Canavarti Vencatachalam, inhabitant of Gudivada, respectfully states as follows :—Four years ago I bought in Masulipatam 2,000 rupees

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worth of east-country cloths, Rangapāni cloths, &c. These I conveyed to Jaulna, and there I traded. As I gained some profit by this, I took that money, and with it I there purchased fine gold; and while I was coming home, in the morning watch, on the 15th of this month, near the village of Gannavaram, near my home, ten robbers met me; they plundered us of everything save the clothes we had on, and departed. There is room to believe firmly that so outrageous a crime was committed by the inhabitants of that place, and by no one else. I therefore humbly entreat that you, the express image of equity and of every virtue, will examine this matter thoroughly, get back my property and bestow it on me."

After a week's fighting our troops entered the city; some through two gates which were blown open, but more through a wide breach in the south wall between the two old towers. On entering we found a broad street, wherein the houses were in flames; this fire gave us more trouble than the enemy did; for they had been greatly reduced in number, and as we advanced many threw down their arms and fled. Soon after we were in there was a great explosion, that of a large house a little way within the walls. We made several prisoners; but the fury of the men, and even that of the women, was so great that many who were captured were unavoidably killed. The following day the place seemed quiet, but terrible devastation had been made by fire. Before we entered there had been violent contention between the rebels themselves, but after being conquered they were more peaceable; indeed they remained quiet.

SANSKRIT (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

E. B. COWELL, ESQ.

Wednesday, 24th May 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

A. *Translate into English:*

I.

स्वर्गार्थमुभयार्थं वा विप्रानाराधयेत्तु यः।
आतब्राह्मणशब्दस्य सा ह्यस्य कृतकृत्यता॥
विप्रसेवैव शूद्रस्य विशिष्टं कर्म कीर्त्यते।
यदतोऽन्यद्धि कुरुते तद्भवत्यस्य निष्फलम्॥

Manu.

*स्वर्गप्राप्त्यर्थं स्वर्गसदृत्तिलिप्सार्थं वा ब्राह्मणानेव शूद्रः परिचरेत्। यस्माज्जातो ब्राह्मणाश्रितोऽयमिति शब्दो यस्य। शाकपार्थिवादित्वात्समासः। सास्य शूद्रस्य कृतकृत्यता। *Comm.*

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II.

उमाया ब्रह्मचारिणं प्रति सरोषं वचनम्

इति द्विजातौ प्रतिकूलवादिनि
प्रवेपमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया।
विकुञ्चितभ्रूलतमाहिते तया
विलोचने तिर्यगुपान्तलोहिते॥
उवाच चैनं 'परमार्थतो हरं
न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ माम्।
अलोकसामान्यमचिन्त्यहेतुकं
द्विषन्ति मन्दाश्चरितं महात्मनाम्॥
विपत्प्रतीकारपरेण मङ्गलं
निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकेन वा।
जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः
*किमेभिराशोपहतात्मवृत्तिभिः'॥

Kumárasambhava.

*पूर्वं मङ्गलमित्येकवचनस्य जात्यभिप्रायत्वादेभिरिति बहुवचनेन परामर्शो न विरुध्यते। *Schol.*

III.

यत्तूक्तं 'शरीरे भावाच्छरीरधर्म उपलब्धिरिति' तदेतेन प्रकारेण प्रत्युक्तम्। सत्सु हि प्रदीपादिषूपकरणेषूपलब्धिर्भवति असत्सु न भवति, न चैतावता प्रदीपादिधर्म एवोपलब्धिर्भवति। एवं च सति देह उपलब्धिर्भवति असति च न भवतीति न देहधर्मो भवितुमर्हत्युपकरणत्वमात्रेणापि प्रदीपादिवद्देहोपयोगोपपत्तेः। न चात्यन्तं देहस्योपलब्धावुपयोगो दृश्यते निश्चेष्टेऽपि ह्यस्मिन् देहे स्वप्ने नानाविधोपलब्धिदर्शनात्। *Sankarácháryа*

B. *Translate into Sanskrit:*

An ancient philosopher has made use of an illustration which may well incline us to be satisfied with the post in which the Supreme Being has placed us. We are here, says he, as in a theatre, where every one has a part allotted to him, and his greatest duty is to act his

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part to perfection. We may indeed say that our part does not suit us and that we could act another better. But this is not our business. All that we are concerned in is, to excel in the part which is given us.

C. (*a.*) When is the *i* of a root lengthened ?
(*b.*) Give the Third Person Plural of the Present Parasmaipada of the Desiderative of दिव्, दा, and ग्रह्.

III

PERSIAN (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Saturday, 3rd June 1871. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

I.

Translate into English :

* نامهٔ بوالانزاد شاه رخ میرزانبیرهٔ *

* سلیمان میرزافرمان روای بدخشان *

التفات نامه که نامزد این خیر خواه حقیقی شده بود در بهترین زمانها شرف ورود یافت چون متضمن بر مژدهٔ صحت و عافیت بود بهجت افزود الله تعالی از آنچه نباید در حفظ خود داشته در محافظهٔ شبا روزی مشغول دارد و در ملائم و ناملائم روزگار که زمانه بی این نباشد توفیق بر داشت و آگاهی و فراخ حوصلگی کرامت کناد عرضه‌داشتی که بدرگاه کیتی پناه فرستاده بودند به مسامع همایون رسید مستحسن افتاد مناسب بل لازم آن ست که در هر ماه عرضه داشت ایشان می آمده باشد هر چند امری ضروری العرض نباشد شرح آرزومندی و خیریت آن دیار همواره با ید نوشت و دیگر آنکه اگر من در ارسال قاصد و نامه مقصر باشم در یاد کردن و حفظ الغیب مقصر نیستم و همیشه ذکر شریف در مجلس معلی بوجه احسن می شود عاطفت و عنایت شاهنشاهی دربارهٔ ایشان روز افزون است العاقبة بالخیر -

* به مقتدای خدا شناسان حق بین و قدوهٔ ایزد پرستان حقیقت *

* گزین زبدهٔ رموز دانان دقائق دین عارف کامل شیخ مبارک بن شیخ خضر *

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* جهودي مسيي‌رازراندود كرد * دكان غارتيدن بدان سود كرد *
* نه انجير شد نام هر ميوهٔ * نه مثل ز بيده ست هر بيوهٔ *
* دو هندو بر آيد ز هندوستان * يكي دزد باشد يكي پاسبان *
* من از آب اين نقرهٔ تابناك * جدا كردم آلودگي‌هاي خاك *
* از ين پيكر آنكه كشايم پرند * كه باشد رسيده چونخل بلند *
* چودرميوهٔ نارسيده رسي * به جنبانيش نا رسيده كسي *
* شود نرم ز افشردن انجير خام * ولي چون خوري خون بر آيد زكام *
* شكوفه كه بيكه بخندد ز شاخ * كند ميوه‌را بردرختان فراخ *
* زميني كه دارد بر و بوم سست * اساسي بر و بست نتوان درست *
* بر ونق توانم من اين كار كرد * به بي رونقي كار ناييد ز مرد *
* چودردانه باشد تمناي سود * كديور در آيد بكشت و درود *
* چوغله شود كاسد و كم بها * كند بزرگر كار كردن رها *
* ترنم شناسان دستان نيوش * ز بانگ مغني گرفتند كوش *
* ضرورت شد اين شغل را ساختن * چنين نامهٔ نغز پرداختن *
* كه چون در كتابت بود جاي گير * نويسنده‌رازو بود ناگزير *

II.

Translate into Persian:

Among the peculiarities that mark the population of Asia, there is none which is more calculated to attract attention than the division of so great a portion of it into two classes of fixed and wandering communities. The pastoral life appears to be suggested to man by his natural disposition to indolence and ease; for it affords an abundant supply for his most prominent wants, without any great or laborious exertion. But this sort of life can only exist, to any considerable extent, in countries which afford but little encouragement for agriculture; or which are, from whatever cause, but thinly peopled. When a fertile spot is found, those who first occupy it, and experience the comforts which its produce, united with a fixed residence, can bestow, will not lightly abandon it: they grow rich; others follow their example; mutual wants arise, and are supplied; trades spring out of these wants; a village, a town, a city is formed, and the fixed inhabitants drive the shepherds and their flocks to remoter districts.

ARABIC (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

PRIZE EXAMINATION CANDIDATES OF 1869.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 6th June 1871. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

Translate into English:

و هذا الرّجل اعني عبد الجبّار كان عالم تيمورو امامه * و ممّن يخوض في دماء المسلمين امامه * و كان عالماً فاضلا * فقيها كاملا * بحّاثاً محقّقا * اصوليّاً جدليّاً مدقّقا * و ابوه النّعمان * في سمرقند كان * و هو في الفروع من اعلم اهل الزّمان * حتّ كان يقال له النّعمان الثّان * و كان من القائلين بعدم الرّوية في الاخرى * فاعمى الله تعالى بصره كبصيرته في الدّنيا * و اكثر علماء عصره بماوراء النّهر قرأ عليه الفروع * و نقل عنه مسائل المشروع * و لا خلاف في الفروع بين اهل السّنّة و اهل الاعتزال * و انّما اختلافهم في اصول الدّين في مسائل معدودة سلكوا فيها سبيل الضّلال *

II.

Translate into Arabic:

When Timour first proposed to his Princes and Nobles the invasion of Hindostan, he was answered by a murmur of discontent: "The "rivers! and the mountains and deserts! and the soldiers clad in "armour! and the elephants, the destroyers of men!" But the displeasure of the Emperor was more dreadful than all these terrors; and his superior reason was convinced that an enterprise of such tremendous aspect was safe and easy in the execution. He was informed by his spies of the weakness and anarchy of Hindostan: the governors of the provinces had erected the standard of rebellion; and the perpetual infancy of Sultan Mahmoud was despised, even in the Haram of Delhi. The Mogul army moved in three great divisions, and Timour observes with pleasure, that his ninety-two squadrons of horse most fortunately correspond with the ninety-two names or epithets of the prophet Mahommed.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1870.

6.—PAPERS SET AT AN EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 1870.

COPYING.

Copy as much of the following letter as you can in half an hour, taking care to copy neatly and correctly and to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet.*

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
18 November 1868.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to state that they have received through the Reverend Edward Taylor an application from Bridget Healey for the removal of Mary, Ellen, Patrick, Edward, and Timothy Ahearn from the schools belonging to the guardians of the parish of St. Marylebone to the respective schools established at Walthamstow, North Hyde, and Brentwood, for the reception, maintenance, and education of children of the Roman Catholic religion.

The Board have been furnished with documents in proof of Bridget Healey being the aunt of these children, and that their parents belonged to the Roman Catholic religion, and also with certificates of the burial of Edward and Catharine Ahearn.

The Board enclose, for the information of the guardians, a copy of the correspondence which has taken place in reference to the application.

The guardians are, doubtless, aware that the Board are empowered by the 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113. to issue the order applied for; but before doing so, they will be ready to consider any observations that the guardians may wish to make on the application.

I am, &c.
(Signed) *W. G. Lumley,*
Assistant Secretary.

Joseph Bedford, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of
St. Marylebone.

DICTATION (1).

It has been eloquently said, that the grass soon grows over blood shed upon the battle field, but never over blood shed upon the scaffold. Treason is an offence which rarely exists without seeming excuse. It pleads at the bar of history, as an effort, if an unwise one, to vindicate an honourable cause; and when the calamities which it has occasioned, or threatened to occasion, are forgotten, or have ceased to be feared, compassion for the sufferer is changed, by an easy transformation, into condemnation of his judges. The most exaggerated sentiment will scarcely venture to censure the punishment of Norfolk. Others were perhaps more faulty than he had been, he was drawn unwillingly into

the conspiracy, and his infirmity of purpose was the principal cause of its failure; but his reluctance was an aggravation of his guilt, for, it was the confession of the absence of any generous motive which could have excused him. He was no fanatic, burning with misplaced zeal for God's honour; he was no patriot legitimately displeased with the misgovernment of his country. He was tempted into disloyalty by personal ambition; and he had dishonoured his lineage with perjury and cowardice. Parliament meanwhile, was occupied with the second measure against the Queen of Scots which Elizabeth had recommended. The one effective means of cutting her off from the succession would have been the recognition of her son; but Elizabeth, for her own reasons, would not hear of this, and the Attorney General brought in a bill which was said to have received her approbation, with an intimation from Her Majesty that she wished it to be passed as soon as possible. The provisions are but generally known, for it never became law, and Elizabeth never seriously intended to sanction it, she professed to fear that it would give offence to France. After the bill had passed the Lords and Commons, instead of giving her consent, the Queen said she would think over it, and straightway prorogued the Parliament.

DICTATION (2).

On the 14th of January the Queen brought the Prince to Edinburgh; on the 20th she wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Glasgow at Paris, complaining of her husband's behaviour to her, while the poor wretch was still lying on his sick bed; and about the same time she was rejoined by Bothwell, on his return from the border. So far the story can be traced with confidence. At this point, her conduct passes into the debateable land, where her friends meet those who condemn with charges of falsehood and forgery. The evidence is neither conflicting nor insufficient; the dying depositions of the instruments of the crime, taken on the steps of the scaffold, the undesigned coincidencies between the stories of many separate witnesses with letters which after the keenest inquiry were declared to be in her own handwriting, shed a light upon her proceedings as full as it was startling. But the later sufferings of Mary Stuart have surrounded her name with an atmosphere of tenderness, and half the world has preferred to believe that she was the innocent victim of a hideous conspiracy. These so-called certainties of history are but probabilities in varying degrees, and when witnesses no longer survive to be cross-questioned, those readers and writers who judge of truth by their emotions, can believe what they please. To assert that documents were forged, or that witnesses were tampered with, costs them no effort; they are spared the trouble of reflection by the ready-made assurance of their feelings. The historian who is without confidence in these easy criteria of certainty, can but try his evidence by such means as remain, he examines what is doubtful by the light of what is established, and offers at last the conclusions at which his own mind has arrived; not as the demonstrated facts either of logic or passion, but as something which, after a survey of the whole case, appears to him to be nearest to the truth.

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ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

The siege of Paris.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. Reduce 1 mile 3 furlongs 4 yards to inches.
2. If 14 tons of bar-iron cost 33*l.* 19*s.* how much may be had for 97*l.*?
3. Find (by Practice) the rent of 8 acres 3 roods 10 poles at 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per acre.
4. Find the simple interest on 325*l.* 10*s.* for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at 4 per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $1\frac{4}{9}$, $13\frac{5}{63}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{5}{6}$.
6. Subtract $3\frac{1}{8}$ from $12\frac{3}{40}$.
7. Multiply $9\frac{3}{5}$ by $4\frac{1}{16}$.
8. Divide 52 by $3\frac{1}{4}$.

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9. Add together ·00123, 21·4, 3605, 1·021379, and 400·006.
10. Subtract 386·12305 from 1000.
11. Multiply 3186·14 by 4·065.
12. Divide 361·25 by ·049 to four places of decimals.
13. Find the value of 32·25 of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in pence.

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14. Reduce 1 ton 3 qrs. 14 lbs. to drams.
15. If 50 workmen can do a piece of work in 12 days, how many will be required to do the same in 5 days?
16. Find (by Practice) the wages of a man for 30 weeks 2 days 3 hours at 25*s.* a week (reckoning 6 days to a week and 12 hours to a day).
17. Find the amount of 1,485*l.* in 3 years at 5 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

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18. Add together $8\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{13}{25}$, $1\frac{2}{15}$, and $3\frac{5}{12}$.
19. Subtract $\frac{8}{8}$ from $1\frac{13}{36}$.
20. Multiply $2\frac{3}{4}$, $21\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{14}{33}$, and $1\frac{2}{37}$.
21. Divide $\frac{13}{16}$ by $\frac{169}{1728}$.

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22. Add together 431·006501, ·00001, 804, 30·1, and 94·68125.
23. Subtract 493·601274 from 1308·00601.
24. Multiply 2·0913 by ·0016.
25. Divide 2·88241659 by ·0139.
26. Reduce 30·6125 pounds troy to grains.

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27. In 784,396 pints how many bushels, gallons, &c. ?
28. If 6 men can earn 30*l.* in 21 days when the days are 12 hours long, how much can 4 men earn in 35 days, when the days are 10 hours long.
29. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 3,421*l.* 9*s.* at 13*s.* 4*d.* in the £.
30. At what rate per cent. interest will 1,315*l.* amount to 1,545*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

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31. Add together $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{14}$ of $\frac{6}{7}\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{7}{10}$.
32. Subtract $21\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1}$ from $31\frac{4}{7}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{3}{5}$ of $1\frac{1}{7} \times 2\frac{2}{5}$ of $4\frac{3}{8}$ of $1\frac{1}{9}$.
34. Divide $40\frac{5}{7}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$.

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35. Add together 1801·60012, 12·2876, 200, 7·01, and ·0000101.
36. Subtract 13·0612967 from 14·000131.
37. Multiply 84·0126 by 1·0012.
38. Divide 5 by ·0625.
39. Express 24*l.* 12*s.* $6\frac{1}{4}$*d.* as the decimal fraction of 20*l.*

TRIGONOMETRY AND THE USE OF LOGARITHMS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Trace the changes in sign and magnitude of the secant of an angle as the angle varies from 0° to 360°. If you had to find sec. 127° by the ordinary tables which give the secants of angles from 0° to 90° only, how would you do it ?
2. Prove the formulæ—

(α) $\tan 3A = \dfrac{3 \tan A - (\tan A)^3}{1 - 3 (\tan A)^2}$.

(β) $(\cos A + \cos B)^2 + (\sin A + \sin B)^2 = 4 \left(\cos \dfrac{A - B}{2}\right)^2$.

(γ) In any triangle—

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = 1.$$

3. Prove the formula $2 \sin A = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin 2A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin 2A}$. Explain the four values, and show how in any given case to choose the right one.
4. Define the circular measure of an angle. If θ is the circular measure of an angle which is one-third of a right angle, compute the value of $\dfrac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$.

[Take $\dfrac{1}{\pi} = \cdot 3183$.]

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5. Two angles of a triangle are 15° and 45° and the included side 20 feet; show that the area of the triangle is $100 - \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}}$.

6. Two sides of a triangle are 23031 and 7677 yards respectively, and the included angle 30° 10′ 5″: find the other angles.

Log. 1·5354 = ·1862215. Log. tan 15° 5′ = 9·4305727.
Log. 3·0708 = ·4872515. diff. for 10″ 838.
Log. cot 61° 40′ 20″ = 9·7316452.
diff. for 10″ 504.

7. When a triangle ABC is solved from the given parts AB = 100, BC = 56, the angle BAC = 30°, find the difference of the two values obtained for the angle B: having given—

Log 1·12 = ·049218 Log. cos 26° 45′ = 9·950838.
Log. cos 26° 46′ = 9·950778.

8. Express the radius of the circle inscribed in a given triangle in terms of the sides of the triangle. If the sides of the triangle are 51, 68, and 85 feet, show that the shortest side is divided by the point of contact of the inscribed circle into 2 segments one of which is double of the other.

9. Find the area of a regular hexagon. Also if its alternate angles be joined so as to form another regular hexagon, and again the alternate angles of the latter hexagon be joined, and so on, show that the sum of the areas of all the figures so formed $= \frac{A}{2}$, where A is the area of the original hexagon.

10. Show that in a table of cosines we may expect to find the "differences" least at the beginning and increasing as the table proceeds. Also prove that the change of the tabular *logarithmic* sine of an angle is approximately proportional to the change of the angle.

11. Write down the exponential values of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$, and apply them to show that $\cot\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\sin\theta}{1-\cos\theta}$.

EUCLID.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. The angles which one straight line makes with another upon one side of it are either two right angles or are together equal to two right angles.
2. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle, is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.
3. If in the figure, given in Euclid for the last proposition, lines be drawn joining the exterior angular points of the three squares; show that each of the three triangles thus formed equals the given triangle *ABC*.
4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line, and of one of the parts, are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square of the other part.

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5. If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles made by this line with the line which touches the circle are equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.
6. If two circles touch each other externally, any two lines passing through their point of contact will cut off arcs whose chords are parallel.
7. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
8. The line joining the centres of the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle subtends at any one of the angular points an angle equal to the semi-difference of the other two angles.
9. The area of a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle is $\frac{3}{4}$ that of the one circumscribed about the same circle.
10. Triangles which have the same altitude are to one another as their bases.
11. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Reduce to their simplest forms—

(α) $\dfrac{1}{3x - \dfrac{7(x-y)}{2+4x}}$ (β) $\dfrac{a}{a-b} - \dfrac{b}{a+b} - \dfrac{a^3+b^3}{a^3-b^3}$

(γ) $\dfrac{5x^3-29x^2+19x+5}{3x^3-13x^2-15x+25}$.

2. Find the least common multiple of $3(x-x^3)$, $6(x^4-1)$, and $4(x^2+1)^2$.
3. Divide 1 by $1-x$; write down the nth term of the quotient, and explain the result when $x=2$, and when $x=1$.
4. Solve the following equations—

(α) $\dfrac{3}{10}\left\{\dfrac{x-2}{x+2}+\dfrac{x+2}{c-2}\right\}=1.$

(β) $\begin{cases} \dfrac{2}{x}+\dfrac{1}{y}=\dfrac{3}{2} \\ \dfrac{3}{z}-\dfrac{2}{y}=2 \\ \dfrac{1}{x}+\dfrac{1}{z}=\dfrac{4}{3} \end{cases}$

(γ) $\begin{cases} mx^2+2ny=m \\ ny^2+2mx=n \end{cases}$

5. If α, β, be the roots of $x^2+px+q=0$, show that $\alpha+\beta=-p$, and $\alpha\beta=q$.

If they be in the ratio of 1 : 2, show that one of them satisfies the equation $6px^2+(5p^2-6q)x+p(p^2-2q)=0$, and find the other root of this equation.

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3. Simplify— $\frac{\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}}+\frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}$

and extract the square root of $5+\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{15}$.

6. When are quantities said to be in Arithmetical Progression? Find the sum of n terms of such a series.

The arithmetical mean of two numbers is 12, and the harmonical mean is $6\frac{2}{3}$: find the numbers.

8. The sum of 1,200*l.* was to be divided among 4 persons, whose shares are in Geometrical Progression; and the difference between the greatest and least was to the difference between the means as 13 : 3. What were their respective shares?

9. Expand $(a+x)^n$ and $\left(3-\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ giving the rth term in each case.

Also write down the middle term of $(1-x)^{4n}$.

10. Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(2+\frac{1}{2})^{12}$.

GERMAN.

Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Translate into English:

Geſtern Abend mußte ich hinaus. Es war plötzlich Thauwetter eingefallen, ich hatte gehört, der Fluß ſei übergetreten, alle Bäche geſchwollen und von Wahlheim herunter mein liebes Thal überſchwemmt! Nachts nach eilfe rannte ich hinaus. Ein fürchterliches Schauſpiel, vom Fels herunter die wühlenden Fluthen in dem Mondlichte wirbeln zu ſehen, über Aecker und Wieſen und Hecken und alles, und das weite Thal hinauf und hinab eine ſtürmende See im Sauſen des Windes! Und wenn dann der Mond wieder hervortrat, und über der ſchwarzen Wolke ruhete, und vor mir hinaus die Fluth in fürchterlich herrlichem Widerſchein rollte und klang: da überfiel mich ein Schauer, und wieder ein Sehnen! Ach mit offnen Armen ſtand ich gegen den Abgrund und athmete hinab! hinab! und verlor mich in der Wonne, meine Qualen, meine Leiden da hinab zu ſtürzen! dahin zu brauſen, wie die Wellen! Oh!—und den Fuß vom Boden zu heben vermochteſt du nicht, und alle Qualen zu enden! Meine Uhr iſt noch nicht ausgelaufen, ich fühle es! O Wilhelm! wie gern hätte ich mein Menſchſein drum gegeben, mit jenem Sturmwinde die Wolken zu zerreiſſen, die Fluthen zu faſſen! Ha! und wird nicht vielleicht dem Eingekerkerten einmal dieſe Wonne zu Theil?—

GOETHE.

Raſch ging er voran und muthig auf den Haufen zu. Zuvorderſt ſtand ein langer junger Kerl in blauem Kittel, der ſein Gewehr drohend durch die Luft ſchwang und ihm wie der Anführer der Uebrigen vorkam. An dieſen beſchloß er ſich mit ſeiner Kriegsliſt zu wenden, die auf dem uralten Grundſatze des Herrſchens durch Theilung beruhte. Er begrüßte daher den Menſchen ſo freundlich, als ſeine Stimmung es ihm geſtatten wollte und bat ihn, mit ihm zur Seite zu treten, da er ihm nothwendig etwas im Geheimen zu ſagen habe. Der Menſch ſah ſeine Camerden fragend an, folgte aber doch dem Erſuchen.—Ihr ſcheint mich hier nicht durchlaſſen zu wollen, ſagte Oswald zu ihm, ſo daß es die Uebrigen nicht hören konnten. Wirklich verſperrten ſie die ganze Straße.—Nein, ſagte der Menſch, denn Sie haben was begangen.—Ja, das habe ich auch, erwiederte Oswald, und es thut mir herzlich leid, aber es läßt ſich doch noch ein Wort darüber reden, und zu Euch muß ich das ſprechen, denn Ihr ſeid der einzige Nüchterne und Verſtändige von der ganzen Compagnie da.—Ja, der bin ich, erwiederte der lange Bauer und taumelte.—Alſo nur her das Wort, denn ein Wort muß der Menſch mit ſich reden laſſen, abſonderlich, wenn er vernünftig angeſprochen wird.

IMMERMAN.

GERMAN DICTATION.

Ich fürchte mein Geſandter und ich halten es zuſammen nicht lange mehr aus. Der Mann iſt ganz und gar unerträglich. Seine Art zu arbeiten und Geſchäfte zu treiben iſt ſo lächerlich, daß ich mich nicht enthalten kann, ihm zu widerſprechen und oft eine Sache nach meinem Kopf und meiner Art zu machen, daß ihm denn wie natürlich niemals recht iſt. Darüber hat er mich neulich bei Hofe verklagt, und der Miniſter gab mir einen zwar ſanften Verweiß, aber es war doch ein Verweiß und ich ſtand im Begriffe meinen Abſchied zu begehren, als ich einen Privatbrief von ihm erhielt, einen Brief, vor dem ich niedergekniet und den hohen, edlen, weiſen Sinn angebetet habe.

CHEMISTRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define an element in chemistry. Describe the varieties of phosphorus, explain how they are produced, and how they are proved to consist of one and the same substance only.
2. Give an account of the mode in which the composition of water has been determined synthetically.

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3. Describe the process of making sulphuric acid, and explain the chemistry of it.
4. What is meant by the nascent state? Give examples to show that an element in the nascent state will sometimes combine with substances with which it will not combine directly in its ordinary state.
5. State the composition of the oxides of carbon, and describe and explain the preparation of each of them. How can they be distinguished from each other, and how can the proportion of each in a mixture of the two be determined?
6. Name some of the most common forms in which silica occurs in nature. Explain its action when heated with sodium carbonate. Explain how soluble silica may be obtained.
7. Describe the preparation of caustic potash, and explain the same. Explain by equations the action of this substance with (1) hydrochloric acid, (2) sulphuretted hydrogen, (3) zinc sulphate.
8. What is the chemical nature of cast iron, malleable iron, and steel, respectively? Describe a process for making steel, and explain the chemistry of it.
9. What other elements most nearly resemble iron in their chemical relations? Give the composition of a series of typical compounds of iron, and the corresponding compounds of the allied elements. Give also the reactions by which these elements are distinguished from each other in analysis.
10. Explain the causes of hardness in spring water, and how they may be detected. What kind of impurities may be removed from water by filtration through charcoal? How do you suppose the charcoal to act?
11. What are the useful properties of platinum? What difficulties attend the working of it, and how are they overcome?
12. Explain the principles of volumetric analysis. 34 measures of a solution containing 1 per cent. of silver nitrate are required to precipitate the chlorine in 200 measures of a solution of common salt: what is the per-centage of salt in the solution?

$$N : O : Na : Cl : Ag = 14 : 16 : 23 : 35{\cdot}5 : 108.$$

BOTANY.

1. Define the following botanical terms: verticillate, bulb, siliqua, achene, sarcocarp, chalaza, raceme, monœcious, hypogynous, dichlamydeous, epiphyte, definite inflorescence; and give one example of each.
2. Name the chief nitrogenous constituents of plants, and state in what form and by what organs nitrogen is chiefly taken up by plants. In what parts of plants are sugar, chlorophyll, oil, and albumen severally met with, and how are they situated in those parts?
3. Describe the phenomena of endosmose, and state the conditions which appear essential to this action.
4. Describe the growth of a monocotyledonous stem.
5. How do the upper and under surfaces of leaves usually differ from each other? Mention cases in which this difference does not exist. Name some leafless plants, and explain how the want of leaves is compensated.
6. Describe the fruits of Corylaceæ and Taxaceæ.

7. Give examples of plants which depend upon external agency for fertilization, explaining the peculiarity of their structure and the agency employed.
8. To what natural orders would you refer plants having respectively the following characters:

   (α.) Monocotyledonous, root tuberous, perianth of six segments, coloured, in two whorls; stamens three, united with the style in a common column; ovary twisted, one-celled, with three parietal placentas, seeds numerous?

   (β.) Dicotyledonous, leaves linear, opposite, exstipulate, inflorescence cymose; flowers thalamifloral; calyx tubular, 5-toothed; petals 5, clawed; stamens 10, styles 2; fruit a capsule, 1-celled, seeds numerous?
9. State what you know of the general structure of lichens. What are *gonidia*, and what is their function?
10. Explain the causes of mildew and dry-rot respectively; and state the conditions which are favourable to their development.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the following rocks, stating the mineral composition of each, and the class and subdivision of rocks to which you refer it: marl, grit, slate, gravel, basalt, gneiss, greenstone, chert, quartzite.
2. State the system of crystallization and the essential constitution of opal, aragonite, augite, baryte, blende, talc, hæmatite, and mesotype. By what characters may baryte be distinguished from white lead ore (cerussite), blende from tinstone, talc from mica?
3. State the different kinds of lustre observed in minerals, and give one or more examples of each of them.
4. What is the mineral constitution of granite? Which of its constituents is most liable to decomposition or disintegration, and which the least so? Granites vary in colour from red to grey or white; to which of its mineral constituents are these variations of colour due?
5. Define cleavage, foliation, and lamination, and give one or more examples of each. Explain the most common causes of lamination in sandstones.
6. Explain the formation of caves in limestone, and of stalactites in the caves. What minerals of economic importance are met with in mountain limestone? Describe their modes of occurrence.
7. Define the *strike* of strata. Explain to what it is due.
8. State approximately the greatest depth to which the superficial changes of temperature of the earth in these latitudes are sensible within it. What is known of its temperature at greater depths?
9. Explain the formation of glacial drift. How can you distinguish a river gravel from a glacial deposit?
10. Give some proofs of the great extent to which denudation has been carried in former geological periods. Explain how the denuding action of the sea is affected by (1) the existence of stratification, (2) the dip of the strata, in the land acted upon.

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11. Give the principal divisions of British palæozoic strata in ascending order, and explain the grounds for making those divisions.
12. State the distinctive characters of ganoid fishes and of the genera spirifer, trigonia, calymene, and icthyosaur. State the formations in which they severally make their first appearance and those in which they last appear.

PLAN DRAWING.

PART I.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Explain the construction of the vernier, and construct one reading 5 feet 7 inches on a scale of 10 feet to the inch.
2. A survey made with a Gunter's chain was by mistake plotted on a scale of 200 feet to an inch as though it had been measured with the ordinary chain. Construct a correct scale of yards for the plan.
3. Plot, on a scale of one and a half chains to an inch, the traverse survey of which the accompanying paper B is the record.
4. Draw a section through EF, on the accompanying plan C, the vertical scale being double the horizontal scale.

N.B.—Plan C will be required in the afternoon.

PLAN DRAWING.

PART II.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Plan C. is to be copied and coloured ; woods, &c. being denoted by their proper conventional signs.

N.B.—Plan C was issued with the last paper.

MECHANICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the resultant of two forces, and equilibrium. State the conditions of equilibrium when a body is acted on by three forces only. A string of given length is fixed by its ends at two points in the same horizontal line, and has a weight hung at its middle ; show that the further apart the points of attachment are, the more likely is the string to be broken.
2. State the statical principle of equality of moments. Prove it in the case of three parallel forces in equilibrium (1) about any point in their plane, (2) about any line not in their plane. A square block of stone of uniform thickness, weighing 3 cwt., rests in a horizontal position on 3 points, one at each of two adjacent angles, and the third at a point in the opposite side of the square, distant from one angle a quarter of the whole length of the side ; find the pressure on each point of support.

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3. Define the coefficient of friction. Show that the condition that a heavy body may rest by friction only on a rough inclined plane is independent of the weight of the body. Also that a sphere will not rest by friction on an inclined plane, however small the inclination of the plane. Explain why practice does not exactly agree with theory in this case.
4. Three beams are joined so as to form an isosceles triangle, which is set up vertically with the base horizontal, and carries a weight on one of the inclined sides; show that the nearer the weight is to the vertex the greater the tension of the horizontal beam.
5. Define acceleration and mass, and explain what are the units employed in measuring them. What is the relation between the mass of a body and the acceleration imparted to it by a given force? Explain how this relation is established. If a mortar, with a given charge of powder, and an elevation of 45°, throws a loaded shell weighing 1 cwt. a distance of 800 yards on a horizontal plane, how far ought an unloaded shell weighing only $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. to be thrown by the same charge at the same elevation?
6. A ball thrown horizontally with a velocity of 16 feet in a second impinges after one second against a smooth vertical wall; determine its path after the impact, the modulus of elasticity being $\frac{1}{2}$. Find the ratio of the latera recta of the two parts of its orbit.
7. Define the pressure at any point of a mass of fluid at rest. Explain fully how the pressure of the atmosphere at any time and place is determined. Show by reference to experiment that it is as much upwards as downwards at the same point.
8. Find the tension of the piston-rod of a common pump, the area of the piston being 6 square inches, the height of the piston above the water in the cistern 20 feet, and the lower valve open. (A cubic foot of water weighs 62·4 lbs.)
9. Explain the ascent of a balloon. A balloon contains 49,000 cubic feet of gas which has a specific gravity $\frac{4}{9}$ that of air; what weight, including that of the balloon, will just prevent the balloon from rising, the weight of a cubic foot of air being 535 grains?
10. Investigate the pressure at a given depth in a liquid of given density when the surface is subject to a given pressure. A spherical bubble of air is $\frac{1}{20}$th of an inch in diameter at a depth of 100 feet below the surface of a lake; what will be its diameter when it reaches the top, a cubic foot of water weighing 62·4 lbs.
11. Describe the cylinder, condenser, and valves of a steam engine, and explain their action.

SURVEYING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Give short descriptions of the ordinary instruments employed by surveyors in the field. State their uses, and the points which have to be attended to in order to guard against error.
2. A survey has to be made of a large district, showing all the houses, fences, roads, and other features of the country, with the greatest accuracy. Explain fully the different steps you would take.

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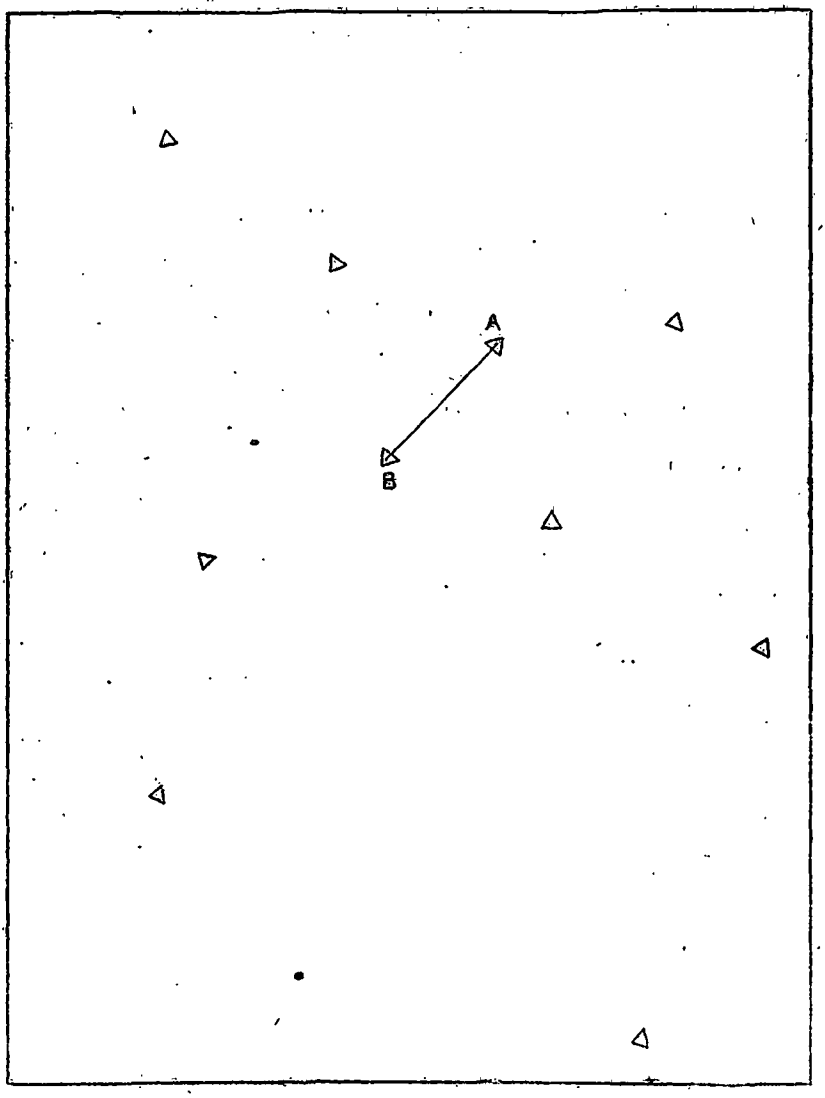
3. On the accompanying paper A, are marked the trigonometrical points in a district to be surveyed. Taking A, B, as the measured base line, mark out the system of triangles you would adopt.



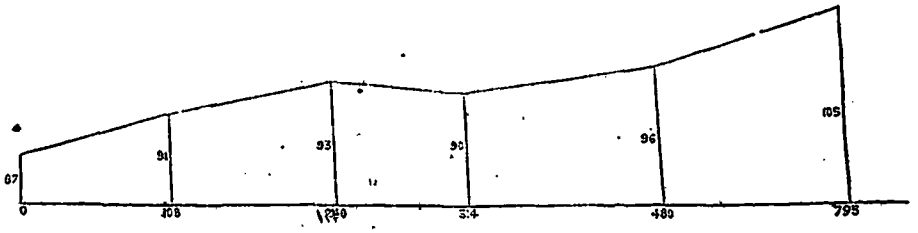
4. Explain the terms curvature, refraction, and variation of the compass, as used in surveying.

5. What is a satellite station? Show by a diagram the observations necessary for a reduction to a centre.

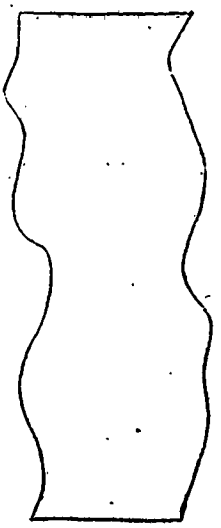
6. Explain the method of filling in the smaller triangles, as well as of road traversing, by means of a theodolite and chain.

7. If in measuring a line with a theodolite and chain you come across a river, how would you measure its breadth?

8. The accompanying diagram represents the section of a piece of ground. Draw out the form of field book you would use for levelling, and enter the readings in the different columns.



9. Explain how you would find the area of a strip of ground of varying breadth similar to the accompanying figure.



6 (b).—PAPERS SET AT AN EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT. March 1871.

MARCH 1871.

COPYING.

Copy as much of the following as you can in half an hour, taking care to write as well as you can.

N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist chiefly in the *clear formation of the letters of the Alphabet.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 4th day of February 1869.

Present :—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 1st of February 1869, in the words following, viz. :—

Whereas, by Your Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 14th of January 1869, certain alterations have been authorised in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, including the merging of the office of

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the Controller of the Navy into that of Third Lord: We beg leave most humbly to represent to Your Majesty that this measure has rendered it advisable to make corresponding changes in some of the offices, together with the salaries and allowances attaching thereto; as set forth in the following Table:—

Names of Officers.	Present Salaries and Allowances.	Future Salaries.
	£	£
Director General of Naval Ordnance -	1,456	1,000 456 Half-pay.
Chief Constructor - - -	1,000	1,260
Engineer in Chief - - -	900	Place abolished.
Engineer Assistant - - -	550	600
Valuer and Inspector of Dockyard Work	700	Place abolished.
Master Shipwright, Portsmouth -	700	Place abolished.
Professional Secretary to Chief Constructor.	- - -	550
Assistant Master Shipwright, Chatham -	400	Place abolished.
Chief Engineer, Portsmouth - -	650 365 Allowances	Place abolished.
Assistant Engineer - - -	400	500

DICTATION (1).

It is far easier to point out and reprobate abuses than to propose beneficial reforms: and the reforms then proposed would either have been utterly inefficient, or would have produced much more mischief than they would have removed. The revolution had saved the nation from one class of evils, but had at the same time—such is the imperfection of all things human—engendered or aggravated another class which required new remedies. Liberty and property were secure from the attacks of prerogative. Conscience was respected. No government ventured to infringe any of the rights solemnly recognised by the instrument which had called William and Mary to the throne. But it cannot be denied that, under the new system, the public interests and the public morals were seriously endangered by corruption and faction. During the long struggle against the Stuarts, the chief object of the most enlightened statesmen had been to strengthen the House of Commons. The struggle was over; the victory was won; the House of Commons was supreme in the state; and all the vices which had till then been latent in the representative system were rapidly developed by prosperity and power. Scarcely had the executive government become really responsible to the House of Commons, when it began to appear that the House of Commons was not really responsible to the nation. Many of the constituent bodies were under the absolute control of individuals; many were notoriously at the command of the highest bidder. The debates were not published. It was very seldom known out of doors how a gentleman had voted. Thus, while the ministry was accountable to the Parliament, the majority of the Parliament was accountable to nobody. In such circumstances, nothing could be more natural than that the members should form themselves into combinations for the purpose of raising the price of their votes, and should at critical conjunctures extort large wages by threatening a strike.

DICTATION (2).

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The fortunes of Pitt seemed to flourish, but his health was worse than ever. We cannot find that during the session which began in January 1765, he once appeared in Parliament. He remained some months in profound retirement at his favourite villa, scarcely moving but from his arm-chair to his bed, and from his bed to his arm-chair and often employing his wife as his amanuensis in his most confidential correspondence. Some of his detractors whispered, that his invisibility was to be ascribed, quite as much to affectation as to gout. In truth his character, high and splendid as it was, wanted simplicity. With genius which did not need the aid of state tricks, and with a spirit which should have been far above them, he had yet been through life in the habit of practising them. It was therefore now surmised, that having acquired all the consideration which could be acquired from eloquence and from great services to the State, he determined not to make himself cheap by often appearing in public; but, under the pretext of ill-health to surround himself with mystery, to emerge only at long intervals, and on momentous occasions, and at other times to deliver his oracles only to a few favoured votaries, who were suffered to make pilgrimages to his shrine. If such were his object, it was, for a time fully attained. Never was the magic of his name so powerful, never was he regarded by his country with such superstitious veneration, as during this year of silence and seclusion. While Pitt was thus absent from Parliament, Grenville proposed a measure, destined to produce a grand revolution, the effects of which will long be felt by the whole human race. We speak of the Act for imposing stamp duties on the North American Colonies. The plan was eminently characteristic of its author. Every feature of the parent was found in the child.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

I. An account of any French book you have read,

or

II. Forest trees of England, their cultivation, uses, history, &c.

The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

You are requested to write your name at the top *of each of your papers; to put the* number *to each question; to send up the* working *as well as the answers; and to send up your work on* complete sheets *of paper, not on* scraps, *which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. In 758,372 ounces how many tons, cwts., &c. ?
2. If 3 yards of silk cost 13*s.* 10½*d.*, what will 177 yards cost ?

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3. Find (by Practice) the value of 72 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. of sugar at 24*s.* per cwt.
4. Find the simple interest on 8,245*l.* for 4 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, and $\frac{3}{8}$.
6. Subtract $2\frac{1}{4}$ from $20\frac{1}{8}$.
7. Multiply $\frac{4}{11}$ by $1\frac{4}{7}$.
8. Divide $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{11}{16}$.

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9. Add together 4·7638, ·006203, 7, 19·634, and 32·62.
10. Subtract 7·6437 from 8·06437.
11. Multiply 5·736 by ·0203.
12. Divide 4·67 by 22·643 to four places of decimals.
13. Express 1·9375 of an ounce as a decimal fraction of a pound troy.

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14. Reduce 8,868,097 square feet to acres, roods, perches, and yards.
15. If 10 men can build a wall 65 feet long and 5 feet high in $3\frac{1}{4}$ days, in how many days will 6 men build a wall 80 feet long and 4 feet high?
16. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 8,236*l.* 10*s.* at 4*s.* 7*d.* in the £.
17. Find the amount of 7,205*l.* in three years at 6 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

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18. Add together $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, $\frac{1}{18}$, and $4\frac{1}{6}$.
19. Subtract $1\frac{1}{9}$ from $3\frac{1}{18}$.
20. Multiply together $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.
21. Divide $10\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{11}{16}$.

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22. Add together 16·41215, 9·376, ·00403, 177·42, and 27·03067.
23. Subtract 17·2398 from 27·06.
24. Multiply 46·2375 by ·00743.
25. Divide 92·3784 by ·623 to four places of decimals.
26. Find the value of 1·025 of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

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27. Reduce 973,376 grains to lbs., ozs., &c. (troy weight).
28. If the 4*d.* loaf weighs 14 ozs. when wheat is 63*s.* a quarter, what would be the weight of the 2*d.* loaf when wheat is 84*s.* a quarter?
29. Find (by Practice) the rent of 125 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches of land at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per rood.
30. In what time will 2,175*l.* amount to 2,338*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (simple interest)?

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31. Add together $2\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $3\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{5}{8}$.
32. Subtract $9\frac{1}{11}$ from $10\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}$.
33. Multiply together $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $4\frac{9}{10}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, and $1\frac{2}{5}$.
34. Divide $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$.

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35. Add together 6·72358, ·076407, 23·742, and 973·25.
36. Subtract 100·69 from 1000·035.
37. Multiply ·04768 by 42·63.
38. Divide ·432 by ·073 to four places of decimals.
39. Reduce 20,736 cubic inches to yards, and the decimal fraction of a yard.

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ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

N.B.—*It is important that the working as well as the answers to the questions should be sent up.*

1. What would be the cost of painting the four walls of a room whose length is 24 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., breadth 16 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and height 11 ft. 6 in., at 4*s.* a square foot?

2. Reduce to a simple fraction,—

$$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{4}-2\frac{1}{8}}{3\frac{3}{4}+2\frac{1}{8}-4\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{\frac{9}{49}-\frac{4}{25}}{\frac{75}{121}-\frac{16}{27}} \div \frac{\frac{3}{7}+\frac{2}{5}}{\frac{5}{11}+\frac{4}{9}}.$$

3. By selling a horse for 82*l.* 5*s.* a person lost $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; how much per cent. would he have lost or gained if he had sold the horse for 90*l.* 10*s.*?

4. Find within an inch the diagonal of a square field containing two acres.

5. Multiply by duodecimals 10 ft. 5 in. 3 pts. by 9 ft. 7 in. 10 pts. What does the product become when expressed in square inches and a fraction of a square inch?

6. A person invests 2,500*l.* in the 9 per cent. Japanese Loan, which was issued at 98 per cent. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ discount; how much stock will he have, and what rate of interest will the investment give?

7. Find the difference between the interest and the discount on 2,598*l.* 15*s.* for 3 years at 5 per cent. simple interest.

8. Express 4 lb. 3 oz. 12 dwts. 6 grs. troy weight as a decimal of a pound avoirdupois.

9. Reduce $\cdot 267\dot{1}875\dot{}$ to a vulgar fraction, and if the unit be 3*l.* reduce the fraction to shillings, pence, and decimals of a penny.

10. A wall 5 times as high as it is broad, and 8 times as long as it is high contains 18,225 cubic feet. Find the breadth of the wall.

11. A person had 6,900*l.* stock paying 3 per cent. in a company, and was offered the choice of being paid off at par, or of receiving 110*l.* of a new $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock for every 100*l.* He chose the former alternative, and invested his money in the 3 per cent. consols at 92. Find the amount of his stock in consols, and the excess of his income above what it would have been if he had agreed to the proposed conversion.

12. Find the prime factors of 111540, 296352, 404352; and thence write down all the numbers which will divide them all without remainder, and the smallest number which they will all divide without remainder.

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ADDITION.—1871. 7. (C.)

Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed ($\frac{1}{2}$ an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns.

You are not required to *copy out* the sums, but to write the answers in the *spaces* below each column.

N.B.—*You had better occupy the whole time allowed.*
No additional marks will be given for rapidity.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
302475	11	6	358756	3	7	538097	1	2
95016	18	2	642935	8	1	86631	7	7
8797	7	7	891174	2	10	267873	13	2
817637	6	9	23276	5	9	89768	12	11
65211	6	8	815975	16	11	786178	2	4
69840	3	7	541263	9	5	69263	15	4
189603	2	5	351867	4	11	373041	2	7
7624	6	2	426409	12	8	232087	9	7
465983	17	11	36197	11	7	318019	3	8
840732	9	2	24761	18	4	22896	10	10
19109	19	10	74573	2	4	209172	1	9
29200	7	9	984917	10	8	859276	3	8
54346	3	6	314197	6	5	361211	6	7
873	2	1	381397	7	1	97239	2	5
90574	2	1	741	18	2	476385	16	3
31847	1	2	298772	2	6	566984	5	4
34232	1	11	476239	15	7	631902	8	6
99374	5	7	147732	6	2	621140	15	6
98290	2	10	23297	12	5	744032	8	6
Answer								

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
156917	11	9	231287	14	7	106747	18	3
6679	14	5	29215	9	5	17218	9	6
16391	1	4	313257	8	11	326408	13	10
39142	5	2	23109	19	10	11835	0	3
398136	2	6	23109	19	10	734321	18	9
376514	10	5	74321	18	9	74321	18	9
403750	5	8	102376	18	3	810327	4	4
76899	13	7	32752	15	3	42361	8	9
753276	5	9	39642	5	2	299653	1	8
112935	8	1	94636	1	1	228416	9	10
274032	12	1	803421	3	6	239763	2	1
166197	11	7	612356	1	2	41220	4	9
44687	17	7	91105	2	1	71425	3	3
129374	5	7	16391	1	4	11835	0	3
673159	0	1	153748	2	9	83215	9	5
813214	2	6	691040	3	7	20242	0	7
675940	18	2	708416	19	7	291414	12	4
31140	15	6	8724	2	10	649603	2	5
34728	12	6	310397	8	7	93198	10	8
Answer								

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£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
120421	7	0	789409	1	0	52350	11	1
107319	8	4	610732	17	1	234106	7	8
106408	13	10	107568	3	11	612356	1	2
65416	18	2	191880	19	2	37	9	1
352376	0	9	181528	3	6	134139	8	5
161094	8	9	63276	5	9	531397	7	1
231485	15	5	15691	13	9	12844	9	8
173617	6	8	633925	4	11	41752	15	3
310397	8	7	131528	3	6	810563	4	1
810732	17	1	125176	13	7	6781	2	2
141263	9	5	19284	10	2	769276	3	8
274086	3	3	19631	7	7	209945	2	11
861014	8	8	234526	1	1	783130	2	4
234526	1	1	836	2	7	614275	8	2
106408	13	10	373041	2	7	111397	7	1
439250	13	2	236	3	1	32752	15	3
14691	13	9	4636	11	4	43109	19	10
4752	1	3	63177	2	5	41047	3	2
34917	10	8	371140	15	6	82971	3	2

Answer

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
274032	12	1	436197	11	7	417116	15	7
719058	15	1	106549	3	3	38839	7	1
416109	8	9	68972	7	1	214376	15	10
72505	8	2	108106	2	2	268549	16	7
692765	1	2	231902	7	6	98132	1	6
791023	13	8	739369	10	2	234016	3	9
935112	1	8	649603	2	5	10919	1	5
348896	17	2	106073	9	7	21595	3	8
941013	1	4	254321	18	9	925978	11	1
102276	3	5	125643	9	9	60616	3	7
196408	13	10	89318	2	6	659276	3	8
105217	3	7	711015	0	1	10847	7	7
71476	3	9	167932	1	3	76752	15	3
577667	13	11	102376	17	1	87163	9	11
3481	16	8	463487	1	10	156917	11	9
93756	2	2	227	18	9	905002	0	7
81906	10	7	71834	5	9	756409	12	8
4785	13	11	83649	2	7	532121	7	6
514376	15	10	58209	1	2	761089	15	9

Answer

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ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Find (1) the sum of the two expressions—

$$\frac{1}{(x-3)(x-1)x^2(x+1)}, \quad \frac{1}{(x-1)x^2(x+1)(x+3)};$$

(2) the quotient when the former is divided by the latter.

2. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions—

(α) $\dfrac{x}{x-y}+\dfrac{y^2}{y^2-x^2}-\dfrac{y}{x+y}$.

(β) $\dfrac{a-x}{2(a-x)+\dfrac{2b^2}{b+\dfrac{b^2x}{x^2-a^2}}}$

3. Find the Highest Common Divisor of x^4-3x^2+2 and x^4+x^2-6.

4. Prove that $1+px+qx^2+rx^3$ is a complete cube, if $p=3q$ and $q^2=3pr$.

5. Solve the following equations—

(α) $\dfrac{3x+5}{8}-\dfrac{21+x}{3}=39-5x$.

(β) $(x+a)^5-(x-a)^5=242a^5$.

(γ) $\left.\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{x+y}{a}\right)^2+\left(\frac{x-y}{b}\right)^2&=8.\\ x^2+y^2&=2(a^2+b^2).\end{aligned}\right\}$

6. Two numbers are in the ratio of 2 to 3, and if 9 be added to each they are in the ratio of 3 to 4. Find the numbers.

7. Prove that if $\dfrac{a+bx}{b+cy}=\dfrac{b+cx}{c+ay}=\dfrac{c+ax}{a+by}$, each of these ratios is equal to $\dfrac{1+x}{1+y}$, supposing $a+b+c$ not to be zero.

8. Supposing the increase in the whole population of a country to be 1·8 per cent., while the decrease in the number of males alone is 4·6 per cent., and the increase in the number of females is 9·8; compare the number of males and females in the country.

9. Sum the following series—

(1) $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{6}-$&c. to 20 terms.
(2) $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{2}{9}$ to n terms and to infinity.

10. Show that the values of x which satisfy the equation

$$\left(\frac{x+h}{a}\right)^2+\left(\frac{x+k}{b}\right)^2=1$$

are equal when $(h-k)^2=a^2+b^2$.

11. Find the value of $\cdot pqrrr\cdot$ &c. ad infinitum, q, p, and r containing l, m, and n decimal places respectively.

12. The sum of the cubes of the first n natural numbers is equal to the square of the sum of the numbers. INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT, March 1871.

13. Given $\log 216 = 2 \cdot 33445$
$\log \cdot 081 = \bar{2} \cdot 90849$ find $\log 500$ and $\log \sqrt[5]{\cdot 05}$.

EUCLID.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Construct a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third.
2. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
3. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part of it produced together with the square of half the line bisected is equal to the square of the line made up of the half and the part produced.
4. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square of the line which touches it.
5. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
6. Equal parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.
7. If two equal circles cut each other, and from either point of intersection a line be drawn cutting the circumferences, the part of it between them will be bisected by the circle whose diameter is the common chord of the equal circles.
8. Describe a circle which shall pass through two given points and touch a given straight line.
9. If A B C, D B C be equal triangles on the same base B C but on opposite sides of it, and the parallelogram A C D E be completed, B C, produced if necessary, will pass through E.
10. If an eight-sided figure be inscribed in a circle the sum of the alternate angles taken all round the figure will be equal to the sum of the remaining angles.

TRIGONOMETRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the tangent of an angle. Prove that $\tan(180° + A) \cot A = 1$. Show whether there are any angles for which the tangent is equal to the cosine or secant or cosecant, respectively.
2. Prove that $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$. Deduce from this the corresponding expression for $\cos(A + B)$: and find a value for $\cos 75°$.

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3. Prove the following formulæ:—

$$(\alpha)\ \sin 2A = \frac{2\tan A}{1+(\tan A)^2}$$

$$(\beta)\ \tan A \tan B = \frac{\left(\cos\frac{A-B}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\cos\frac{A-B}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\right)^2}$$

Show that this is true when $A=120°$, $B=60°$.

4. Find an expression for sin A in terms of sin 2A. Show by a diagram (or otherwise) which are the four angles to which the four values of this expression severally belong when $2A = 45°$.

5. Find the circular measure of 30°; and the minutes and seconds in the angle which a distance of 50 miles on the earth's surface subtends at the centre, taking the earth's radius at 4,000 miles.

6. In any plane triangle prove:—

$$(\gamma)\ \frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$(\delta)\ \frac{b^2-c^2}{a} = b\cos c - c\cos B.$$

7. Given the base of an isosceles triangle, and the perpendicular from the vertex on the base; show how to solve the triangle.

Ex. The base of an isosceles triangle and the perpendicular upon it from the vertex are each 352·72 yards, find the sides and angles.

8. Find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the sides. Deduce the area of a regular hexagon with a perimeter of 30 feet.

9. The logarithms of trigonometrical ratios as given in the ordinary tables are not precisely the logarithms of the numerical values of those ratios: how do they differ from them, and what is the reason for so tabulating them? For which of the ratios is the difference for successive angles *subtractive?*

Given log. a and log. b, and tan $\theta = a+b$, to find L tan θ; show that the process may be shortened by the use of a subsidiary angle.

Log. 2 = ·3010300.
Log. 3·5273 = ·5474424.
Log. 3·9436 = ·5958929, diff. 110.
L tan 26° 33′ 50″ = 9·6989480, diff. for 10″ 526.
L tan 63° 26′ = 10·3009994 „ „
L cos 26° 34′ = 9·9515389 „ 105.
L cos 63° 26′ 10″ = 9·6504974 „ 421.

FRENCH.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Translate into English:—

Nous avons la triste et déraisonnable habitude d'attribuer à l'État social les souffrances dont nous sommes témoins. Nous avons raison

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jusqu'à un certain point, si nous entendons comparer la société à elle-même, prise à deux degrés divers d'avancement et de perfection ; mais nous avons tort si nous comparons l'État social, même imparfait, à l'isolement. Pour pouvoir affirmer que la société empire la condition, je ne dirai pas de l'homme en général, mais de quelques hommes et des plus misérables d'entre eux, il faudrait commencer par prouver que le plus mal partagé de nos frères a à supporter, dans l'État social, un plus lourd fardeau de privations et de souffrances que celui qui eût été son partage dans la solitude. Or, examinez la vie du plus humble manouvrier. Passez en revue, dans tous leurs détails, les objets de ses consommations quotidiennes. Il est couvert de quelques vêtements grossiers ; il mange un peu de pain noir ; il dort sous un toit et au moins sur des planches. Maintenant demandez-vous si l'homme isolé, privé des ressources de l'Échange, aurait la possibilité la plus éloignée de se procurer ces grossiers vêtements, ce pain noir, cette rude couche, cet humble abri ? L'enthousiaste le plus passionné de l'État de nature, Rousseau lui-même, avouait cette impossibilité radicale. On se passait de tout, dit-il, on allait nu, on dormait à la belle étoile. Aussi Rousseau, pour exalter l'État de nature, était conduit à faire consister le bonheur dans la privation.

BASTIAT.

A la tête de cette confédération maritime dans laquelle le Danemark, la Suède, l'Espagne et même la Prusse brûlaient d'entrer pour se venger des avanies du droit de visite, il imagina de placer Paul Ier qui, non moins mécontent de l'Angleterre que de l'Autriche, était acquis d'avance à cette cause et s'en considérait comme le patron naturel. Mais cet objet encore éloigné n'était rien auprès de celui beaucoup plus grave et plus immédiat auquel visait le Premier Consul depuis son élévation au Consulat, c'est-à-dire d'une alliance intime avec la Russie. Ici les objections se présentaient en foule. La passion dominante du despote fantasque et brutal qui gouvernait ce pays était la haine de la Révolution française, et le grand but de sa politique était la reconstitution de l'Europe monarchique et féodale d'avant 1789. Ses ressentiments contre l'Autriche venaient surtout de ce que cette puissance avait trahi selon lui la cause de cette restauration générale de l'ancien régime : il ne lui pardonnait pas de n'avoir rétabli ni le roi de Piémont, ni le duc de Modène, ni l'aristocratie de Venise. La grande maîtrise de Malte qu'il s'était fait gloire d'accepter après la dispersion de l'Ordre, était elle-même à ses yeux une sorte de symbole de cette réhabilitation des vieilles institutions. Cette idée fixe qu'il poussait jusqu'à imposer à ses sujets dans toute l'étendue de l'empire le costume et les modes qui étaient en usage avant la Révolution, formait tout son système de politique extérieure. Dans tout le reste ce redoutable maniaque portait la mobilité d'une femme et les fantaisies féroces d'un roi d'Asie. Paul Ier était en un mot, un de ces êtres bizarres et incomplets que la folie de la toute-puissance peut seule enfanter.

LANFREY.

DICTATION.

L'origine des forêts remonte au delà des derniers cataclysmes qui ont bouleversé notre globe. La terre recèle dans ses entrailles d'immenses forêts englouties par ses révolutions et passées depuis longtemps à l'état de charbon. Ces combustibles minéraux, qui font aujourd'hui une si rude concurrence aux produits ligneux du sol, sont d'admirables réserves conservées par la Providence à travers de longues périodes dont le génie

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de l'homme n'a pu encore parvenir à calculer la durée. Lorsque le calme eut succédé à toutes ces perturbations, les mers se formèrent, et une végétation puissante se développa ; les forêts et les eaux se partagèrent la plus grande partie de la surface de la terre. Les plus anciens monuments attestent l'existence des forêts, et si Moïse, le premier des historiens, en parle si peu, c'est précisément parceque les premières agglomérations d'hommes se portèrent dans l'origine sur les points où il n'en existait pas ; ou bien parceque, longtemps avant lui, elles avaient déjà reculé devant l'antique civilisation dont il écrivait l'histoire. Au temps d'Homère la Grèce, la Sicile, et toutes les îles environnantes, étaient garnies de bois épais. Il les mentionne souvent dans les poèmes ; le Parnasse, dit-il, est ombragé d'un bois obscur, mystérieux, où les rayons du soleil n'ont jamais pénétré.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. State the chemical constitution of atmospheric air. Explain how the proportion of aqueous vapour and of oxygen, respectively, in air may be determined.
2. Give formulæ for chalk, nitre, marsh gas, flint, lime, nitric oxide. Explain the action of the last on atmospheric air.
3. Point out the principal causes which tend to increase and diminish respectively the quantity of carbonic acid gas present in the atmosphere.
4. What is the composition of ammonia? Describe the chief characters of that substance ; state whence it is chiefly obtained ; and how its presence in a compound may be detected.
5. Give an account of the preparation of chlorine, and explain the chemistry of the process. What other elements most resemble chlorine and in what respects do they resemble it?
6. By what characters or tests can hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids be distinguished from each other? If 1 lb. of iron be dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and another 1 lb. of iron dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid compare the quantities of hydrogen evolved.
7. Describe the preparation of sulphuretted hydrogen, and explain the action of that substance on silver nitrate, lead carbonate, and iron (ferric) chloride respectively.
8. Define an alkali. Name the common alkalies. Describe how the strength of a solution of sodium carbonate can be determined, and explain the principle of the method.
9. What is the chemical nature of the rust of iron? Explain the conditions which give rise to it.
10. What compounds does lead form with oxygen? State how red lead is produced and explain the chemistry of the process.
11. State of what metals ordinary silver plate is made. What solvent would you employ to dissolve this alloy? How could you obtain a pure silver salt from the solution? Explain the chemistry of the process.
12. Give tests by which lime and alumina may be detected in analysis.
13. State the laws of combination of gases by volume, and the relations between the volumes of the compounds and components in four typical cases.

BOTANY.

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Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define a thallogen, umbel, stolon, raphe, and raphides; also syngenesious and loculicidal. How can a rhizome be distinguished from a root? Give an example in each case.
2. Name and define the principal varieties of tissue found in plants, stating in what parts of the plants they occur. To which varieties do you refer flax and bass? If you make a cross section of the stem of a common brake some parts of the cross section are of a deeper colour than the rest; what are the darker parts?
3. Describe the structure of stomata, and explain how they are closed and opened. In what sort of plants, and what parts of them, are they found? Explain their function.
4. In what parts of plants is potash met with? Give your reasons for regarding its presence as essential or accidental. How can you account for its accumulation in some parts more than others?
5. Stamens are said to be modified leaves; explain the evidence for such a statement.
6. Give examples of modifications of the fruit which have the effect of dispersing the seeds of plants; state the nature of the modification in each case, and explain how it conduces to the result above mentioned.
7. Describe botanically the flower of arum maculatum (cuckoo pint) and the fruit of the yew.
8. To what British natural orders might the plants having the following characters be severally referred?

   (α) Bulbous endogen, flowers in a terminal umbel with a spathe of two thin dry bracts on an otherwise leafless stalk, perianth inferior of six distinct segments, stamens six inserted on the base of the perianth, fruit a capsule three celled.

   (β) Exogenous shrub, calyx of four sepals coloured, corolla inferior monopetalous four lobed, stamens eight inserted within the corolla but distinct from it, fruit a capsule with four cells, seeds very small albuminous.
9. Describe the development of the yeast plant.
10. Give an account of the reproductive organs of a moss. In what respects do they differ from those of ferns?

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define a mineral and a rock. When is a rock said to be amygdaloid? What class of rocks have this structure? Name some minerals commonly found in amygdaloid rocks.
2. How many systems of crystallization are there? In which of them are the crystals doubly refracting? What are the characters of the pyramidal or square prismatic system? How many faces can there be in a simple form in that system?
3. Name the principal minerals which are classed as *felspars;* and state how they are related to one another in respect of composition, and how they may be distinguished from each other.

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4. State the composition, crystalline form, and most common geological situation of pyrite, augite, chalcedony, rocksalt, graphite, chlorite, fluor. How can fluor be distinguished from calcite?
5. Define quartzite, shale, loam, chert, travertine, syenite; and state whether they are severally of aqueous origin, metamorphic, volcanic, or granitic.
6. What is alluvium? Describe the situations in which it occurs and the conditions which tend to produce such formations.
7. How does frost tend to hasten the disintegration of granite? In the gradual weathering and removal by aqueous agency of a mass of granite explain the tendency to a sorting of the materials in beds of different mineral constitution.
8. Mention British formations in which thick beds of clay form a prominent feature. How do you account for the uniformity over large areas of beds of clay and the want of such uniformity over large areas of beds of coal?
9. What is uncomformable stratification? Explain why its occurrence is assumed to indicate that a long time elapsed between the deposition of the beds which are unconformable.
10. Explain the conditions which lead to the formation of springs of water.
11. Point out the principal ways in which fossils are mineralized.
12. Describe the leading characters of the brachiopoda. To what class and order do you refer the buccinum, nummulite, plesiosaur, and producta respectively? In what formations are these genera severally met with?
13. Define tertiary rocks. What are the principal divisions of tertiary rocks, and on what characters are those divisions founded? Which of these divisions are represented in this country, by what formations, and in what part of the country?

ELEMENTS OF MECHANICAL AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. State the proposition known as the parallelogram of forces. If a 2 lb. weight be hung by a string 3 feet long from a fixed point, required the horizontal force which must be applied to the weight in order to hold it one foot from the vertical through the point of suspension.
2. Define tenacity, ductility, elasticity; also a solid, a liquid, and a gas. Show by examples that the same substances may under different circumstances exist in all three of the states of solid, liquid, and gas.
3. A uniform bar 3 feet long is bent at right angles at a point 6 inches from one end: find the centre of gravity of the bent bar.
4. If a body be at rest under the action of gravity, show that the resultant of all the other forces acting upon it must be vertical and pass through the centre of gravity of the body.

   Apply this to show that a uniform cylindrical bar if placed in a smooth spherical bowl will only rest in a horizontal position; and if lighter than water will only float in that liquid with its axis either horizontal or vertical.
5. Explain the reasoning by which we arrive at the law that a body in motion will continue to move uniformly in a straight line so

long as it is not acted upon by any external force: and give some illustrations in confirmation of the truth of this law.

6. An arrow is shot vertically upwards: show that it would reach the spot from which it was shot with the same velocity as that with which it left that spot if it were not for the resistance of the air. If the arrow rise to a height of 300 feet, how long will it be from the time it left the bow until it reach the same place again?
7. Explain the recoil of a gun; and why it is less for a heavy gun than for a light one, the charges and shots being equal.
8. Define work. A cube one foot each way, weighing 20 lbs., rests on a horizontal table: what amount of work is done in turning the cube over so that it shall rest on one of the sides which was before vertical.
9. State Boyle's law connecting the pressure and density of gases, and describe some experiment in verification of it. Saturated aqueous vapour does not follow this law: describe how it behaves when compressed and when allowed to expand again.
10. The surface of the mercury in a barometer is seldom quite plane; why is that, and why is it sometimes concave and at other times convex?
11. Describe an air-pump, and explain its action.
12. Explain why there is more dew on a clear night than on a cloudy one. Will more dew be deposited on a tin plate or on a piece of flannel, and for what reasons?
13. Trace the variation in the density of water as it is gradually cooled from 60° F. until it is all frozen.

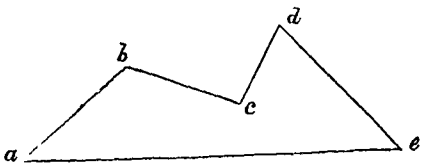
PLAN DRAWING.

PART I.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Write your answers on one side of the paper only, leaving a quarter as margin, and do not put the answers to two questions on the same sheet.

1. Construct a scale of one chain to an inch, with a diagonal scale for reading feet.
2. Explain how you would reduce the irregular plot of ground *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, to a right angled triangle of an equal area, be means of a parallel ruler, in order to facilitate the operation of taking out its content.



3. Explain the means used for copying maps on an enlarged or reduced scale.
4. Plot on a scale of one chain to an inch the traverse survey of which accompanying paper B is a record.

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5. Draw a section through EF on the accompanying plan C, the vertical scale to be double the horizontal, the section to be accompanied by a scale of chains for measuring off the horizontal distances.

PLAN DRAWING.

PART II.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Plan D is to be copied and coloured, the proper conventional signs being used to denote woods, orchards, market gardens, &c.

SURVEYING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Write your answers on one side of the paper only, leaving a quarter as margin, and do not put the answers to two questions on the same sheet.

1. Describe the adjustments required in the theodolite.
2. What is the object of the verniers on a theodolite, and how are they constructed?
3. Give a description of, and the mode of using, any instruments, other than the theodolite, for taking angles in the field, where extreme accuracy is not required.
4. How would you lay out an offset at right angles to a line, with the chain only?
5. Explain fully how road traversing is performed with the chain only, and with the theodolite and chain; also, in the latter case, how the entries are made in the field book.
6. Describe the operation of running a line of levels, and draw out the form of field book you would use.
7. Explain fully the whole process of carrying out an accurate trigonometrical survey of a country, including the methods of filling in the details.
8. On the accompanying paper A are marked the selected primary stations for a large trigonometrical survey, mark out on it the system of triangles you would adopt.
9. When the theodolite cannot be set up exactly over a station from which it is required to take observations, how would you get over the difficulty? Explain by means of a diagram the steps you would take.

7—PAPERS SET AT AN EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

JUNE 1871.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, June 14th. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(For the Composition and Dictation).

I. An account of the tunnelling of Mount Cenis, or of some other great engineering work;

or

II. One of the following, with reference to geographical situations, history, and associations. *Constantinople, Moscow, Delhi, Pekin;*

or

III. The prospects of a restoration of monarchy in France.

In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.

ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

Wednesday, 14th June. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Not more than Ten *questions in all to be answered.*

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Point out those features of the History of England, *ante* A.D. 1000, which are essentially of a *legendary* character. To what sources can these legends mainly be traced?
2. Give a sketch of the social condition of England under the reign of Alfred the Great.
3. Write a life of Earl Godwin.
4. Trace the course of the claims advanced and the checks sustained by the Royal Prerogative in this country since the Norman Conquest, marking with dates the leading epochs and most important measures connected with it.
5. State what you know of the history of the Order of the Templars in this country.
6. Sketch the history of the Reformation in England.
7. Give an account of the English possessions in France, explaining the claims under which they were held and the circumstances under which they were abandoned; and drawing a map to show where they were situated.
8. Relate the most important events in English History during the interval between the death of Henry VIII. and the accession of Queen Elizabeth.
9. What were the relations existing between England and Ireland up to the reign of Charles the Second. Mark the dates of the principal events.

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10. Give an account of the Spanish Armada.
11. State what you know of the following :—Habeas Corpus Act: The Act of Settlement: The Solemn League and Covenant: The Quadruple Alliance: The Navigation Act: The Darien Scheme: The Massacre of Glencoe.
12. Sketch the history of the East India Company down to the arrival of Clive in India.
13. How did the House of Commons originate, and when were representatives of towns and boroughs first summoned?
14. Write the history of *one* of the great families of England.
15. Compare the progress generally of English prose Literature with that of English Poetry. Note the most remarkable historical events which have influenced, for good or for ill, the progress of each.
16. Write a life, and give some account of the works of Chaucer. What great English poet has paraphrased some of his tales?
17. Sketch the history of English Satirical Literature.
18. Name, with dates, the principal English translations of the Bible, and estimate the influence of the Received Version on the language and literature of the country.
19. If you were collecting specimens of English poetry from Chaucer to Spenser, what authors would fall within your scope, and what are the principal pieces which you would select? Give dates.
20. Trace the history of the English drama down to and exclusive of Shakespeare.
21. Give the story of Spenser's Faerie Queen. Quote the opening lines of some of the most famous passages. What other models of allegorical treatment do we possess in English literature?
22. Discuss fully the character of Hamlet, of Iago, and of Lear. What internal evidence is afforded of the date of the plays where they respectively occur? From what sources did Shakespeare borrow the materials of these plays? In what plays do the following characters occur? Miranda. Demetrius. Nerissa. Autolycus. Parolles. Arthur. Jaques. Nym. Goneril. Laertes. Imogen. Charmian. An Apothecary.
23. Who were the most important writers of Essays in English literature? Criticise and compare their respective merits.
24. What faults have been found with Milton's great Epic, and by whom? With what justice has he been accused of plagiarism in the composition of Paradise Lost?
25. Who were the authors and what were the subjects of the following works? Arrange them in chronological order :—Gorboduc. The Legend of Good Women. The Religio Laici. Essay on Man. Polyolbion. The Cottar's Saturday Night. The Prelude. Piers Ploughman's Vision. Utopia. Anatomy of Melancholy. Wisdom of the Ancients. History of the Turks. Golden Grove. Drapier's Letters. Hydriotaphia. The Task. An Apology for Smectymnus. The Duchess of Malfi. The Botanic Garden. The Parish Register. The Critic. Cooper's Hill. Alexander's Feast. The Ancient Mariner. Areopagitica. Hermes. The Silent Woman. Mother Hubberd's Tale?
26. Name the authors of the following passages, and the works where they occur :—
    (1.) Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world, &c., &c.
    (2.) In maiden meditation, fancy free.
    (3.) That old man eloquent.

(4.) Come home to men's business and bosoms.
(5.) Brevity is the soul of wit.
(6.) Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?
(7.) Die of a rose, in aromatic pain.
(8.) Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.
(9.) For we that live to please must please to live.
(10.) The breezy call of incense-breathing morn.
(11.) Heaven lies about us in our infancy.
(12.) There is a pleasure in poetic pains
Which only poets know.
(13.) The young men's vision and the old men's dream.
(14.) Or call up him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold.

Explain the allusions in (2), (3), and (14).

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

GREEK.

Friday, 16th June. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Translate into English :—

Λέγε δή μοι, ἔφη, ἐπολέμησάς ποτε Ἀστυάγει τῷ τῆς ἐμῆς μητρὸς πατρὶ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Μήδοις; Ἔγωγ', ἔφη. Κρατηθεὶς δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ συνωμολόγησας δασμὸν οἴσειν, καὶ συστρατεύσεσθαι ὅπου ἐπαγγέλλοι, καὶ ἐρύματα μὴ ἕξειν; Ἦν ταῦτα. Νῦν οὖν διὰ τί οὔτε τὸν δασμὸν ἀπῆγες οὔτε τὸ στράτευμα ἔπεμπες, ἐτείχιζές τε τὰ ἐρύματα; Ἐλευθερίας ἐπεθύμουν· καλὸν γάρ μοι ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ αὐτὸν ἐλεύθερον εἶναι καὶ παισὶν ἐλευθερίαν καταλιπεῖν. Λέγε δὴ σαφῶς, ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, καθ' ἓν ἕκαστον· ἦν ἄρχων τις τύχῃ σοι καὶ ἁμάρτῃ, πότερον ἐᾷς ἄρχειν ἢ ἄλλον καθίστης ἀντ' αὐτοῦ; Ἄλλον καθίστημι. Τί δέ, ἦν χρήματα πολλὰ ἔχῃ, ἐᾷς πλουτεῖν ἢ πένητα ποιεῖς; Ἀφαιροῦμαι, ἔφη, ἃ ἂν ἔχων τυγχάνῃ. Ἦν δὲ καὶ πρὸς πολεμίους γιγνώσκῃς αὐτὸν ἀφιστάμενον, τί ποιεῖς; Κατακαίνω, ἔφη, τί γὰρ δεῖ ἐλεγχθέντα, ὅτι ψεύδομαι, ἀποθανεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ τἀληθῆ λέγοντα; Ἔνθα δὴ ὁ μὲν παῖς αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἤκουσε ταῦτα, περιεπάσατο τὴν τιάραν καὶ τοὺς πέπλους κατερρήξατο, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἀναβοήσασαι ἐδρύπτοντο, ὡς οἰχομένου τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ ἀπολωλότων πάντων σφῶν ἤδη. καὶ ὁ Κῦρος σιωπῆσαι κελεύσας εἶπεν, Εἶεν· τὰ μὲν δὴ σὰ δίκαια ταῦτα, ὦ Ἀρμένιε· ἡμῖν δὲ τί συμβουλεύεις ἐκ τούτων ποιεῖν; ὁ μὲν δὴ Ἀρμένιος ἀπορῶν ἐσιώπα, πότερα συμβουλεύοι τῷ Κύρῳ κατακαίνειν ἑαυτόν, ἢ τἀναντία διδάσκοι ὧν αὐτὸς ἔφη ποιεῖν.

Xenophon.

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Τέτλαθι, τέκνον ἐμόν, καὶ ἀνάσχεο, κηδομένη περ.
Πολλοὶ γὰρ δὴ τλῆμεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
Ἐξ ἀνδρῶν, χαλέπ' ἄλγε' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι τιθέντες.
Τλῆ μεν Ἄρης, ὅτε μιν Ὦτος κρατερός τ' Ἐφιάλτης,
Παῖδες Ἀλωῆος, δῆσαν κρατερῷ ἐνὶ δεσμῷ·
Χαλκέῳ δ' ἐν κεράμῳ δέδετο τρισκαίδεκα μῆνας.
Καί νύ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο Ἄρης ἄτος πολέμοιο,
Εἰ μὴ μητρυιή, περικαλλὴς Ἠερίβοια,
Ἑρμέᾳ ἐξήγγειλεν· ὁ δ' ἐξέκλεψεν Ἄρηα,
Ἤδη τειρόμενον· χαλεπὸς δέ ἑ δεσμὸς ἐδάμνα.
Τλῆ δ' Ἥρη, ὅτε μιν κρατερὸς παῖς Ἀμφιτρύωνος
Δεξιτερὸν κατὰ μαζὸν ὀϊστῷ τριγλώχινι
Βεβλήκει· τότε καί μιν ἀνήκεστον λάβεν ἄλγος.
Τλῆ δ' Ἀΐδης ἐν τοῖσι πελώριος ὠκὺν ὀϊστόν,
Εὖτέ μιν ωὐτὸς ἀνήρ, υἱὸς Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,
Ἐν πύλῳ ἐν νεκύεσσι βαλὼν, ὀδύνῃσιν ἔδωκεν.
Σχέτλιος, ὀβριμοεργός, ὃς οὐκ ὄθετ' αἴσυλα ῥέζων,
Ὃς τόξοισιν ἔκηδε θεούς, οἳ Ὄλυμπον ἔχουσιν.
Σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀνῆκε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
Νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ οἶδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδέος υἱός,
Ὅττι μάλ' οὐ δηναιός, ὃς ἀθανάτοισι μάχηται,
Οὐδέ τί μιν παῖδες ποτὶ γούνασι παππάζουσιν,
Ἐλθόντ' ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊοτῆτος.

Homer.

Translate into Greek:

Harold hastened by quick marches to reach this new invader; though he found himself weakened by the desertion of his soldiers, who, from fatigue and discontent at his refusing to divide their former spoil among them, secretly withdrew from their colours. His brother, a man of bravery and conduct, remonstrated with the king that it would be better policy to prolong the war; urging that, if the enemy were weakened by small skirmishes, and fatigued with the bad weather during the winter season, which was approaching, they must fall an easy and a bloodless prey. Above all, he exhorted his brother not to expose his own person. Harold, however, was deaf to all these remonstrances; elated with his past prosperity, as well as stimulated by his native courage, he resolved to give battle, and for that purpose he drew near to the Normans.

LATIN.

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Friday, 16th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English:

Nihil post hominum memoriam gloriosius, nihil gratius, ne tempore quidem ipso opportunius accidere vidi, quam tuas, Plance, litteras. Redditæ sunt enim frequenti senatu Cornuto, quum is frigidas sane et inconstantes recitasset litteras Lepidi. Sub eas statim recitatæ sunt tuæ, non sine magnis quidem clamoribus. Quum rebus enim ipsis essent et studiis beneficiisque in rempublicam gratissimæ, tum erant gravissimis verbis ac sententiis. Flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut referret statim de tuis litteris. Ille, se considerare velle. Quum ei magnum convicium fieret cuncto a senatu, quinque tribuni plebei retulerunt. Servilius rogatus rem distulit; ego eam sententiam dixi, cui sunt assensi ad unum. Ea quæ fuerit, ex senatus consulto cognosces. Tu, quamquam consilio non eges, vel abundas potius, tamen hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc rejicias, neve in rebus tam subitis tamque angustis a senatu consilium petendum putes. Ipse tibi sis senatus; quocumque te ratio reipublicæ ducet, sequare. Cures, ut ante factum aliquod a te egregium audiamus, quam futurum putarimus. Illud tibi promitto, quidquid a te erit factum, id senatum, non modo ut fideliter, sed etiam ut sapienter factum, comprobaturum.

CICERO.

Hannibal Capua recepta quum iterum Neapolitanorum animos partim spe partim metu nequiquam temptasset, in agrum Nolanum exercitum traducit, ut non hostiliter statim, quia non desperabat voluntariam deditionem, ita, si morarentur spem, nihil eorum quæ pati aut timere possent prætermissurus. Senatus ac maxime primores ejus in societate Romana cum fide perstare, plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse metumque agrorum populationis et patienda in obsidione multa gravia indignaque proponere animo. Neque auctores defectionis deerant. Itaque ubi senatum motus cepit, si propalam tenderent, resisti multitudini concitatæ non posse, secunda simulando dilationem mali inveniunt. Placere enim sibi defectionem ad Hannibalem simulant: quibus autem conditionibus in fœdus amicitiamque novam transeant, parum constare. Ita spatio sumpto legatos propere ad prætorem Romanum Marcellum Claudium, qui Canusii cum exercitu erat, mittunt docentque, quanto in discrimine sit Nolana res: agrum Hannibalis esse et Pœnorum, urbem extemplo futuram, ni subveniatur: concedendo plebei senatum, ubi velint defecturos se, ne deficere præfestinarent, effecisse.

LIVY.

Translate into Latin:

His friends have allowed that he carried to a ridiculous extreme his contempt for foreigners. He pronounced the French to be a very silly people, much behind us, stupid, ignorant creatures. And this judgment he formed after having been at Paris about a month, during which he would not talk French, for fear of giving the natives an advantage over him in conversation. His visit to the Hebrides introduced him to a state of society completely new to him; and a salutary suspicion of his own deficiencies seems on that occasion to have crossed his mind for the first time. He confessed, in the last paragraph of his Journey, that his thoughts on national manners were the thoughts of one who

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had seen but little, of one who had passed his time almost wholly in cities. This feeling, however, soon passed away. It is remarkable that to the last he entertained a fixed contempt for all those modes of life and those studies which tend to emancipate the mind from the prejudices of a particular age or a particular nation. Of foreign travel and of history he spoke with the fierce and boisterous contempt of ignorance.

FRENCH.

Saturday, 17th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Translate into English :—

L'honnête homme.

Pour se rendre heureux avec moins de peine, et pour l'être avec sûreté, il faut faire en sorte que les autres le soient avec nous. C'est ce ménagement de bonheur pour nous et pour les autres que l'on doit appeler l'honnêteté, qui n'est à le bien prendre, qu'un amour propre bien ménagé. Pour avoir cette honnêteté au plus haut degré, il faut avoir l'esprit excellent et le cœur bien fait, et qu'ils soient tous deux de concert ensemble. Par la grandeur de l'esprit, on connaît ce qu'il y a de plus juste et de plus raisonnable à dire ou à faire; et par la bonté du cœur, on ne manque jamais de vouloir faire et dire ce qu'il y a de plus raisonnable et de plus juste. Ce que l'on appelle grandeur, autorité, fortune, richesse, tout cela n'enchante point l'honnête homme ; il en demêle parfaitement les plaisirs et les peines, et c'est ce qui l'empêche quelquefois de prendre le chemin qui mène à la fortune. Quoiqu'il soit agréable et de bonne compagnie, il est assez retiré et n'aime pas le grand jour. Aussi voit-on rarement qu'il cherche à monter sur le théâtre du monde. Mais si la naissance ou la fortune veulent l'y placer, comme il a l'esprit vaste, qu'il est intelligent, penétrant, habile, il joue parfaitement son rôle. L'honnête homme fait grand cas de l'esprit ; mais il fait encore plus de cas de la raison. Il aime la verité en toutes choses ; il veut savoir tout, et ne se pique de rien savoir.

L'ambition montre à celui qu'elle aveugle, pour terme de ses poursuites, un état florissant où il n'aura plus rien à desirer, parce que ses vœux seront accomplis, où il goûtera le plaisir le plus doux pour lui, et dont il est le plus sensiblement touché : savoir, de dominer, d'ordonner, d'être l'arbitre des affaires et le dispensateur des grâces. Tout cela rassemblé dans un point de vue, lui trace l'idée la plus agréable, et peint à son imagination l'objet le plus conforme aux vœux de son cœur. Mais dans le fond ce n'est qu'une idée, et voici ce qu'il y a de plus réel : c'est que, pour atteindre jusque-là, il y a une route à tenir, pleine d'épines et de difficultés : c'est que, pour parvenir à cet état où l'ambition se figure tant d'agréments, il faut prendre mille mesures toutes également gênantes, et toutes contraires à ses inclinations ; qu'il faut se consumer de réflexions et d'étude ; rouler pensées sur pensées, desseins sur desseins, compter toutes ses paroles, composer toutes ses démarches ; avoir une attention perpétuelle et sans relâche sur soi-même et sur les autres ; s'assujettir aux plus ennuyeuses assiduités, essuyer mille rebuts, digérer mille dégoûts, se donner mille mouvements, n'être plus à soi, et vivre dans le tumulte et la confusion.

N.B.—*Use a separate book for your translation of the following passage.*

Translate into French:—

A reason for the hostility of the political press to the aristocracy is to be found in the circumstances of those who write for it. They live more separated from sympathy with aristocratic influences than any other class: belonging, chiefly, to the middle order, they do not, like the middle order in general, have any dependence on the custom and favour of the great; literary men, they are not like authors in general, courted as lions, who, mixing familiarly with their superiors, are either softened by unmeaning courtesies, or imbibe the veneration which rank and wealth, personally approached, instil into the human mind, as circumstances at present form it. They mostly regard the great aloof and at a distance; they see their vices, which are always published, and rarely the virtues or the amenities, which are not known beyond the threshold. The system strikes them unrelieved by any affection for its component parts. I have observed with much amusement the effect often produced on a periodical writer by being merely brought into contact with a man of considerable rank. He is charmed with his urbanity —astonished at his want of visible pride—he no longer sees the pensioned and titled apostate, but the agreeable man; and his next article becomes warped from its severity in despite of himself.

DICTATION.

Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

(Sur Washington, le grand Américain.)

Quatre ans s'étaient écoulés à peine depuis qu'il avait quitté l'administration. Cet homme, qui pendant longtemps conduisit des armées, qui fut le chef de treize états, vivait sans ambition dans le calme des champs, au milieu de vastes domaines cultivés par ses mains, et de nombreux troupeaux que ses soins avaient multipliés dans les solitudes d'un nouveau monde. Il marquait la fin de sa vie par toutes les vertus domestiques et patriarcales après l'avoir illustrée par toutes les vertus guerrières et politiques. L'Amérique jetait un œil respectueux sur la retraite habitée par son père; et, de cette retraité, où s'était renfermée tant de gloire, sortaient souvent de sages conseils, qui n'avaient pas moins de force que dans les jours de son autorité: ses compatriotes se promettaient encore de l'écouter longtemps; mais la mort l'a tout à coup enlevé au milieu des occupations les plus douces et les plus dignes de la vieillesse.

GERMAN.

Monday, 19th June. 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Translate into English:

Wie die Gelehrten, ſo und mehr förderte Franz I. die Künſtler. Zuweilen mögen es Männer von allgemeiner Bildung geweſen ſein, wie Leonardo da Vinci, von dem der König ſagte, er habe nie einen Mann geſehen, der mehr verſtehe und wiſſe; er nahm ihn mit ſich

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aus Italien herüber, nicht allein seiner künstlerischen Verdienste, sondern auch dieser persönlichen Trefflichkeit wegen; Leonardo war eben der wahre Mann für seine universale Wißbegierde; er wußte ihn vollkommen zu schätzen. Gar manche andere italienische Meister zog er an sich, öffnete ihnen Werkstätten, besuchte sie darin, und zeigte ihnen persönliche Gunst. Dann und wann wurden ihm ihre Anmaßungen unerträglich; er wies sie mit guten Worten zurecht. Er führte es ihnen zu Gemüthe, daß er es doch sei, der ihnen Gelegenheit verschaffe, ihr Talent zu entwickeln, aber zugleich pries er sich glücklich, daß nicht allein das Alterthum große und schöne Werke hervorgebracht habe, sondern daß auch seinen Zeitgenossen unter seinem Schutze und Einflusse Gleiches gelinge. Ohne Zweifel schlug er ihre Arbeiten da zu hoch an; seine Zeiten und sein Hof böten die Elemente und Bedingungen nicht dar, aus dem das eigentlich classische hervorgeht.

Ranke.

So starb Luther. Als der Wagen mit seiner Leiche durch die Thüringischen Lande fuhr, läuteten alle Glocken in Dorf und Stadt, und die Leute drängten sich schluchzend an seinen Sarg. Es war ein guter Theil der deutschen Volkskraft, der mit diesem einen Manne eingesargt wurde. Und Philipp Melanchton sprach in der Schloßkirche zu Wittenberg vor seiner Leiche: Ein jeder, der ihn recht erkannt, muß dieses bezeugen, daß er ein sehr gütiger Mann gewesen, mit allen Reden holdselig, freundlich und lieblich, und gar nicht frech, stürmisch, eigensinnig oder zänkisch. Und war doch daneben ein Ernst und eine Tapferkeit in seinen Worten und Geberden, wie in einem solchen Manne sein soll. Sein Herz war treu und ohne falsch. Die Härte, so er wider die Feinde der Lehre in Schriften gebrauchte, kam nicht aus zänkischem und boshaftem Gemüth, sondern aus großem Ernst und Eifer für die Wahrheit. Er hat einen sehr großen Muth und Mannheit gezeigt und sich nicht bald durch ein kleines Rauschen erschrecken lassen. Er ist auch von so hohem scharfen Verstande gewesen, daß er allein vor Andern in verwirrten, dunkeln und schweren Händeln bald ersehen konnte, was zu rathen und zu thun war.

Freytag.

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N.B.—*Use a separate book for your translation of the following passage.*

Translate into German:

As soon as it was known that the Princess Elizabeth and Courtenay were placed under arrest, the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the Tower. While some few rejoiced in the favourite's downfall, the majority deplored it; and it was only the idea, that when Mary's jealous indignation subsided he would be restored to his former position, that prevented open expression being given to their sentiments. On being made acquainted with what had occurred, Gardiner instantly sought an audience of the Queen, and, without attempting to defend Courtenay's conduct, he besought her earnestly to pause before she proceeded to extremities, representing the yet unsettled state of her government, and how eagerly advantage would be taken of the circumstances to stir up dissension and rebellion. Mary replied that her feelings had been so greatly outraged that she was resolved upon vengeance, and that nothing but the earl's life would satisfy her.

DICTATION.

George Stephenſon war achtzehn Jahre alt geworden, ohne leſen zu lernen. Er verdiente ſich in der Woche zwölf Schillinge und mußte dafür von vier und zwanzig Stunden immer zwölf bei ſeiner Maſchine ſein. Somit hatte er nur wenige eigentliche Mußeſtunden. Aber ſelbſt der vielbeſchäftigtſte Menſch findet ſolche, wenn er nur will; und iſt es ihm wirklich darum zu thun, dieſe freien Augenblicke nützlich anzuwenden, ſo wird er bald den Beweis liefern, daß ſie der wahre "Goldſtaub der Zeit" ſind. So war es bei Stephenſon. Mit unermüdlichem Fleiße holte er das in der Kindheit verſäumte nach und benützte jede Gelegenheit ſich weiter zu bilden. Raſtlos arbeitete er an wichtigen Verbeſſerungen der Maſchinen, bis er endlich eine Locomotive zu Stande brachte—eine der wichtigſten Erfindungen unſeres Jahrhunderts, wodurch er ſich einen unſterblichen Namen gemacht hat.

Freytag.

ARITHMETIC (INCLUDING MENSURATION) AND ALGEBRA.

Tuesday, 13th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Convert $\frac{1}{64}$ and $\frac{22}{3125}$ into decimal fractions; divide the second result by the first, and convert the quotient into a vulgar fraction in its lowest term.
2. Find the length of the side of a square which is equal in area to the rectangle, the sides of which are 513 yards 1 foot 11 inches and 1,628 yards 11 inches.
3. Find the length of the edge of a cube which contains 450 feet 1,088 inches.

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4. The external length, breadth, and height of a rectangular wooden closed box are 18 inches, 10 inches, and 6 inches respectively, and the thickness of the wood is half an inch. When the box is empty it weighs 15 lbs., and when filled with sand 100 lbs. Compare the weight of equal bulks of wood and sand.

5. A cask weighing 2 cwt. 12 lb. 4 oz. floats in a square cistern of water whose side is 2 feet 6 inches; on the removal of the cask, find how much the water will sink in the cistern, supposing a cubic foot of water to weigh 63 lb.

6. The interest on a certain sum of money for two years is 71*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.*, and the discount on the same sum for the same time is 63*l.* 17*s.*, simple interest being reckoned in both cases. Find the rate per cent. per annum, and the sum.

7. A, B, C, D, E, F, is a six-sided field, and from B, C, E, and F, perpendiculars, Bm, Cn, Ep, and Fq, are drawn on AD; find the area of the field from the following measurements in links :—

Aq = 150	Bm = 140
Am = 220	Cn = 170
An = 546	Ep = 196
Ap = 612	Fq = 138
AD = 750	

N.B.—*Use a separate book for your answers to the questions on this page.*

8. Divide $x^5-5qx+4r$ by $(x-c)^2$, and show that if it is exactly divisible then $q^5=r^4$.

9. Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{x^5+11x^3-54}{x^5+11x+12}$; also show that if c is the greatest common measure of two numbers m, n, then the greatest common measure of $(m-n)(m^2+n^2)$, and m^3+n^3 is $\overline{m+n}\cdot c$.

10. Solve the equations—

$$(\alpha)\quad \frac{4}{(x-6)}-\frac{x-2}{x-3}=\frac{x+4}{x-5}-2\frac{x-1}{x-4}$$

$$(\beta)\quad \left.\begin{aligned} a_1x+b_1y+c_1z+f_1&=0\\ a_2x+b_2y+c_2z+f_2&=0\\ a_3x+b_3y+c_3z+f_3&=0\end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$(\gamma)\quad (4+5x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}=2^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{2}}+(x^2+3x-4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(\delta)\quad (4x+2)^4-(3x-1)^4=(2x+4)^4-(x-3)^4.$$

11. If the quantity of work done varies as the square root of the number of workmen when the time is the same, and varies as the cube root of the time when the number of workmen is the same, find how long four men would take to do one-sixth of the work which 36 men do in 48 hours?

12. Show how to transform a number from one scale of notation to another. Transform 545 from the senary scale to the denary, and 5·75 from the denary to the senary.

13. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral index. Expand $(2-3x)^5$, and write down the first 4 terms and the rth term of $(1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

14. Assuming the expression for the number of permutations of n things taken altogether, when all are different, find the number of permutations of n things taken altogether when some of them

are the same. Find the number of permutations of all the letters in the word *arithmetical*. INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE. June 1871.

15. What is meant by mathematical induction? Prove by means of it that

$$1^4+2^4+3^4+\ldots+n^4=\frac{n}{30}(n+1)(2n+1)\{3n(n-1)-1\}.$$

The sum of three consecutive terms of the above series is 2,177; what are the terms.

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Tuesday, 13th June. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.
   Four points are taken in a plane so that no one lies within the triangle formed by joining the other three; find the point the sum of whose distances from these four points is the least possible.
2. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another.
   State and prove the converse of this proposition.
3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
   Prove the converse of this proposition.
4. Construct an isosceles triangle in which each of the angles at the base shall be double of the third angle.
   Prove that the smaller of the two circles employed in Euclid's demonstration is equal to the circle described about the required triangle.
5. If from any angle of a triangle a straight line is drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.
   Hence show that if ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle such that its diagonals intersect in E, then the rectangle AB, BC : rectangle AD, DC : : BE : ED.
6. Define similar figures; prove that if BD, CD are drawn perpendicular to the sides of a triangle ABC, and CE is drawn perpendicular to AD meeting AB in E, then the triangles ABC, ACE are similar.
7. Define the circular measure of an angle, and point out what is the unit in this measure. Find the circular measure of 80°, and the degrees in the angle of which the circular measure is four.
8. Define the sine, cosine, and tangent of an angle of any magnitude; and prove that $\sin A=\sin(2n\,180°+A)=\sin\{(2n+1)\,180°-A\}$, n being integral. Find all the positive values of A less than two right angles which satisfy the equation $\sin 5A=\sin 11A$.
9. Prove the following:—

   (α) $\tan A=\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 2A}{1+\cos 2A}}$

   (β) $\cos A\cos B=\cos^2\frac{A-B}{2}-\sin^2\frac{A+B}{2}$

   (γ) $\sin^{-1}\frac{4}{5}+\sin^{-1}\frac{5}{13}+\sin^{-1}\frac{15}{65}=\frac{\pi}{2}$

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10. Investigate the numerical values of sin 15° and sin 18°. Compare the area of the regular pentagon and the regular decagon inscribed in the same circle.

11. If a triangle is to be solved from given parts A, a, b, show that the solution is sometime ambiguous; and that in such a case the difference of the two values of C is $2\cos^{-1}\frac{b\sin A}{a}$.

12. Express the radii of the four circles which touch the sides of a given triangle in terms of its sides. If the sides of the inscribed triangle are 51, 68, and 85 feet, show that the shortest side is divided by the point of contact of the inscribed circle into 2 segments, one of which is double of the other.

13. In a plane triangle, having given two sides and the included angle, obtain the formulæ for solving the triangle.

Example—

$$a=235,\quad b=195,\quad C=4°,$$

$$l_{10}2=\cdot30103,\quad L\cot 2°=11\cdot4569162,$$

$$L\cot 54°\ 20'=9\cdot8549376,\quad L\cot 54°\ 21'=9\cdot8546708,$$

find the remaining angles: and explain why in general, when $a=b$ nearly, the usual solution is not trustworthy, and why it may be employed in the case proposed.

14. What is meant by the base of a system of logarithms? If a, b, c, be any three numbers, then $\log_a b\cdot\log a=\log_c b$.

15. Assuming the expansion of $\log(1+x)$ in a series of ascending powers of x, show how to express the logarithm of a number in terms of the logarithm of the next inferior number, and of a rapidly converging series. Explain fully the use of this formula.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Thursday, 15th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Investigate and explain the exponential values of the sine and cosine of an angle. Apply them to find the sum of n terms of the series—

$$\cos^4\alpha+\cos^4(\alpha+\beta)+\cos^4(\alpha+2\beta)+\&c.$$

2. Define the locus of an equation, and prove that the locus of the equation $Ax+By=C$ is a straight line. Give geometrical interpretations to A, B, and C.

3. If tangents to a parabola be drawn at the extremities of any focal chord, show that they intersect at right angles in the directrix, and that the straight line drawn from their point of intersection to the focus is perpendicular to the focal chord.

4. CP, CD being semi-conjugate diameters of an ellipse, find the co-ordinates of D in terms of those of P; and if normals at P and D intersect in K, show that KC is perpendicular to PD.

5. If the equation to a curve referred to rectangular axes is $ax^2+2bxy+cy^2=1$, find the condition that it may represent (1) an ellipse, (2) a hyperbola, (3) two straight lines.

6. From an external point T whose co-ordinates are h and k a straight line is drawn to the centre C of an ellipse meeting the curve in R; show that $\frac{CT^2}{CR^2}=\frac{a^2h^2+b^2k^2}{a^2b^2}$.

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7. If $f(x)$ is any rational and integral function of x, prove that the highest common factor of $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ consists of the product of the simple factors which occur more than once in $f(x)$, each raised to a power one less than that with which it occurs in $f(x)$.

Find all the roots of the following equation which contains equal roots. $8x^4+4x^3-18x^2+11x-2=0$.

8. Find the condition that the lines (1.) and (2.) may intersect.

$$(1.)\quad \frac{x-\alpha}{A}=\frac{y-\beta}{B}=\frac{z-\gamma}{C}$$

$$(2.)\quad \frac{x-\alpha'}{A'}=\frac{y-\beta'}{B'}=\frac{z-\gamma'}{C'}$$

9. Differentiate $\frac{x}{e^x-1}$, and $\log \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)$; and if $y=e^{-x}\cos x$ find $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4}$.

10. Show how to find the maxima and minima of a function of one independent variable.

If h is the height of a right cone, and a the radius of its base, show that the volume of the greatest cylinder which can be described in it is $\frac{4}{27}\pi a^2h$.

11. Find the equation to the tangent to the curve $(a^2+x^2)\,y=a^2x$, and the length of its radius of curvature at the point where $x=a$.

12. Find the integrals $\int\frac{dx}{x^2-a^2}$, $\int dx \sin mx$, $\int\frac{dx}{2+\cos x}$, $\int dx\cos^5 x$.

Candidates may substitute for any of the preceding questions any of the following, for which higher marks will be given.

(α) If $\alpha=0$, $\beta=0$, $\gamma=0$ be the equations to the side of the triangle ABC, find the equations to the perpendiculars from the angles on the opposite sides. Show that the equation to the line joining the centres of the inscribed circle and the circumscribed circle is $\alpha(\cos B-\cos C)+\beta(\cos C-\cos A)+\gamma(\cos A-\cos B)=0$.

(β) Show how to find the envelope to the system of curves represented by the equation $F(x, y, a)=0$ proving that it touches all the curves of the system. Circles are described on successive double ordinates of a parabola as diameters; show that their envelope is an equal parabola.

(γ) Trace the curve $y^2=x^2\frac{a+x}{a-x}$, and show that the whole area of the curve $=4a^2$, the area being supposed to be bounded on one side by the asymptote.

(δ) Two concentric ellipses which have their axes in the same direction intersect, and four common tangents are drawn so as to form a rhombus, and the points of intersection of the ellipses are joined so as to form a rectangle; prove that the product of the areas of the rhombus and rectangle is equal to half the continued product of the four axes.

(ϵ) Find the area of the section of the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ made by the plane $lx+my+nz=p$.

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(ζ) Define the osculating plane at any point of a curve of double curvature, and find its equation.

Example,—when the curve is given by the equations $x=a\cos\theta : y=b\sin\theta : z=c\theta$.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Thursday, 15th June. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. How is force defined in statics,—how is it measured? What elements of a force can be represented by a straight line? State any advantages that arise from such a mode of representation.

   If three forces in one plane are in equilibrium on a point, show that the sides of a triangle which are parallel respectively to the direction of the forces, will represent the forces in magnitude.

   (A) and (B) are two points in the same horizontal line, 10 inches apart, AC and BC strings 10 inches and 5 inches long respectively, tied by a knot at C, from C a weight of one hundredweight is suspended; determine the tension of the string AC.

2. If two forces in equilibrium act on the arms of a straight lever in given directions with respect to the lever, show how to determine the pressure on the fulcrum.

   At one extremity of a horizontal straight lever, 10 inches long, a weight is suspended of 4 pounds; at the other extremity a force of 5 pounds acts, making an angle of 150° with the lever. Find the place of the fulcrum (which is between the forces) in case of equilibrium, and determine the pressure on the fulcrum.

3. What is meant by the limiting angle of resistance when one body rests on another? On a given rough inclined plane a force (P) making a given angle with the plane is just on the point of moving a weight (W) up the plane; the limiting angle of resistance being given, find the ratio of P to W.

   A cylinder placed with its base on a rough inclined plane is just on the point of sliding and of toppling over. If the limiting angle of resistance for the cylinder and inclined plane be 45°, determine the height of the cylinder when the radius of the base is four inches.

4. What is meant by a unit of work? How is horse power usually estimated? When horse power is represented by 33,000, is reference made to any other unit besides those referred to in the unit of work? What must be the horse power of a steam-engine working 10 hours that would supply 2,000 houses with 80 gallons of water each, supposing the water has to be raised to a mean height of 90 feet, a gallon of water weighing 10 pounds?

5. How are accelerating force and moving force respectively estimated in Dynamics? State the law of motion that establishes a connexion between the statical and dynamical measures of force, and deduce on equation that expresses this connexion, pointing out all the units of reference.

   A body weighing half a cwt. is moved along a smooth table by a constant pressure, which generates in a second a velocity of 16·1 feet per second in the body. Find the weight which the pressure would statically support.

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6. Explain what is meant by the modulus of elasticity in case of the impact of two balls of the same material.

(A) and (B) are two elastic balls that meet each other with given velocities in direct impact. Show how to determine the velocities of each ball after impact.

A ball A of 3 oz. in weight impinges directly on B at rest, B weighing (9 oz.); what must be the modulus of elasticity that A itself may be at rest after the impact?

7. Find the height of a projectile in vacuo above the horizontal plane passing through the point of projection when the projectile is at any point of its course.

Three equal bodies are projected from the same point at the same instant in the same vertical plane, with the same velocity, but with different angles of projection. Find the height at any instant of the common centre of gravity of the bodies above the horizontal plane passing through the point of projection. Find also the horizontal velocity of the centre of gravity.

8. If a particle slide down the arc of an inverted cycloid in a vertical plane, the accelerating force on the particle at any point varies the arc of the cycloid intercepted between the position of the particle and the lowest point of the curve.

9. If a body float in a liquid, show that the weight of the body is equal to the weight of the liquid displaced.

A cubical iceberg floats vertically in the sea, and its height above the level of the sea is 80 feet; if the specific gravity of sea water be 1·0263 and of the iceberg ·9214, find the whole number of feet in a side of the floating cube.

10. A cubical box, the height of which is one foot, is half filled with water; a heavy ball, the volume of which is 144 cubic inches, is lowered into the water by a string, and is wholly immersed. Find the increase of pressure on the bottom of the box and on one of its plane faces, it being given that a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces.

11. Assuming the construction of an air pump, find the density of the air in the receiver after (n) barrels have been expelled by the action of the pump.

If in an air-pump the density of the air after three barrels have been expelled is to the original density as 64 to 125, compare the capacities of the receiver and the barrel.

Candidates may substitute for any of the preceding questions any of the following, for which higher marks will be allowed.

(α) If a material particle, acted on by an accelerating force (f) in the direction of its motion, move over a space (s) in the time (t) having acquired a velocity (v), investigate the equations $f = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$.

A particle moves from rest towards a centre of force the intensity of which varies directly as the distance from the centre, find the time in which the particle will arrive at the centre. Show also that with this law of force the body will oscillate backwards and forwards through equal distance from the centre.

(β) Find the centre of gravity of a hemisphere.

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(γ) What is the moment of inertia of a rigid body? Given the moment of inertia of a body round an axis passing through its centre of gravity, find the moment of inertia of the body with respect to any axis parallel to the former.

Find the moment of inertia of a circular plate with respect to an axis perpendicular to its plane, and passing through a point in its circumference.

(δ) Define the centre of pressure of a plane surface exposed to the action of a fluid, and show how to find the centre of pressure when it can be determined by only one co-ordinate.

Find the centre of pressure of a parabola, the length of whose axis is given, when it is immersed vertically, the vertex of the parabola touching the surface of the fluid.

CHEMISTRY.

Tuesday, 20th June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. How may the equivalent weight of an element be determined? Give two methods. Explain also the relation that exists between the specific heat of an element and its atomic weight, and how the latter may be generally calculated from the former.
2. If all the oxygen that can be obtained from 100 grms. of chlorate of potassium be passed over red hot pulverulent copper, what quantity of black oxide of copper will be formed?
   (Atomic weights, potassium=39. Copper=63.)
3. How may arsenious acid be determined volumetrically by means of a standard solution of iodine? Explain the reaction which takes place by an equation, and state how the amount of arsenious acid may be calculated from the results.
   (Atomic weight of arsenic=75.)
4. How may sulphate and nitrate of copper be prepared? Explain the reactions by equations, and state what you know with regard to the properties of the gases evolved.
5. How is carbon monoxide (carbonic oxide) prepared? Give its composition by weight and volume, and state what volume of oxygen would be required to convert 100 cubic inches of it into carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). Mention the most characteristic properties of these gases, and write the formulæ of neutral and acid carbonate of potassium.
6. What is meant by the term atomicity as applied to an element? Give examples of monad, dyad, triad, tetrad, and pentad elements. When an element has two or more atomicities, what relation must these atomicities bear to one another? Explain the reason why hydride of ethyl $\left(\begin{matrix}CH_3\\|\\CH_3\end{matrix}\right)$ is a saturated body, although carbon is a tetratomic element.
7. Explain Varrentrapp and Will's method for the estimation of nitrogen in organic compounds, and state how you would calculate the amount of nitrogen from the results.
   (Atomic weight of platinum=197.)
8. What is the difference between an alcoholic and a basic hydroxyl? Write the formula of an acid which contains one of each, and state in what respect it differs from an acid which contains two

basic hydroxyls. Why can two monamides be obtained from the former and only one from the latter? INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE. June 1871.

9. How may glycerine be transformed into propyl-glycol; and ethyl-glycol into ethyl-alcohol? Explain the reactions by equations.
10. What is the composition acetylene? How did Berthelot succeed in forming it from its elements? State its atomicity, and explain how it may be transformed into olefiant gas.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Saturday, 17th June. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Describe Regnault's hygrometer, and explain how to find the tension of the vapour in the air by means of it.
2. A thermometer tube has been filled with mercury and sealed; how would you proceed to fix the limits of temperature to be indicated by it?
3. Explain how to determine the apparent expansion of a liquid by means of the weight thermometer. Why is it called a thermometer?
4. Define specific heat. Explain how to determine accurately the mean specific heat of a solid by the method of mixtures.
   Find the temperature of a mixture of 10 lbs. of glass at a temperature 15° C (sp. heat ·177) and 25 lbs. of zinc at a temperature 60° C (sp. heat ·09) with 5 lbs. of water at a temperature of 10° C.
5. Show how to find the co-efficient of increase of elasticity of a mass of air occupying a constant volume.
6. The rim of the balance wheel of a watch is made up of strips of two different metals, one outside the other, and is cut at four points; explain how it is possible for the watch to have the same rate in hot and cold weather.
7. What relation exists between the powers of absorption and radiation of heat by a body? How would you establish the relation experimentally?
8. A luminous point is placed between two plane mirrors which are inclined to one another; trace the path of a pencil of rays by means of which the luminous point will be seen after three reflections by an eye placed in a given position in the plane passing through the point and perpendicular to the intersection of the two mirrors.
9. Explain the law of refraction by a plane surface on the principle of the wave theory of light.
10. A candle is placed at a given distance in front of a concave mirror of given radius; find the position of the image of the candle, and point out when it is a real and when a virtual image. What is its position if the flame of the candle and its image coincide?
11. Explain how to make the measurements which are required in order to find the index of refraction of a prism of glass.
12. What is meant by achromatism? Explain why it is that with a single lens it is impossible, but with a compound lens it is possible, to obtain an achromatic image of an object.

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13. What is meant by Interference? An isosceles prism of glass with an angle nearly equal to two right angles is placed with its two equal faces equi-distant from a point of light; describe and explain the appearance presented on a screen placed at some distance behind the prism.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Monday, 19th June. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Define positive and negative electric states, static and dynamic electricity. What is meant by a difference of potential between two bodies or two points of a body? If an insulated brass bar be placed near an electrified body will there be any difference of potential between the parts of it either when it is at rest or when it is being moved to or fro?
2. Explain by reference to general laws the influence of a point projecting from a body when another body, electrified, is brought near it.
3. Describe a gold leaf electroscope, and explain how its sensitiveness is increased by the addition of a condenser to it.
4. What is the relation between the charge of an electrified body and the whole amount induced in neighbouring bodies? How is this proved experimentally? Explain how it holds in the case of a Leyden jar.
5. What are the grounds for considering the electricity developed by friction identical in kind with that developed in a galvanic battery? In what respects do they differ?
6. Describe the construction of Daniell's galvanic cell, and explain its action. Why is the current from such a cell more feeble than that from a Grove's cell?
7. Describe the construction of an ordinary single needle galvanometer. In what cases are short thick wires or long thin wires respectively preferred for such a galvanometer? Such an instrument is sometimes called a sine-galvanometer, show why it is so called, and how it must be used to give measurements of quantity.
8. Explain the principle of a shunt applied to a galvanometer.
9. A battery consists of ten similar cells, the zinc of the first connected with copper of the second and so on, and the circuit is completed by a copper wire 10 feet long: if this wire, at a point 2 feet from the end attached to the copper of the 1st cell, touch the binding screw connecting the 2nd and 3rd cells, show whether there will be any alteration in the current in either part of the wire.
10. It is found that the same force is needed to hold the N pole of a magnet A at $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the N pole of another magnet B, that is needed to hold the N pole of a third magnet C at $\frac{7}{10}$ inch from the N pole of B; compare the magnetic intensities of A and C.
11. Explain how a bar magnet may be made to produce an electric current in a neighbouring wire. A straight wire is moved round a bar magnet always remaining parallel to the magnet, show whether there will be any electric effect induced in the wire.
12. Define isogonic and isoclinic lines. Give a brief account of the general course of the former on the earth's surface.

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Tuesday, 20th June. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. What are the most remarkable peculiarities in the distribution of land and water over the globe?
2. Give the position, extent, and amount of depression of all important tracts of land which are now below the sea level.
3. What is meant by "insular" and "continental" climates? Give examples of each.
4. Enumerate the chief oceanic currents, and give a sketch of the different theories by which it has been attempted to explain their origin.
5. Explain the cause of the tides and why they vary in height at different places, naming localities where they are very great, or are almost or quite imperceptible.
6. Where are the hurricane districts? At what seasons do hurricanes occur, and why?
7. What is meant by the "variation" and "dip" of the magnetic needle? At what rate and between what limits do these vary, and how is the "intensity" of magnetism at any place measured?
8. What places on the same latitude show the greatest difference of mean annual temperature? Explain the probable causes of such difference.
9. Define the science of Geology, as distinguished from Physical Geography and Cosmogony.
10. How do you distinguish between Tertiary, Secondary, and Primary formations?
11. What is meant by "denudation," and what are the effects of marine and sub-aërial denudation respectively?
12. Define the terms Miocene, Eocene, and Pliocene, and state what organic remains are characteristic of each.
13. What are the different theories to explain the formation of valleys, inland plains, plateaus, and fiords?
14. What is granite, what is its position in the geological series, and what are the chief theories of its origin?
15. Describe the general distribution of the more recent and the more ancient rocks in Great Britain, and point out how this affects the habits and occupations of the people.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Wednesday, 21st June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

N.B.—*The drawings should be inked in, the solutions of the questions being shown in continuous lines, and the lines of construction (which should in all cases be clearly marked) in dotted lines. Candidates are recommended first to construct in pencil all the questions they are able to solve, and having done this, to proceed with the inking in.*

1. Construct a scale to read feet and inches, $8\frac{1}{3}$ feet being equivalent to 5·27 inches. Mark the representative fraction.

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2. Draw the segment of a circle with a radius of $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. to contain an angle of 36°; and draw two other circles having radii of ·72 in. and ·95 in. touching each other and the arc of the segment externally.

3. At one extremity of a straight line 2·4 in. long erect a perpendicular $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, without producing the line. Inscribe a circle in the triangle formed by the perpendiculars and the line joining their extremities.

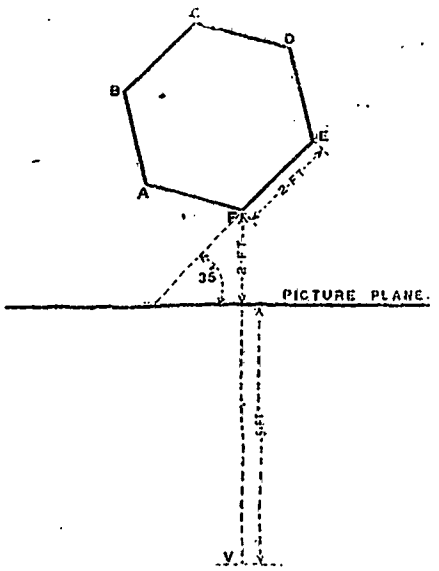
4. Draw a circle having an area of 6 square inches, and divide its area by means of concentric circles into 4 equal areas. (The solution must be entirely geometrical, π being assumed 3·14.)

5. Define the following terms: "projector," "projecting plane," "trace of a line," "trace of a plane."

6. The two extremities of a line $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long are ·8 in. and 1·6 in. above the horizontal plane; draw the plan of the line, and determine its inclination.

7. The horizontal traces of two planes, inclined at 40° and 50° respectively, intersect at right angles; draw the plan of their intersection, and through it draw a plane making an angle of 60° with the plane inclined at 40°.

8. In the accompanying diagram A B C D E F represents the plan of a regular hexagonal prism 7 ft. high, standing on a horizontal plane, above which the point of sight V is raised 5 ft. Draw a perspective view of the prism. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot.



9. Draw an isometrical projection of the prism in the last question, its position to be assumed at pleasure.

10. The axes of two cylinders, each 3 inches long, bisect each other at right angles; the diameter of one cylinder measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., the other $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the axis of the larger is horizontal, that of the smaller inclined at 40°; project the plan of the cylinders showing their intersection.

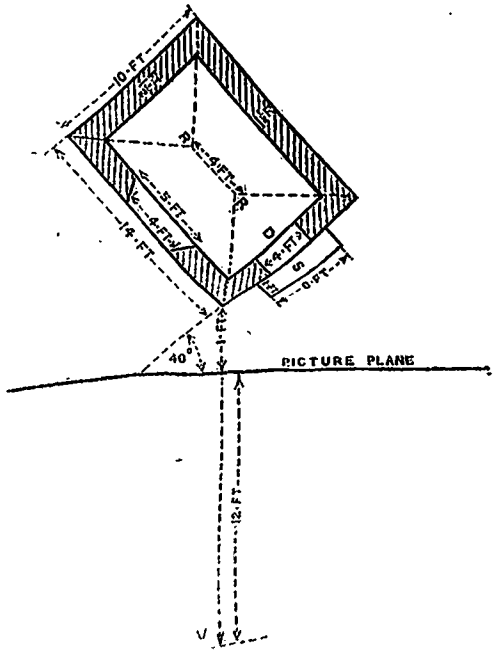
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE. June 1871.

Wednesday, 21st June. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

N.B.—*The drawings should be inked in, the solutions of the questions being shown in continuous lines, and the lines of construction (which should in all cases be clearly marked) in dotted lines. Candidates are recommended first to construct in pencil all the questions they are able to solve, and having done this, to proceed with the inking in.*

11. Construct a diagonal scale of $\frac{1}{500}$ to measure metres, decimetres (tenths of metres), and centimetres (hundredths of metres), the metre measuring 1·0936 English yards.
12. Draw a regular heptagon of 1·4 in. side and reduce it to a triangle of equal area.
13. Determine a fourth proportional to three straight lines of the respective lengths of 1, $1\frac{3}{8}$, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches.
14. Construct a square and equilateral triangle each having an area of 3·8 square inches. (The solution must be entirely geometrical.)
15. The plans of three points, situated ·5, 1, and 1·5 in. above the horizontal plane, form the angles of an equilateral triangle of 2 inches side. Determine the true distance of the points apart, the plane in which they lie, and its inclination.
16. A line is inclined at 20°, through it draw a plane inclined at 40°, and in the latter place a line making an angle of 60° with the first line.
17. A cube of 2 inches edge has one of its faces inclined at 50°, and an edge in that face at 30°; draw the plan of the cube and also its elevation on a plane parallel to a diagonal of any one of its faces.
18. The diagram represents the plan of a shed; the door step S is 6 in. high; the doorway D 6 ft. high above the step to the springing of a semicircular arch, which forms its top; the window W is



INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE. June 1871.

3 ft. above the ground and 5½ ft. high, with a flat top ; the tops of the walls are 10 ft., and the ridge of the roof (RR) 14 ft. above the ground. The point of sight (V) is 5 ft. high. Draw a perspective view of the shed.

Scale 4 ft.=1 inch.

19. Draw an isometrical projection of the shed in the last question.
20. The radius of the base of a right cone measures 1½ in., and the axis, inclined at 35°, 3½ in. The cone is cut by a plane inclined at 60° passing through the centre of the axis, to the plan of which the horizontal trace of the plane is perpendicular. Draw the plan of the frustum.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

Thursday, 22nd June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

N.B.—*The drawing must be entirely free-hand, no instruments or mathematical aid of any kind being permitted ; also the copies must be made on the same sheet of paper as that on which the patterns are fixed.*

The lines in examples 1 *and* 2 *must be clear and even.*

You will find the solid objects you have to draw from affected by cross-lights ; do not mind this, but represent them as you see them lighted.

1. Draw with pen and ink the straight lines AB, AC, and from the points B and C draw BD, CD at right angles to BA, CA ; then join AD, and on AD as diameter describe a circle.
2. Copy with pen and ink the blade of the scissors fixed on your paper, and then complete the figure by drawing the other blade, taking the line AB as the axis of symmetry.
3. Make a pencil drawing in light and shade of the cone before you, the axis being vertical, and the scale the actual size.
4. Copy in accurate "fac-simile," with pen and ink, the woodcut from Durer on your paper.
5. Draw from memory the object shown for the purpose. A rapid sketch is what is required, but no note of any kind must be made during the exhibition of the object nor must the drawing be commenced till notice is given. The drawing must be at least four inches in height.

In the afternoon you will be required to make a drawing from one of four different subjects, the selection being left to yourself ; but as arrangements will have to be made in the rooms according to the numbers who select the different subjects, you are desired *now* to place your Index No. against the object named below that you prefer.

The drawing is to be as complete as possible, and it may be done with pen or pencil, in sepia or in colour, as you think you can best represent it ; always remembering that a thoroughly well finished drawing of a portion is very much better than a sketch or hasty drawing of the whole.

The objects for you to select from are—

	Index No.
1. Cast from the human figure.	
2. Bough of a tree.	
3. A machine (for elevation and section).	
4. Architectural subject (for perspective drawing).	

7.—STATISTICS.

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TABLE I.—TABLE OF MARKS.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1871 FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

NOTE.—The following extract from the Tenth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners refers to a change in the mode of assigning marks:—"It has already "been mentioned as one of the ruling principles of these examinations that no candidate should be allowed any credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a "mere smatterer. Hitherto we have thought it enough, in conformity with this "principle, to strike out all marks which indicated less than a competent knowledge "of the subject selected; leaving those whose knowledge exceeded, by ever so "little, the minimum of competence, to count all the marks assigned to them. We "are of opinion, however, that superficial study may be more effectually discouraged "by allowing no credit for slight knowledge even to those candidates who succeed "in passing beyond it. We propose, therefore, that from the marks of all candidates alike a number answering to this slight knowledge shall be deducted; "but that it shall be possible, nevertheless, for any candidate who may show "remarkable proficiency in any subject to obtain the full number of marks allotted "to that subject."

On this occasion a deduction of 125 has been made from the marks assigned in each subject.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION of 1871.—TABLE of MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NAME.	Age on March 1st, 1871.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.																
				LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF																
				England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.			
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.														
		Maximum Number of Marks.		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875			
1	88	Barry; William Russell	20	190	122	250	478	405	—	—	—	185	120	219	—	—	1,969			
2	63	Cochrane; James Church	20	135	175	200	42	93	—	—	—	494	305	254	—	—	1,603			
3	109	Birks; Arthur Rawson	20	170	190	230	270	291	—	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	1,600			
4	186	Fanshawe; Herbert Charles	18	100	185	235	300	407	93	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	1,500			
5	216	Bainbridge; Angelo Coutts	20	20	144	190	90	199	170	—	—	—	331	—	—	—	1,563			
6	91	Fox; Francis William	20	50	85	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	362	—	—	—	1,488			
7	72	Gupta; Krishna Govinda	20	155	160	173	—	—	0	—	—	368	187	133	200	—	1,486			
8	83	Anderson; Henry Alkon	20	125	195	135	285	175	—	—	—	—	501	—	—	—	1,430			
9	136	Copleston; Frederick Selwyn	20	190	130	220	—	201	—	—	—	266	335	—	—	—	1,402			
10	33	Laurie; Lewis Kossuth	20	45	175	110	196	272	85	—	101	—	294	123	—	—	1,376			
11	184	Scott; Ross	20	0	56	120	—	77	—	—	—	608	449	—	—	—	1,370			
12	64	Wyer; Thomas Rowland	20	150	95	141	420	362	—	—	—	—	—	171	61	—	1,360			
13	169	Berry; Frederick Charles	20	215	131	170	105	260	148	—	—	126	90	247	—	—	1,304			
14	2	Henry; Edward Richard	20	50	180	210	—	148	152	—	—	312	295	—	—	—	1,347			
15	39	Bradbury; Henry Buckley	20	95	125	210	285	277	—	—	—	338	0	—	—	—	1,330			
16	11	Oliard; Robert	19	140	115	90	235	201	—	—	—	107	488	—	—	—	1,336			
17	81	Giles; Frank	20	195	140	165	—	—	130	—	—	214	427	—	—	—	1,531			
18	73	Conybeare; Henry Crawford Arthur	18	185	235	180	250	272	—	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	1,329			

Open Competition of 1871.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age on March 1st, 1871.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
				Language and Literature of														Total.
				England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.		
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.												
				500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500		7,875
19	108	Winchester; Charles Blake	19	200	120	212	206	239	118	—	104	0	—	0	—	—		1,319
20	146	Allen; David Bird	20	175	197	135	210	274	—	—	—	237	77	—	—	—		1,305
21	213	Shewan; Alexander	19	90	0	71	294	283	—	—	—	570	0	—	—	—		1,308
22	124	Godfrey; George	20	105	142	130	205	239	—	—	—	345	115	—	—	—		1,281
23	34	Mansty; George Eldon	20	220	205	105	160	364	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—		1,270
24	240	Benson; Ralph Sillery	19	100	100	168	381	255	—	—	—	65	139	—	—	—		1,208
24	104	Hare; Lancelot	20	205	80	117	—	80	—	—	—	430	290	—	—	—		1,202
26	18	Mackie; Andrew Wallace	18	75	130	285	54	111	—	—	—	442	107	—	—	—		1,254
27	53	Wynne; Sydenham Henry	20	240	175	220	0	159	101	—	—	353	0	—	—	—		1,248
28	274	Grierson; George Abraham	20	135	161	185	128	237	—	—	—	406	—	—	—	—		1,252
29	112	Tobin; Henry Murray	19	30	110	190	202	283	—	—	—	81	343	—	—	—		1,244
30	6	Jones; Samuel Simpson	19	5	160	293	329	305	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—		1,242
30	84	Paterson; Alexander	20	100	173	111	345	258	103	—	—	—	—	147	—	—		1,239
32	219	Lee; John Theodore	18	110	110	95	372	294	91	167	—	470	—	61	—	—		1,231
33	99	Kisch; Hermann Michael	20	175	95	115	—	40	—	—	—	—	285	96	—	—		1,208
34	204	Risley; Herbert Hope	20	100	65	270	297	230	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—		1,206
35	107	Spencer; Egerton Edward	20	180	137	174	294	277	154	—	—	0	—	—	—	—		1,206

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1871.—TABLE OF MARKS.—CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
36	100	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	767	181	—	—	—	1,198
37	175	218	160	—	116	—	—	—	201	327	—	—	—	1,197
38	65	84	120	16	222	—	—	—	689	—	—	—	—	1,196
	60	135	180	—	—	—	—	—	494	327	—	—	—	1,196
40	205	169	124	360	283	34	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,175
41	95	122	180	174	235	—	—	—	44	324	—	—	—	1,174
42	130	84	115	105	234	—	—	—	377	116	—	—	—	1,161
43	90	115	50	472	325	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	1,157
44	220	123	110	293	214	79	—	—	—	—	117	—	—	1,156
45	185	185	123	283	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	1,141
46	175	164	220	92	105	0	14	—	98	259	—	—	—	1,127
47	20	120	8	—	—	0	—	—	638	332	—	—	—	1,118
48	150	165	115	170	189	—	—	—	318	—	—	—	—	1,116
49	165	103	137	187	251	—	—	—	—	266	—	—	—	1,109
50	155	146	103	200	165	—	—	—	—	335	—	—	—	1,104
51	110	152	92	—	0	—	—	—	192	554	—	—	—	1,100
52	100	70	80	—	—	—	—	—	157	260	193	232	—	1,092
53	155	120	285	111	216	29	—	—	142	0	25	—	—	1,083
54	190	130	199	311	252	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082
55	65	185	225	116	211	—	—	—	—	271	—	—	—	1,073
56	205	90	75	339	363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,072
57	5	107	185	66	155	—	—	—	—	492	—	—	—	1,070
58	190	78	100	—	119	—	132	—	361	81	—	—	—	1,061
59	130	180	180	—	109	77	—	143	—	215	—	—	—	1,034
60	10	98	110	249	203	16	—	—	104	241	—	—	—	1,031
61	135	120	110	370	288	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,023
62	75	239	160	137	253	67	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	1,018
63	200	220	110	150	84	—	—	—	0	253	—	—	—	1,017
64	25	185	225	—	—	65	62	—	274	158	—	—	—	994
65	130	65	128	288	16	—	—	—	—	157	—	—	—	984
66	235	205	144	187	212	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	983
67	180	140	125	—	142	107	—	—	97	185	—	—	—	976
68	0	160	190	—	—	—	—	—	355	257	—	—	—	962
69	125	210	185	164	182	0	14	—	76	—	—	—	—	956
70	115	80	148	330	228	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	945
71	90	73	132	200	164	—	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	928
72	80	119	120	—	214	16	—	—	374	0	0	—	—	923
73	60	90	205	216	228	0	—	—	—	0	—	117	—	916
74	90	77	155	283	295	15	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	915
75	190	150	153	193	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	912
76	20	100	127	—	191	—	—	—	328	144	—	—	—	910
77	180	0	77	355	276	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	888
78	120	55	178	65	218	48	—	—	0	199	—	—	—	883

Open Competition of 1871.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
79	165	203	162	66	198	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	879
	220	174	115	—	125	17	—	—	0	125	103	—	—	879
81	130	189	178	91	244	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	847
82	80	119	163	246	233	—	—	—	3	—	0	—	—	844
83	155	81	208	81	193	124	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	842
84	80	78	85	99	208	—	—	—	92	248	—	—	—	840
85	0	105	140	—	61	19	—	—	317	196	—	—	—	838
86	7	100	135	—	93	—	—	—	332	66	96	—	—	829
87	—	—	—	320	257	37	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	820
88	130	90	152	—	271	—	113	—	—	50	0	—	—	806
89	0	102	188	179	230	—	—	—	98	54	—	—	—	801
90	0	83	27	297	266	19	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	788
91	85	111	235	76	146	46	—	—	57	31	—	—	—	787
92	145	22	101	0	50	—	—	—	468	—	—	—	—	786
93	25	168	80	176	132	5	19	—	88	91	—	—	—	784
94	175	85	105	—	—	0	187	—	166	60	—	—	—	778
95	100	145	90	193	237	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	765
96	210	155	106	—	—	—	—	—	251	—	39	—	—	761
98	15	60	175	227	213	—	—	56	—	15	—	—	—	761
99	25	22	120	250	268	—	—	—	0	70	—	—	—	755
100	50	118	98	218	200	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	749
101	60	167	118	153	202	36	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	748
102	115	60	56	211	224	60	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	746
103	0	155	125	44	166	—	—	—	0	252	—	—	—	742
104	20	160	150	168	223	—	—	—	0	16	—	—	—	737
105	90	30	180	51	82	—	—	—	181	122	—	—	—	736
	0	115	28	—	—	—	—	—	333	259	—	—	—	735
107	105	30	155	173	244	—	—	—	18	10	—	—	—	735
108	25	63	0	241	234	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	733
109	40	208	117	179	139	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	730
110	0	60	70	338	259	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	727
111	55	173	152	116	187	0	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	725
112	80	18	125	194	271	—	—	—	—	25	0	—	—	713
113	150	71	119	147	152	18	—	—	0	45	—	—	—	697
114	115	0	105	164	221	14	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	684
115	20	70	81	218	269	—	—	—	—	21	—	0	—	679
116	0	77	0	179	248	—	—	—	171	—	0	—	—	675
	70	85	121	—	—	—	—	—	196	194	—	—	—	666
118	120	148	42	34	187	33	0	—	96	—	—	—	—	666
	85	102	97	192	187	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	663
120	70	102	0	156	151	0	—	—	0	184	—	—	—	663
121	80	125	170	—	37	—	—	—	60	190	—	—	—	662
122	145	85	80	110	196	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	616
123	65	42	59	193	213	48	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	620
	160	108	65	48	213	—	—	—	18	—	12	—	—	619

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

Open Competition of 1871.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
124	20	105	170	124	197	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	616
125	210	35	92	—	105	—	—	—	80	—	89	—	—	611
126	35	57	0	82	154	—	—	—	188	93	—	—	—	609
127	185	37	72	77	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	596
128	40	140	165	27	65	—	—	—	148	—	8	—	—	593
129	5	80	110	111	232	—	—	—	0	48	—	—	—	586
130	75	15	0	26	175	—	—	—	202	0	—	—	—	583
131	35	0	121	168	256	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580
132	5	8	58	86	193	11	—	—	90	105	0	—	—	556
133	160	50	130	—	—	—	—	—	172	42	—	—	—	554
134	80	101	219	—	10	43	97	—	—	0	—	—	—	550
135	70	75	80	—	—	112	69	141	0	—	—	—	—	547
136	10	155	0	126	237	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	543
137	30	20	99	—	175	62	—	—	—	156	0	—	—	542
138	95	85	147	—	52	19	104	28	—	0	—	—	—	530
139	125	0	170	85	119	26	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	525
140	0	54	0	34	80	120	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
141	125	0	31	137	201	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	494
142	235	10	92	14	140	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	491
143	105	10	74	103	188	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	485
144	10	47	0	—	84	0	—	—	343	—	—	—	—	484
145	60	49	99	1	159	15	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	475
146	165	25	95	13	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
147	0	56	0	100	205	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	452
148	55	85	70	93	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
149	90	103	65	—	28	31	—	—	64	60	—	—	—	441
	15	45	97	—	156	—	—	—	0	128	—	—	—	441
151	130	12	56	26	95	—	—	—	0	—	—	114	—	433
152	0	58	89	114	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	428
153	30	65	65	83	173	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	416
154	160	55	82	—	43	—	—	—	73	—	0	—	—	413
155	65	6	40	106	193	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	—	410
156	55	97	166	0	0	—	—	—	0	90	—	—	—	408
157	110	0	40	88	145	23	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	406
158	95	0	0	152	141	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	388
159	85	70	51	64	48	0	—	68	—	0	—	—	—	386
160	135	30	148	—	67	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	380
161	40	0	50	174	115	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	379
162	55	15	185	—	123	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	378
163	120	70	89	—	—	43	—	51	0	0	0	—	—	373
164	90	92	80	0	84	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	371
165	20	120	17	—	73	68	—	—	46	—	—	22	—	366
166	25	62	21	133	119	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	360
167	65	—	0	98	188	7	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	358
168	105	0	0	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	354
169	110		22	0	140	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	315

Open Competition of 1871.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
170	210	0	13	—	120	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	343
171	35	120	43	114	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335
172	40	5	0	103	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332
173	35	22	65	58	101	38	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	319
174	25	90	97	—	103	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	315
175	10	0	0	193	111	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	314
176	5	57	19	101	127	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309
177	20	120	60	—	0	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	300
178	10	30	100	45	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299
179	25	84	87	—	96	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	292
180	110	36	0	21	114	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	281
181	35	50	61	—	26	—	—	—	54	45	—	—	—	271
182	20	130	64	—	—	0	—	—	0	42	—	—	—	256
183	75	15	46	0	0	0	—	—	0	99	—	—	—	235
184	0	43	0	0	5	—	—	—	172	14	—	—	—	234
185	20	130	75	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	225
186	90	0	33	—	99	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	222
187	50	52	39	8	58	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	207
188	10	0	2	52	133	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197
189	60	50	0	0	58	28	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	196
190	0	47	0	0	144	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	191
	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	191	—	—	—	—	191
192	50	78	59	—	—	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	187
193	5	55	20	0	102	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	182
	0	35	4	60	63	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182
195	0	100	15	—	—	36	0	—	9	0	—	—	—	160
196	60	—	—	0	93	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	153
	50	20	15	0	57	0	11	—	0	0	—	—	—	153
198	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	95	47	—	—	—	142
199	0	25	89	0	23	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	137
200	90	20	0	0	26	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	136
201	35	0	93	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	128
202	25	0	0	—	—	70	—	—	0	28	—	—	—	123
203	0	35	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	113
204	0	0	0	0	112	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
205	25	0	83	—	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	108
206	20	40	0	0	45	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	105
207	35	60	2	—	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	97
208	55	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	16	23	0	—	—	94
209	35	40	0	—	—	—	—	—	15	0	—	—	—	90
210	0	0	0	0	87	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
211	0	0	0	53	22	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
212	10	20	0	—	0	43	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	73
213	0	0	0	—	34	36	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	70
	15	55	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	70
215	0	15	0	—	0	0	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	62
216	0	60	0	0	1	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	61
217	0	57	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	57

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

Open Competition of 1871.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued.*

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													
	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF								Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
	England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.						
	Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
	Maximum Number of Marks.													
	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
218	25	4	0	0	20	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	49
219	15	0	22	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	37
220	0	0	2	—	0	33	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	35
221	20	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	14	—	0	—	—	34
222	0	18	0	—	0	0	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
223	30	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	30
224	0	0	24	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	24
225	0	0	0	—	15	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	15
226	0	0	0	0	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
227	0	0	—	0	1	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1
228 {	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0

TABLE II.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1871.

Profession, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officer of	32	3
Navy, Officer of	1	—
Merchant Service, Officer in	3	1
Civil Service of India	26	4
Home Civil Service	3	—
China Civil Service	1	1
CLERGY, &c.:—Established Church	36	7
Church of Scotland	3	1
Dissenting Minister	1	—
Missionary	3	—
LAW:—Barrister, Advocate	8	2
Solicitor	7	—
Sheriff Clerk	1	—
Physician	13	5
Surgeon	7	2
Civil Engineer (5-3); Professor at University (4-0); Schoolmaster (7-2); Musical Composer and Author (1-0).	17	5
Honourable (1-0); Gentleman, J.P., Landed Proprietor (22-3).	23	3
Gentleman Farmer (1-0); Indigo Planter (2-0); Zemindar (3-0).	6	—

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Profession, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
Merchant (14–1); Corn Merchant (1–0); Oil Merchant (1–0); Banker (1–0); Carpet Manufacturer (1–0); Glass Manufacturer (1–0).	19	1
Bookseller (1–1); Clothier (1–0); Ironmonger (1–0); Farmer (3–0); Tallow Chandler (1–0); Pyrotechnist (1–0).	8	1
Bank Manager (1–0); Bank Agent (1–0); Managing Director of a Mining Company (1–0); Superintendent Cunard Mail Steamer Company (1–0); Land Agent (1–0); Commission Agent (1–0).	6	–
Not stated or doubtful - - - - -	5	1
Total - - - - -	229	37

TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1871.

Occupation, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
Clerk in Civil Service - - - - -	1	–
Mercantile Clerk - - - - - -	2	–
Solicitor's Clerk - - - - - -	1	–
In Civil Engineer's Office - - - - -	3	–
Assistant Master in School, Tutor - - - -	3	1
National School Teacher - - - -	1	–
Stationer's Assistant - - - -	1	–
No Occupation - - - - - -	217	36
Total - - - -	229	37

TABLE IV.—SCHOOLS at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1871.

Schools.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
ABERDEEN: Gymnasium - - - - -	1	1
Grammar School - - - - -	2	–
BATLEY: Grammar School - - - -	1	–
(Previously at Ossett Grammar School.)		
BECCLES: Fanconberge Grammar School - - -	1	1
BELFAST: Academic Institute and Seminary - -	1	1

OPEN COMPETITION 1871.

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
BIRKENHEAD: Proprietary School (afterwards at Shrewsbury).	1	1
BLANDFORD: Milton Abbas Grammar School (afterwards at Guildford Grammar School).	1	–
BOSTON: Grammar School	1	–
BRENTWOOD: Grammar School	1	–
BRIGHTON: College	3	–
Grammar School	1	–
BRISTOL: Clifton College	1	–
CAMBRIDGE: Perse Grammar School	1	–
CHELTENHAM: College (previously at Private and Foreign Schools).	15	2
CHUDLEIGH: Grammar School	1	–
CREDITON: Grammar School	1	–
CUPAR: Madras Academy	1	1
DEVONPORT: Grammar School	1	–
DROGHEDA: Grammar School	1	–
DUBLIN: Rathmines School	1	1
DUNGANNON: Royal School	1	–
EDINBURGH: Academy (1 afterwards at Repton)	5	1
Collegiate School	1	–
Dreghorn College	1	–
High School	1	1
ENNISKILLEN: Portora Royal School	2	–
EPSOM: Royal Medical College	1	–
ETON	6	1
GALWAY: Erasmus Smith's School	1	–
GLENALMOND: Trinity College	4	–
GUERNSEY: Elizabeth College (afterwards at Magdalen College School, Oxford).	1	–
GUILDFORD: Grammar School (previously at Milton Abbas Grammar School, Blandford).	1	–
HAMILTON: St. John's Grammar School	1	–
HARROW	7	–
HENLEY-ON-THAMES: Grammar School	1	–
HURSTPIERPOINT: St. John's College (afterwards at the City of London School).	1	1
ISLE OF MAN: King William's College	1	–
JERSEY: Victoria College (afterwards at a Private School)	1	–
LANCASTER: Grammar School	1	–
LIVERPOOL: College (afterwards at Private Schools)	1	–
LONDON: Blackheath Missionary School	1	–
„ Proprietary School	2	–
Charterhouse	1	–
Christ's Hospital	3	–
City of London (1 previously at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint).	4	2
Clapham Grammar School	1	1
Finchley, Christ's College	3	–
Highgate, Sir R. Cholmeley's School	4	1
Islington, Proprietary School	2	–
Kensington Grammar School	1	1
King's College School	1	–
Marylebone Grammar School	2	1
Merchant Taylors' School (1 afterwards at Worcester Cathedral School).	3	–
Mill Hill Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School).	1	–
New Cross, Royal Naval School	1	1
University College School	2	–

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
LONDON—*cont.*		
Westbourne Collegiate School	1	–
Westminster	4	1
MALVERN: College	2	–
MANCHESTER: Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School).	1	–
Owen's College	1	–
MARLBOROUGH: College	12	4
NEWTON ABBOT: College	1	–
OSCOTT: St. Mary's College	1	–
OSSETT: Grammar School	1	–
OXFORD: Magdalen College School (1 previously at Elizabeth College, Guernsey).	2	–
PERTH: Academy	1	1
PLYMOUTH: North Hill Grammar School	1	–
Portland Grammar School	2	–
RATHFARNHAM: St. Columba's College	1	–
REPTON (1 previously at Edinburgh Academy)	6	2
RISHWORTH: Grammar School	1	–
ROCHESTER: King's School	1	–
ROSSALL	3	–
RUGBY: (1 previously and afterwards at Private Schools)	11	1
RUNCORN: Grammar School	1	–
ST. ANDREW'S: Madras College	3	1
SHERBORNE: King's School	1	–
SHREWSBURY: (1 previously at Birkenhead Proprietary School).	3	2
STONYHURST: College	3	–
TAVISTOCK: Grammar School	1	1
TIVERTON: Blundell's School	1	1
TONBRIDGE: Grammar School	3	–
UPPINGHAM	2	–
USHAW: St. Cuthbert's College	1	1
WARE: St. Edmund's College	1	1
WELLINGTON: College	1	–
WINCHESTER	2	1
WINDERMERE: College	1	–
WORCESTER: Cathedral School (previously at Merchant Taylors' School).	1	–
YORK: St. Peter's College	1	–
INDIA: Calcutta, St. Xavier's College	1	–
Dacca, Pogose School	1	1
Elphinstone High School	1	–
Kurrachee do.	1	–
Rutnoghiri do.	1	–
Surat High School	1	–
COLONIES: Mauritius, Royal College	1	–
SCOTCH PAROCHIAL AND IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS	2	–
FOREIGN SCHOOLS	2	–
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	38	3
PRIVATE TUITION AND AT HOME	1	–
NOT STATED	1	–

OPEN COMPETITION, 1871.

TABLE IV.—SUPPLEMENT.

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
King's College, London (1 also at University)	8	3
University College, London (1 also at King's)	8	2

TABLE V.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1871.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
OXFORD:		
Balliol (1 previously at Glasgow)	2	1
Christ Church	1	–
Exeter	2	–
Magdalen Hall	1	–
New	1	1
Queen's	1	–
Trinity	1	–
University	1	–
CAMBRIDGE:		
Catherine's	1	–
Christ's	1	–
Clare	1	–
Corpus	1	1
Emanuel	1	–
St. John's	4	3
King's	1	–
Magdalene	1	–
Pembroke	1	–
Trinity (1 previously at London)	5	1
Trinity Hall	2	–
DUBLIN:		
Trinity College	17	7
LONDON UNIVERSITY: (1 afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge).	13	2
EDINBURGH: (1 previously at St. Andrew's)	8	3
ABERDEEN	4	1
GLASGOW: (1 afterwards at Balliol College, Oxford)	6	1
ST. ANDREW'S: (1 afterwards at Edinburgh)	4	1
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND:		
Belfast	1	1
Cork	1	–
Galway	1	–

TABLE V.—*continued.*

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
CALCUTTA	1	1
BOMBAY	2	–
BONN	1	–

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
Oxford	10	2
Cambridge	19	5
Dublin (Trinity College)	17	7
London University	12	1
Edinburgh	8	3
Other Scotch Universities	12	1
Queen's University, Ireland	3	1
Indian Universities	3	1
Foreign University	1	–
Of no University	144	16
Total	229	37

TABLE VI.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1869.

Order of Merit. In this Examination.	Order of Merit. In the Open Competition.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN: Law.	History and Geography of India.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.
			Maximum.	1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	—
1	2	Smith; Vincent Arthur	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	937	235	251	335	318	—	—	—	—	453	257	232	3,018
2	3	Dutt; Romish Chunder	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	841	260	304	304	279	360	—	—	—	401	—	206	2,935
3	1	Johnstone; Pierce de Lacy Henry.	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	909	175	254	315	319	—	—	—	—	388	276	231	2,867
4	14	Gupta; Bihari Lal	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	882	198	298	—	304	346	—	—	—	467	—	328	2,823
5	12	Jacob; Stephen	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	919	210	300	295	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	334	2,397
6	52	Hardy; Richard Gillies	Do.	891	200	281	308	284	—	—	—	—	177	—	210	2,351
7	9	Henderson; Edward Piercy	Do.	1,139	260	283	297	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,282
8	17	Bartlett; Hubert Frederick	Do.	766	188	212	275	266	—	—	—	—	292	—	255	2,254
9	18	Connell; Charles James	Do.	984	302	308	341	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,250
10	4	Tupper; Charles Lewis	Do.	1,028	297	307	318	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,236
11	10	Brown; John Crommelin	Do.	891	216	228	299	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	2,217
12	23	Anderson; Francis Charles	Do.	914	250	248	322	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	2,180
13	22	Alexander; Ernest Bruce	Do.	882	210	295	310	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	2,155
14	36	Gun; William Henry Maffett	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	831	210	302	—	290	301	—	—	—	—	—	185	2,119
15	7	Maconachie; James Robert	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	853	200	292	304	298	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	2,102

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1869—*continued.*

Order of Merit.		Names of Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN												
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography of India.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.
				Maximum.												
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	—
16	8	Erwin; Henry Crossley - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	586	225	314	313	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,024
17	28	Pilcher; Robert Hope - -	Do. - - - -	853	275	289	298	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,018
18	40	Cox; Arthur Frederick - -	Madras - - - -	820	185	284	—	—	—	332	330	—	—	—	—	2,001
19	32	Thomson; James - - -	Do. - - - -	875	250	260	—	—	—	273	330	—	—	—	—	1,997
20	38	Banerjea; Surendra Nath - -	Bengal (Lower Provinces) - -	834	220	301	—	302	331	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,988
21	44	Pollun; John - - - -	Bombay - - - -	870	230	263	—	282	—	—	—	303	—	—	—	1,948
22	40	Stokes; Gabriel - - - -	Do. - - - -	877	235	281	—	278	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	1,947
23	27	Crooke; William - - - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	881	220	253	279	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,898
24	21	Muir; Julius Wood - -	Do. - - - -	872	165	273	278	242	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	1,899
25	13	Steedman; Edward Britain -	Do. - - - -	828	222	222	264	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,831
26	37	Fraser; Andrew HendersonLeith	Do. - - - -	886	175	255	269	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,822
27	43	Gillon; Henry - - -	Bengal (Lower Provinces) - -	827	188	247	—	259	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,808
28	49	Harris; John William - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	829	240	225	267	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,807
29	47	Fanshawe; Arthur Upton - -	Do. - - - -	821	199	256	266	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,789
30	20	Mulock; Francis Berry - -	Do. - - - -	803	175	265	277	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,784
31	16	Crawford; Charles Edward Gordon.	Bombay - - - -	838	235	213	—	244	—	—	—	251	—	—	—	1,781
32	40	Clark; William Ovens - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	760	188	293	283	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,780

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1869—*continued.*

Order of Merit.		Names of Candidates.	Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN											Total.
In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.			Law.	History and Geography of India.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	
				Maximum.												
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	—
33	5	Hooper; John - - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	742	180	261	298	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,774
34	52	Matthews; Harold Francis -	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	791	225	179	—	284	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,763
35	15	Wilsh; Charles William -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	813	165	237	248	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,725
36	45	Gasper; Malcolm Peter -	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	777	180	208	—	296	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,724
37	29	Christie; Archibald - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	754	200	229	270	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,711
38	51	Smith; Gilbert Leslie -	Do.	755	210	222	247	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,710
39	34	Woodward; Hillersden -	Bombay	753	150	198	—	258	—	—	—	313	—	—	—	1,672
40	26	Ismay; Stanley - -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	760	175	217	270	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,669
41	25	Robinson; Henry Charles Thorp	Do.	701	185	252	272	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,644
42	24	Williams; Henry Clissold -	Do.	721*	215	182	277	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,643
43	46	Halliday; John Thomas -	Do.	708	156	247	281	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,641
44	31	Tute; Arthur Clifford -	Bombay	853	160	202	—	201	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	1,623
45	48	Money; Ernest Montagu -	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	707	195	187	—	204	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,618
46	6	Baillie; James Richard -	North West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oude.	631	160	280	272	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,607
47	11	Campbell; Donald Daniel McIver.	Do.	710	160	218	253	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,585
48	19	Pearse; Herbert George -	Do.	649	175	246	248	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,552

FINAL EXAMINATION. CANDIDATES OF 1869.

PRIZES AWARDED.

After a Special Examination held for the purpose.

Law	£100.	Mr. Henderson.
History and Geography of India	£50.	Mr. Connell.
Political Economy	£50.	Mr. Gun.
Hindi	*None awarded.*	
Hindustani	*None awarded.*	
Bengali	£50.	Mr. Dutt.
Tamil	£50.	Mr. Cox.
Telugu	£50.	Mr. Cox.
Marathi	£50.	Mr. Woodward.
Sanskrit	*None awarded.*	
Persian	£50.	Mr. Jacob.

At the previous PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS, Prizes of £10 each were awarded to the following CANDIDATES:—

Jurisprudence	Mr. Henderson, Mr. Tupper.
Notes of Cases, &c.	Mr. Henderson, Mr. Connell, Mr. Tupper.
Indian Law	Mr. V. A. Smith, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hardy.
History and Geography of India	Mr. Connell, Mr. Tupper.
Political Economy	Mr. Tupper, Mr. Connell, Mr. Dutt.
Hindi	Mr. Henderson, Mr. Connell.
Hindustani	Mr. Henderson, Mr. Jacob.
Bengali	Mr. Dutt, Mr. Gupta.
Tamil	Mr. Cox.
Telugu	Mr. Cox.
Marathi	Mr. Woodward, Mr. Pollen.
Sanskrit	Mr. Dutt, Mr. V. A. Smith, Mr. Johnstone.
Persian	Mr. V. A. Smith, Mr. Jacob.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1871.

TABLE VII.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.—COMPETITION OF NOVEMBER, 1870.—TABLE OF MARKS.

	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Freehand Drawing.	German.		Surveying.	Plan Drawing.	Mechanical Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Geology.	Botany.	Total.
										Translation.	Oral.							
Maximum	300	300	200	100	200	300	300	300	300	200	100	300	300	300	300	300	300	4,400
1. Elliott; E. A.	254	225	130	100	155	153	147	29	150	190	70	168	103	56	125	151	102	2,308
2. Fuchs; E.	232	270	120	95	90	181	276	210	85	190	95	49	15	42	179	89	—	2,218
3. Eardley-Wilmot; S.	156	300	135	100	135	116	178	80	200	130	50	—	—	42	154	—	—	1,836
4. Vincent; F. d'A.	167	210	100	100	110	72	91	68	70	130	65	134	84	39	125	79	117	1,761
5. Prevost; G. F.	133	175	140	100	160	100	100	50	165	100	70	110	82	—	—	104	75	1,664
6. Mainwaring; H.	117	225	130	100	140	31	173	20	105	120	65	67	100	—	122	108	6	1,631
7.	63	300	125	95	140	133	107	65	110	190	100	9	—	17	31	40	16	1,541
8.	121	210	130	100	130	50	101	14	115	120	55	141	60	—	100	36	—	1,483
9.	127	300	150	100	130	7	51	8	250	130	70	64	80	—	—	5	—	1,472
10.	64	130	110	100	135	69	73	29	115	170	80	—	10	—	—	106	128	1,319
11.	137	150	110	90	135	55	56	14	30	150	65	64	102	—	—	88	65	1,311
12.	132	0	120	85	130	87	17	21	60	160	95	19	—	35	118	76	78	1,233
13.	75	300	110	95	125	3	31	6	180	150	65	19	18	—	—	0	—	1,177
14.	98	170	150	100	120	115	95	4	85	100	50	—	—	—	—	41	—	1,128
15.	10	135	100	90	90	0	6	8	25	110	65	—	5	12	—	—	—	656

TABLE VIII.

INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.—COMPETITION OF MARCH, 1871.—TABLE OF MARKS.

	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Freehand Drawing.	French. Translation.	French. Oral.	Surveying.	Plan Drawing.	Mechanical Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Geology.	Botany.	Total.
Maximum	300	50	300	200	100	200	300	300	300	300	200	100	300	300	300	300	300	300	—
1. Fernandez; E. E.	193	22	300	170	100	180	228	223	260	180	190	78	165	155	210	—	72	—	2,726
2. Smythies; A.	222	6	235	150	100	190	205	226	218	210	150	68	105	88	180	155	—	—	2,547
3. Fry; T. B.	231	18	240	150	100	180	154	165	122	150	160	75	197	40	147	—	—	—	2,138
4. "	205	4	270	140	100	100	76	188	91	130	140	65	51	40	74	122	101	—	1,947
5. "	183	18	290	130	100	160	117	196	148	75	130	78	0	61	62	58	48	—	1,854
6. "	150	4	250	130	90	155	116	118	95	240	160	70	125	51	4	70	—	—	1,828
7. "	211	10	275	125	100	160	173	133	119	60	150	53	151	33	—	—	—	—	1,863
8. "	120	2	270	145	97	165	47	75	70	175	150	40	100	30	33	75	92	—	1,700
9. "	194	27	285	110	100	140	120	135	94	0	180	80	38	0	64	35	—	—	1,632
10. "	104	25	210	120	90	110	64	83	51	120	160	90	9	0	—	62	—	—	1,333
11. "	68	0	250	120	100	150	30	70	—	220	140	73	0	0	—	—	—	35	1,291

TABLE IX.

OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

TABLE OF MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NAME.	Age.	English.		Mathematics.		Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Total of Natural and Experimental Sciences.	Mechanical Drawing.	Freehand Drawing.	Total.
				Composition.	History and Literature.	Obligatory portion.	Optional portion.								
		Maximum		500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	750	2,000	500	500	
1	24	Watkin; John	20	325	210	649	805	504	—	—	470	458	239	178	3,838
2	155	Wilson; William John	20	360	20	679	639	—	—	86	0	806	269	59	2,978
3	75	Benton; John	20	250	—	783	766	—	—	—	—	750	278	119	2,946
4	112	Sadler; Ralph	19	380	130	450	270	402	665	299	145	—	—	146	2,893
5	11	Campbell; John Charles	18	335	210	456	395	380	475	170	—	168	41	133	2,808
5	62	Parkes; Benjamin	20	330	130	656	823	—	—	—	—	579	290	—	2,808
7	136	Hodson; Charles William	19	325	70	611	313	—	—	—	—	1,037	239	197	2,792
8	122	Shawe; George Augustus Grant	19	355	160	394	210	688	540	203	—	37	0	—	2,647
9	223	Coles; George Edward	20	310	270	520	781	—	—	375	—	170	—	197	2,623
10	23	Sankey; Matthew Henry Phineas Riall	17	190	—	303	782	—	—	344	320	226	38	240	2,453
11	161	Arundel; Edward William	20	295	200	536	241	258	—	325	—	430	146	—	2,431
12	186	Newcombe; Alfred Cornelius	20	320	230	565	572	130	0	264	—	186	167	175	2,409
13	194	Molloy; Robert Alfred	20	345	120	330	22	598	640	221	—	0	0	53	2,329
14	40	De Winton; Walter Bernard	20	275	235	283	—	656	445	405	—	—	17	—	2,316
15	175	Douglas; Frederick Molesworth Sholto	19	337	40	429	101	498	275	416	—	—	0	148	2,244
16	128	Joyce; Alfred	18	290	170	660	442	286	—	97	—	285	—	—	2,230
17	224	Marsh; Henry	20	335	230	315	490	—	—	355	—	468	—	—	2,202
18	88	Fell; John Corry	19	280	150	348	144	0	—	241	105	461	191	158	2,078
19	108	De Morgan; Walter Campbell	19	285	—	276	22	580	460	353	—	0	0	57	2,033
20	8	Peel; William de Winton	20	275	150	636	359	—	—	83	—	155	140	109	2,017
21	200	Monckton; Marmaduke John	17	310	110	250	—	340	360	399	—	162	0	—	1,931
22	35	Hebbert; Frederick Benbow	17	245	120	315	35	462	445	194	—	—	0	—	1,816
23	156	Goodfellow; Arthur Trethowan	19	195	130	585	184	—	—	—	—	319	233	151	1,797
24	86	Kennedy; Robert Greg	19	180	20	449	387	—	—	156	55	295	188	53	1,783
25	140	Priestley; Edward John Kenworthy	18	300	0	276	66	338	455	314	—	—	11	—	1,760

*** In accordance with the Regulations, a minimum of one-fifth of the total number of marks allowed for each subject (except Mathematics), has been deducted from all marks gained by a Candidate in it.

OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE 1871.—TABLE OF MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES—*continued*.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	Name.	Age.	English.		Mathematics.		Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Total of Natural and Experimental Sciences.	Mechanical Drawing.	Freehand Drawing.	Total.
				Composition.	History and Literature.	Obligatory portion.	Optional portion.								
		Maximum		500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	750	2,000	500	500	
26	53	Mills; Charles Augustus	20	300	130	256	70	0	0	409	445	0	35	104	1,749
27	234	Carswell; Ebenezer Anderson	20	350	220	420	331	92	—	70	—	178	—	57	1,718
28	184	Finney; Stephen	18	336	140	286	53	358	145	220	130	0	—	—	1,668
	172	Wynne; Trevredyn Rashleigh	17	270	210	530	166	138	—	103	—	91	71	89	1,668
30	43	Wilmer; Horace	19	110	110	274	22	186	430	348	0	0	95	83	1,667
31	217	Inglis; William Arbuthnot	17	341	30	475	175	—	—	345	260	37	—	—	1,663
32	214	Garrett; Alfred Howard	19	297	190	265	77	390	—	229	—	100	0	97	1,645
33	222	Brodie; William Patrick	20	255	30	511	350	—	—	134	—	262	62	30	1,634
34	179	Pargiter; Edwyn Hermann	18	280	110	490	236	212	0	213	—	78	0	—	1,619
35	50	Davidson; John Paton	19	195	180	364	101	234	80	275	100	—	0	3	1,532
36	18	Vincent; Claud	17	280	—	494	149	—	—	300	240	0	0	—	1,523
37	83	Colebrook; Henry William Vaughan	18	200	150	479	66	0	—	184	—	340	35	62	1,516
38	84	Crampton; Arthur Cecil	19	114	—	301	53	—	—	454	500	75	0	—	1,497
39	27	Blandy; John Edward Augustus Jenkins	17	245	170	400	354	—	—	137	—	39	92	55	1,492
40	176	Boyd; Colin Edward	18	180	—	408	—	548	—	349	—	—	0	—	1,485
41	141	Mills; Robert Henry Davis	17	350	—	303	271	390	0	—	—	—	2	137	1,453
42	33	Collings; Arthur	18	257	—	289	—	0	—	396	430	—	59	—	1,431
43	218	Perrin; Charles	17	245	60	520	127	0	—	193	215	—	68	—	1,428
44	169	Shadbolt; Ernest Ifill	19	360	100	359	123	—	—	339	—	138	—	—	1,419
45	29	Watson; Charles James Knight	18	295	0	368	267	418	—	70	—	0	0	0	1,418
46	63	Gibson; Edmund	20	270	—	429	256	—	—	—	—	233	215	—	1,403
47	16	Smijth; Edmund Caswell Bowyer	17	185	120	419	258	—	—	224	20	73	47	53	1,399
48	145	Vernon; Herbert Charles Erskine	19	315	210	341	13	82	—	436	—	0	0	—	1,397
49	187	Taylor; Cecil	20	285	—	250	26	144	220	232	—	0	—	219	1,376
50	102	Way; Robert Attwooll	17	134	50	353	92	0	—	313	—	167	167	78	1,354

*** In accordance with the Regulations, a minimum of one-fifth of the total number of marks allowed for each subject (except Mathematics) has been deducted from all remarks gained by a Candidate in it.

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE. June 1871.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	English.		Mathematics.		Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Total # of Natural and Experimental Sciences.	Mechanical Drawing.	Freehand Drawing.	Total.
		Composition.	History and Literature.	Obligatory portion.	Optional portion.								
Maximum		500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	750	2,000	500	500	
51	174	265	210	476	179	146	0	—	—	74	—	—	1,350
52	82	215	100	426	223	0	—	132	—	0	71	170	1,337
53	5	275	40	345	306	—	—	0	—	8	206	140	1,320
54	171	185	150	400	151	—	—	128	—	—	35	253	1,302
55	96	210	210	426	344	—	—	—	—	81	23	0	1,294
56	232	270	50	605	136	0	—	73	—	0	68	89	1,291
57	85	280	0	526	—	286	75	90	—	—	—	—	1,257
58	219	277	50	446	—	316	0	156	0	—	5	0	1,250
59	14	215	75	283	44	148	220	256	—	0	—	—	1,241
60	41	130	110	533	184	0	—	130	—	43	38	72	1,240
61	76	270	40	291	88	—	—	205	0	—	82	215	1,231
62	180	255	—	250	9	—	—	70	305	154	20	167	1,230
63	197	335	100	294	13	—	—	328	—	0	0	156	1,226
64	37	134	200	419	39	—	—	281	35	—	8	105	1,221
65	116	290	70	283	—	342	230	—	—	—	—	—	1,215
66	68	190	0	413	153	0	—	50	—	53	134	203	1,196
67	113	150	120	383	160	—	—	276	—	0	26	61	1,176
68	150	230	20	360	302	—	—	—	—	7	86	165	1,170
69	71	195	70	391	100	—	—	18	0	—	203	181	1,167
70	157	250	100	253	18	58	230	140	—	0	—	106	1,164
71	215	300	100	311	48	0	—	224	—	151	0	—	1,134
72	49	235	—	281	53	—	—	394	165	0	0	0	1,128
73	121	238	50	308	35	248	—	244	—	0	0	—	1,123
74	159	280	80	278	18	0	150	158	—	13	68	52	1,097
75	47	295	140	388	197	—	—	—	—	46	23	—	1,089
76	190	275	140	401	226	0	—	—	—	29	—	—	1,071
77	231	225	40	250	44	0	0	288	80	0	0	139	1,066
78	220	200	—	400	149	—	—	136	—	0	104	65	1,053
79	22	295	150	375	114	—	—	—	—	121	0	—	1,055
80	51	180	70	379	18	0	0	317	—	0	0	72	1,036
81	109	275	230	269	44	22	—	99	—	—	0	90	1,029
82	180	355	130	250	70	—	—	133	—	27	—	54	1,028
83	2	170	—	268	26	—	—	—	—	214	89	253	1,020
84	127	300	—	260	18	48	260	—	—	—	116	—	1,011

*** In accordance with the Regulations, a minimum of one-fifth of the total number of marks allowed for each subject (except Mathematics), has been deducted from all marks gained by a Candidate in it.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	English.		Mathematics.		Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Total of Natural and Experimental Sciences.	Mechanical Drawing.	Freehand Drawing.	Total.
		Composition.	History and Literature.	Obligatory portion.	Optional portion.								
Maximum		500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	750	2,000	500	500	
85	3	270	—	444	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,007
86	228	205	—	394	44	88	0	269	—	0	0	—	1,000
87	148	220	—	303	105	0	—	289	—	0	0	4	981
88	195	255	—	308	13	—	—	235	—	42	26	84	963
89	153	335	—	376	171	—	—	—	25	—	32	—	939
90	26	230	0	298	11	0	0	124	—	52	—	214	929
91	126	230	110	294	245	0	—	42	—	—	—	—	921
92	221	285	110	250	—	62	—	166	—	44	0	0	917
93	6	205	110	250	44	42	225	—	—	0	0	40	916
94	230	250	—	295	—	6	100	264	—	0	0	0	915
95	59	265	70	203	74	—	—	102	—	0	0	123	897
96	146	240	90	299	83	0	10	78	—	—	0	93	893
97	38	114	60	259	48	0	—	50	—	1	137	231	891
98	69	285	80	330	144	—	—	0	—	0	0	40	879
99	205	315	40	390	4	—	—	—	—	126	0	—	875
100	94	200	40	330	61	0	—	235	—	0	5	—	871
101	79	240	160	311	61	0	10	53	—	4	0	0	839
102	73	200	150	330	—	—	—	2	—	0	11	93	836
103	202	150	0	288	—	0	—	161	—	0	59	167	825
104	212	170	80	250	—	—	—	320	—	—	—	—	820
105	177	210	0	250	—	—	—	279	—	55	2	—	796
106	166	190	120	251	35	0	—	140	—	—	0	36	772
107	92	99	20	271	66	0	—	222	—	—	32	14	724
108	60	290	105	250	18	0	—	2	—	53	—	—	718
109	182	310	0	250	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	709
110	160	207	—	250	0	—	—	127	—	0	0	33	626
111	154	215	—	330	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	567
112	72	250	0	275	0	0	0	34	—	—	0	—	559

*** In accordance with the Regulations, a minimum of one-fifth of the total number of marks allowed for each subject (except Mathematics), has been deducted from all marks gained by a Candidate in it.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 108 Candidates presented themselves, who, having failed to pass a qualifying examination in one or both of the two prescribed subjects, were not allowed to proceed with their examination.

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE. June 1871.

TABLE X.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION for the INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, held in June 1871.

PROFESSION, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	
			Passed in prescribed Subjects.	Failed in prescribed Subjects.
Army, Officer of	42	11	8	23
Navy, Officer of	4	1	–	3
Civil Service of India	16	4	5	7
Home Civil Service	3	1	1	1
CLERGY, &c.:—Established Church	23	6	5	12
Church of Scotland	2	1	1	–
Missionary	1	–	1	–
LAW:—Barrister	4	–	2	2
Solicitor	6	4	1	1
Physician	10	2	1	7
Surgeon	7	2	1	4
Architect (2-0-2-0); Civil Engineer (4-0-3-1); Surveyor (1-0-0-1); Schoolmaster (4-1-2-1).	11	1	7	3
Gentleman, J.P., &c. (17-5-4-8); Landed Proprietor (4-2-2-0); No profession (7-0-2-5).	28	7	8	13
Indigo Planter	2	–	1	1
Merchant (7-1-2-4); Coal Merchant (1-0-0-1); East India Merchant (1-0-0-1); Oil Merchant, (1-1-0-0); Seed Merchant (1-0-0-1); Timber Merchant (2-0-1-1); Wine Merchant (1-0-0-1); Gunpowder Manufacturer (1-0-1-0); Cotton Spinner (1-0-0-1); Colonial Broker (1-0-1-0); Mahogany Broker (1-1-0-0); Banker (3-0-1-2).	21	3	6	12
Builder (1-0-1-0); Farmer (9-3-2-4); Hosier (1-0-1-0); Ironmonger (1-0-0-1); Miller (1-1-0-0); Seal Engraver (1-0-1-0); Undertaker (1-1-0-0).	15	5	5	5
Stationmaster (1-1-0-0); Land Agent (1-0-1-0); Steam Packet Agent (1-0-0-1); Superintendent of Factory (1-0-0-1); Surveyor of Shipping (1-0-0-1).	5	1	1	3
Not stated or doubtful	20	3	6	11
Total	220	52	60	103

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION for the CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, held in June 1871.

OCCUPATION, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	
			Passed in prescribed Subjects.	Failed in prescribed Subjects.
Mercantile Clerk	4	1	2	1
Solicitor's Clerk	2	2	–	–
Pupil to Civil Engineer	19	6	8	[redacted]
Pupil to Architect	1	–	1	
Pupil to Surveyor	1	–	–	1
Pupil to Farmer	2	–	1	1
Learning Telegraphy	1	–	–	1
No occupation	180	43	43	
Not stated	10	–	–	1
Total	220	52	60	

TABLE XII.—SCHOOLS at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION for the INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, held in June 1871.

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE. June 1871.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	
			Passed in prescribed Subjects.	Failed in prescribed Subjects.
ABERDEEN: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Dollar Academy).	1	–	1	–
ARMAGH: Royal School	1	–	1	–
BATH: King Edward's Grammar School	1	–	–	1
Somersetshire College	2	–	1	1
University School	1	–	1	–
BEDFORD: Grammar School	2	1	–	1
BRECON: Christ's College	1	–	1	–
BRIGHTON: College	2	1	1	–
BRISTOL: Grammar School	1	–	–	1
BROMSGROVE: Grammar School	1	–	–	1
CALCUTTA: St. Xavier's College	1	–	1	–
Doveton College (1 afterwards at a Private School).	1	–	–	1
CARLOW: St. Patrick's College	1	–	–	1
CHARD: Grammar School	1	–	–	1
CHARDSTOCK: St. Andrew's College (1 previously at Marlborough College).	1	–	–	1
CHELTENHAM: *College* (1 previously at Repton and 1 previously at Honiton Grammar School).	16	4	7	5
CHESTER: College	1	1	–	–
CLIFTON: College	3	1	2	–
DOLLAR: Academy (1 previously at Aberdeen Grammar School).	6	1	3	2
DUBLIN: Suntry School	1	1	–	–
DURHAM: Ushaw College	1	–	–	1
EDINBURGH: Academy	1	1	–	–
High School	2	1	–	1
Collegiate School (1 previously at a Private School).	1	–	1	–
ELPHIN: Diocesan School	1	–	–	1
ENNISKILLEN: Royal School	1	–	–	1
ETON	4	1	–	3
FELSTED: Grammar School	1	1	–	–
GUERNSEY: Elizabeth College	1	1	–	–
GUILDFORD: Grammar School	2	–	–	2
HARROW: (1 afterwards at a Private School)	4	1	2	1
HENLEY: Grammar School	2	–	1	1
HODDESDON: Grammar School	1	–	1	–
HONITON: Grammar School (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College).	2	–	1	1
ILMINSTER: Grammar School	1	–	–	1
ISLE OF MAN: King William's College	1	–	–	1
JERSEY: St. James' Collegiate School	1	1	–	–
KIBRUSH: Erasmus Smith's School	1	–	1	–
LANCASTER: Grammar School	1	1	–	–
LANCING: St. Nicholas College	1	–	–	1
LIVERPOOL: Royal Institution School	1	1	–	–
LONDON: Blackheath Proprietary School	2	–	–	2
Charterhouse	1	1	–	–
City of London	3	2	–	1
Clapham College	3	–	3	–
Finchley, Christ's College (1 previously at Rossall).	2	–	2	–
King's College School (1 previously at Portland Grammar School, Plymouth).	3	–	–	3
Merchant Taylors' School	1	1	–	–
New Cross, Royal Naval School	1	–	–	1
University College School	1	1	–	–
Westbourne Collegiate School	1	1	–	–
Westminster	1	–	1	–
MALVERN: College	2	–	2	–
MARLBOROUGH: College (1 afterwards at St. Andrew's College, Chardstock).	6	1	1	4
MIDLETON: School (County Cork)	1	–	–	1
OTTERBURN: School (1 afterwards at Evening Schools and Classes).	1	–	1	–
PLYMOUTH: Portland Grammar School (1 afterwards at King's College School, London).	1	–	–	1
RATHFARNHAM: St. Columba's College	1	–	–	

INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, June 1871.

TABLE XII.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	
			Passed in prescribed Subjects.	Failed in prescribed Subjects.
REPTON: (1 afterwards at Cheltenham College)	2	-	2	-
RICHMOND: Grammar School	1	-	1	-
ROCHESTER: Grammar School (1 afterwards at a Foreign School).	1	-	-	1
ROSSALL: School (1 afterwards at Christ's College, Finchley, and 1 afterwards at a Private School).	2	-	1	1
RUGBY	5	2	2	1
ST. ANDREW'S: Madras College	4	1	1	2
SHEFFIELD: Wesley College	1	-	-	1
SHERBORNE: King's School	2	2	-	-
SHREWSBURY	2	-	-	2
TAUNTON: College School	2	1	1	-
TIVERTON: Blundell's School	3	-	2	1
TONBRIDGE: Grammar School	3	1	-	2
TRURO: Grammar School	1	1	-	-
UPPINGHAM	6	1	-	5
WARMINSTER: Grammar School	1	1	-	-
WELLINGTON: College	11	3	2	6
WINCHESTER	1	1	-	-
PRIVATE SCHOOLS (1 previously at Harrow, 1 afterwards at Edinburgh Collegiate School, 1 previously at Doveton College, Calcutta, 1 previously at *Rossall*).	53	6	15	32
PRIVATE TUITION AND AT HOME	4	1	3	-
FOREIGN SCHOOLS (1 previously at Rochester Grammar School).	4	2	-	2
SCOTCH PARISH SCHOOLS	2	1	-	1
IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS	1	-	-	1
EVENING SCHOOLS AND CLASSES (previously at Otterburn School).	1	-	1	-
NOT STATED OR INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED	14	2	1	11

TABLE XII.—SUPPLEMENT.

*In addition to the above, the following Colleges have been attended by the number of Candidates stated.**

COLLEGES, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	
			Passed in prescribed Subjects.	Failed in prescribed Subjects.
King's College, London	15	3	3	9
University College, London	5	3	2	-
Owen's College, Manchester	1	-	1	-
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	2	-	-	2
Hartley Institution, Southampton	2	1	1	-

* Some of these have matriculated or taken a Degree in the University of London, and these are mentioned again in the next Table.

TABLE XIII.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION for the INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING, held in June 1871.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	
			Passed in prescribed Subjects.	Failed in prescribed Subjects.
OXFORD:				
Brasenose	1	1	-	-
CAMBRIDGE:				
Caius	1	-	-	1
Christs'	1	-	1	-
Emmanuel	1	-	-	1
Trinity College	1	-	1	-
DUBLIN: Trinity College	7	-	-	7
LONDON:				
University College*	4	3	1	-
At no college	5	2	3	-
EDINBURGH (1 also at Aberdeen	7	4	-	3
ABERDEEN (1 also at Edinburgh)	2	1	1	-
GLASGOW	1	-	-	1
ST. ANDREW'S	3	1	1	1
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND:				
Belfast	1	1	-	-
Cork	2	1	-	1
Galway	2	-	-	2
NOT STATED	10	-	-	10

* Candidates educated at this College, but not matriculated in the University of London, are given in the Supplement to the previous Table.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	
			Passed in prescribed Subjects.	Failed in prescribed Subjects.
Oxford	1	1	-	-
Cambridge	4	-	2	2
Dublin (Trinity College)	7	-	-	7
London University	9	5	4	-
Edinburgh	7	4	-	3
Other Scotch Universities	5	1	2	2
Queen's University, Ireland	5	2	-	3
Of no University	172	39	52	81
Not stated	10	-	-	10
Total	220	52	60	108

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